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VOLUME XLV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT NOTICE—Public notice is hereby given by the South Park Commissioners, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making, establishing, and maintaining a public park in the Towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, and to take, regulate, control, and improve public streets leading to public parks as provided by the laws of this State, conferring such powers upon said South Park Commissioners, that it has made and completed a special assessment on contiguous property abutting upon the street so improved to pay the estimated cost of the improvement of Michigan avenue from the south line of Thirty-fifth street to the centre line of Thirty-ninth street under the provisions of an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance for the Improvement of Michigan Avenue from the South Line of Thirty-fifth Street to the Centre Line of Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of Chicago, Cook Co., Ills.," passed by the said South Park Commissioners at a regular meeting of that body held on the 28th day of July, 1885, and that on the 23d day of September, 1885, it returned the assessment-roll thereof to the Circuit Court of said County of Cook, and on that day filed the same with the clerk of that court; that said special assessment has been made upon the several lots, blocks, or parcels of land contiguous to and abutting upon the said street so improved for a sum of money not exceeding the estimated cost of said improvements, and in proportion as nearly as may be to the benefits resulting thereto.

The general nature of this improvement is set forth in the ordinance returned to said court as part of said improvement, it being required that the roadbed shall be made of the uniform width of fifty feet, to be paved with stone blocks of uniform dimensions and macadam; and that curb walls, stone sidewalks, lamp-posts, catch-basins, planting spaces, and trees shall be placed in the manner therein provided; and the same is situated in Section Thirty-four (34), Township Thirty-nine (39), North Range Fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in the Town of South Chicago; and that on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the said South Park Commissioners will apply to the said Circuit Court before the Hon. John G. Rogers, Judge, for a confirmation of said special assessment.

Dated at Chicago, Sept. 23, 1885.

BERNARD CALLAGHAN,
LOUIS WAHL,
JNO. B. SHERMAN,
MARTIN J. RUSSELL,
JOHN R. WALSH,
South Park Commissioners.

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SOLDIERS IN REUNION.

MEETING OF TWO OLD INDIANA REGIMENTS—OTHER GATHERINGS OF COMPANIONS OF THE WAR.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The third annual reunion of the Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and First Indiana Regiments closed today, after a two days' session. Two hundred and fifty members of the organization were in attendance, and the proceedings were of the most interesting character. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. H. B. Shively of this city, the Hon. Charles Watkins of Huntington, and the Hon. M. S. Robinson of Andrews. Among the distinguished visitors present were Congressman George W. Steele, Marion; Maj. Wainwright, Noblesville; Capt. Clem Studebaker, South Bend; Capt. M. H. Floyd, Indianapolis; Col. William Garber, Noblesville; Maj. C. J. McCole, Sharpsville.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Company A, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, are holding their second annual reunion in this city today. Capt. Ed Harlan of Marshall made the address this afternoon, and the Hon. H. Van Sellar and others will speak this evening. There were about thirty members of the company present, which, however, does not comprise all of the surviving members. This company was mustered into service in 1861 and took active service in twenty prominent battles, being assigned to the Army of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY.

REPORTS ASKED FOR AS TO BUSINESS DONE BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General has called upon Postmasters for a report of the first week's special delivery business. The officers of the department are not discouraged by the comparatively small business done yesterday at the principal post-offices. They feel that the public has not yet had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the advantages resulting from the use of the new plan, and believe that it will steadily grow in popular favor.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Ottawa Post-Office delivered seven and received as many more of the new "special-delivery" stamped letters on the first day of the service yesterday. One messenger only is employed.

HE IS ATHIRST FOR GORE.

J. Ambler Smith Issues a Challenge to John S. Wise of Virginia.

A Feud of Long Standing Brought to a Focus by a Fight on a Railroad-Train.

The Challenger Wants to Knife the Republican Candidate—The Latter Will Not Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—J. Ambler Smith, the attorney and ex-Congressman who was assaulted on the train to Alexandria last night by John S. Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, has challenged Wise. Mr. Ramsburg of Maryland, a friend of Smith's, is to call upon Wise tomorrow to learn who will act as his second, that the preliminaries for the fight may be arranged at once. In speaking of the affair to your correspondent Mr. Smith said:

"Had Wise come to me tonight, I should have considered that I was doing a duty to my God, my country, and myself by sticking a knife into his throat. That was my intention at the time, and I intimated as much to Mr. Wise. His friends came to me at the conclusion of the meeting and said that Wise would make any apology that I desired, but I told them he could only do so through the press, thereby acknowledging the truth of my denunciation. I am determined to have satisfaction for this foul blow, and I have already sent to him a demand that we settle the difficulty with weapons, allowing him to choose anything from a penknife to a double-barreled shotgun. Mr. Ramsburg will see him tomorrow morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, and I expect by 6 o'clock to learn his determination in the matter. If he refuses to give me the satisfaction I require I shall take some means to force it from him. I have received a gross and foul affront from him, and he can hardly avoid making some reparation."

When Mr. Smith said this he was in the heat of rage and smarting under the hideous insult of Wise's fat fist in his mouth, but it is said that he is cooler tonight and has promised his friends that he will let the matter rest until he meets Wise, and that he will personally chastise him. Perhaps Mr. Smith was safe in challenging Mr. Wise, for he must have recalled that in the last State campaign Wise made a public record by refusing to fight a duel.

THE SECRET OF THE FEUD.

The quarrel really is the result of a feud between the Wise family on one side and the Lewis, Botts, and Smith families on the other. These three families are related by marriage. In the Virginia campaign of two years ago Smith had a quarrel with George S. Wise, a cousin of the Republican candidate. This quarrel very nearly resulted in a duel.

There is not to be a duel between John S. Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, and J. Ambler Smith, notwithstanding the tremendous pronunciamentos which both parties to this wordy warfare are issuing from the Potomac to the James. But it is not to be inferred that young Wise has lost any of his father's pluck or courage, for which he was himself famous in his earlier years. John S. Wise is a very brave man. He has met his opponent in more than one duel, and has not escaped unhurt. Perhaps the best proof of his courage is, that in the State of Virginia he publicly announces that he has abandoned the code. When he was assaulted by a Richmond journalist a year ago he retaliated in a spirited manner, but argued that it would be ridiculous for him to fight a duel. He asked what his opponent, who was a bachelor, had at stake to compare with what he would imperil in a duel. He had a happy home, and a wife and six children dependent upon his exertions. Mr. Wise is a man of fine physique and is reputed to be one of the coolest and best shots in Virginia. For several generations there has been a bad feeling between the members of the Wise family on the one side and the Lewis, Botts, and Smith families on the other. The Smiths are intermarried with the Lewis and Botts families. Very little, it is said, is needed to provoke a disturbance between the members of the opposing families. There has been a number of difficulties during the last few years between members of the families. In the Virginia campaign two years ago Mr. J. Ambler Smith and Mr. George S. Wise, a cousin of John S. Wise, and Mr. Smith's political opponent, had a misunderstanding which, it was supposed at the time, would lead to a duel, but the affair was settled peaceably.

POKING FUN AT WISE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, rushed into the office of chief clerk of the folding-room at the Capitol this morning. He came over from Alexandria, where he is to speak tonight. He was dressed in a loose-fitting suit of dark blue, wore a slouch hat, and looked sunburnt from the exposure of an outdoor campaign. His voice was husky from excessive speaking, but he appeared to be in a decidedly good humor. As soon as he had spoken to the people in the office he pulled from his pocket a memorandum, and with a chuckle said:

"Fitz Lee has been making fun of me about riding my father's horse off during the War. Well, I have just gotten his record at West Point. The graduating class of 1856 was composed of forty-eight men. I see that Lee stood forty-fifth. In artillery he was forty-seventh, and he received 169 demerits. A fine old record was that. I am going to read this at the meeting tonight in Alexandria."

MEXICAN BULLS.

IT IS SAID THAT THERE IS AN OFFICIAL MOVE TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The *Evening Transcript* says:

Mexican Central bonds advanced to 42¼ under Mexican "influence" today. The opportunities for speculation in Mexican Central bonds are demoralizing to the American press representatives at the City of Mexico, and, if such a thing were possible, the executive powers at the Mexican Capital. Speculation in Mexican Central bonds from Mexico is getting to be too notorious to longer permit silence upon the subject. Judging by the private advices which brokers are receiving from Mexico, and by the character of the buying in Mexican Central bonds, we believe it not unjust to say that an effort will shortly be made from Mexico to advance the price of these securities, and that there may be something like a partial or temporary renewal of the subsidy payments. The sale of Mexican Central bonds at above 50 by parties very closely allied with the reigning powers in Mexico just before the cessation of subsidy payments and the recent buying of these bonds at advancing prices while all press dispatches are heavily inspired with news cannot be overlooked.

CLOSE OF THE CHESTER PARK MEET.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 2.—Today's races closed the fall meeting at Chester Park. Jewett won the unfinished 2:15 pace, Mike Wilkes second. Time, 2:26¼.

Class 2:22, trotting:

Sam Rogers	1	1	1
Beauregard	4	2	2
Longfellow Whip	2	3	5
St. Cloud	3	4	4
Prince Middleton	5	5	3
Butter Scotch	6	6	6

Time—2:23¼; 2:23; 2:25¼.

A WIFE LOCKED UP.

Her Father Is the Jailer and Swears Her Husband Shall Not Have Her—A Youthful Couple.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—David C. Whitworth is the wealthy miller of Arcola, Montgomery County, in the suburbs of Philadelphia. He has a pretty daughter, Mary, 16 years old, and had until yesterday a clerk in his employ named George Ullman. Wednesday, the day before the new marriage-license law went into effect, George and Mary eloped and got married. George was not absent from his desk more than two hours, and after she was made a wife by the old Mennonite preacher of Arcola Mary went to Ursinus College, where she is completing her education, and recited her lessons as usual. The lovers did not meet again until night, when they announced their union. Old Mr. Whitworth promptly discharged his clerk and accused him of abducting Mary for the fortune she is reported to possess. Mary went weeping to bed on her wedding night, and Ullman went away saying to his adopted father-in law: "You can be as hard on me as you like, but I warn you not to be harsh to my wife." Mr. Whiteworth applied to a lawyer today to obtain a divorce. The only difficulty in the way is that the young wife declares that she will not hear to a separation and wants to go to her husband. She cried all day and would not give in. She is kept closely at home and is watched. Ullman says the girl believes she is 18 years old and that he did not use any undue influence over her. She wanted to marry him. He proposes to have his wife, and has already bought a little cottage for her to live in.

DREAD DISEASES.

THE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX—AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY TO BE MADE BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES—DIPHTHERIA IN A MICHIGAN TOWN.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 2.—Official returns at the Health Office today showed forty-four deaths from small-pox in this city yesterday, five in St. Jean Baptiste, three in St. Henri, one in Cote St. Louis, and one in Ste. Cunegonde.

Mr. Massiah, night editor of the *Daily Times*, died this morning and was buried at once.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—No signs of trouble are apparent tonight. The only thought is of possible danger tomorrow night or Sunday, when all classes of workingmen will be at liberty. The sanguine, however, scout this fear and assert that a rising is impossible in the face of the militia and police precautions taken. The movements of the military bodies in the city certainly impart a feeling of confidence to the law-abiding citizen, and must have a depressing effect on evil-disposed persons. This afternoon the Montreal garrison artillery on duty at the exhibition grounds were relieved by the Prince of Wales Rifles. Gorman, who, it is alleged, incited the crowd on the Champ de Mars Tuesday, and Elie Champagne, who is charged with assaulting the Chief of Police during the riot Monday night, were both before the Police Court today and found guilty. The former was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and the latter was fined $100 and sent to jail for six months—the severest punishment allowed by law.

Everything is quiet at the Exhibition Building tonight, the fire brigade on duty not having been disturbed so far by the fire-bugs, whose numerous threats lately to burn the buildings caused the insurance companies to withdraw their policies on the building.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 2.—Eighty-four new cases of small-pox were reported today and thirty-four houses disinfected. The new wing at the hospital will be ready tomorrow, where room will be had for some fifty patients. The removal of patients to the exhibition grounds will not begin until the civic hospital is full. For the six days ending Thursday night there were 276 deaths in the city and sixty-six in the adjoining municipalities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—A case of small-pox exists in a house on Charles street. Quarantine has been established.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The President has issued an Executive order directing Dr. E. O. Shakespeare of Pennsylvania to proceed, under the direction of the Secretary of State, as the representative of the United States, to Spain and other countries in Europe where cholera exists, and make investigation of the causes, progress, and proper prevention and cure of the disease, in order that a full report may be made to Congress during the next session.

ROME, Oct. 2.—There were 198 new cases of cholera and eighty deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Italy. The disease has spread to Genoa, where two cases and one death have been reported.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—There have been reported throughout Spain today 416 new cases of cholera and 162 deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—The Oceanic arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong and reports that cholera at Nagasaki was abating. Few cases were reported at Kagoshima, Japan.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The schools at Tawas City are closed on account of diphtheria. Several families have already been exposed.

STARVING FISHERMEN.

A HEART-RENDING STORY OF THE SUFFERING ALONG THE LABRADOR COAST—THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO THE RESCUE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—It has been officially announced here that the Labrador fisheries have proved a failure and that the inhabitants along that inhospitable shore are starving. The news came via St. Johns, N. F., a fishing schooner having put in there yesterday bearing for the Governor a petition from the inhabitants of Sandwich Bay stating that they were starving and imploring assistance before winter sets in. This, coupled with a description furnished by the Captain and crew of the schooner, was at once forwarded to the Dominion Government here. The account of the Captain shows a terrible condition of affairs. He states that already the cold has set in, snow having fallen on several occasions. Cod and mackerel seem to have completely vanished from the waters. The porgee fish have been so scarce that the oil-factories have not been able to obtain sufficient to keep them moving and have consequently closed up for the season, throwing out of employment a large number of persons. These have been living off what they could beg. Articles of food have long since gone to such fabulous prices as to be entirely out of the reach of the poor, the supply of flour being entirely exhausted. Having to subsist on so much salt beef, scurvy has made its appearance, and many have died with it. The sufferings of the women and children is frightful, the little ones dying in the arms of mothers who have no food to give them, and cold and exposure complete the list of woes. The news creates great excitement. The Government has acted with great promptness. A steamer with fuel and provisions on her in large quantities will be ready to sail by Monday. Mgr. Boesse, Apostolic Vicar, accompanied by several Sisters of Charity, will go with the expedition. Several trips will be necessary to meet the demand, as the famine extends along the entire coast. The sisters will take a large assortment of medicines for the sick. Many private citizens are contributing clothing and delicacies.

CAUGHT THEM ON A RISE.

William Heath & Co., Bankers of Wall Street, Crowded to the Wall.

Henry N. Smith, the Famous Bear Operator, Also Forced to Make an Assignment.

The Former Firm's Liabilities Placed at $2,000,000—The Latter Will Probably Reach $1,800,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The rumors which flew thick and fast last night that a prominent firm of Wall street was in deep water financially were verified in a startling manner today when the assignment without preferences of William Heath & Co. of No. 78 Broadway to A. R. McCanless, their manager, was announced. Before the opening of the board this morning the statement was that William Heath & Co. were likely to fail, and that a meeting had been held between Mr. Gould and Mr. Cammack to consider the advisability of tiding Heath over his present difficulties, but as Mr. Heath appeared at the Stock Exchange at the opening, and no further developments were made, the general conclusion was that the rumors were false. Shortly after midday, however, the announcement came from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange that the firm of William Heath & Co. was unable to meet its obligations. As there had been a forewarning the shock was not nearly so great as many had anticipated.

THEIR PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Alexander & Green, as counsel for Giovanna P. Morosini, soon after the failure was announced obtained from Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court an attachment against the property of William Heath & Co. Mr. Morosini says in the affidavit upon which the attachment was granted that for several years past he has had $480,000 in cash on deposit with Heath & Co. subject to his draft, and that the only debit that could properly be made against that amount was for 2,380 shares of the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company, of the value of $192,000, and twenty-five second-mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, of the value of $23,000, which he had ordered the firm to purchase for him, making an aggregate of $215,000. He claims that the firm is in debt to him $265,000 in cash, and that it also holds these stocks and bonds for him. Mr. Morosini declares that he called at the office of Heath & Co. yesterday for his money and securities and received in reply that the company could not deliver them, as the securities had been hypothecated or sold and the money had been otherwise disposed of. He avers that he never authorized Heath & Co. to make use of his money and securities, and charges that they have assigned and disposed of their property with intent to defraud him and their creditors generally. Charles E. Quincy, one of the members of the firm, Mr. Morosini states, has been in Europe for several months past. He believes he is not a resident of this State, but of some country in Europe unknown to him, and has also attached whatever property he may have in this State.

THE FIRM AND ITS CONDITION.

The firm of William Heath & Co. was composed of William Heath, Charles E. Quincy, and Thomas E. Davis. Mr. Heath has been a prominent person on Wall street for about twenty years, and has been conspicuously identified with all the leading operations in the street during that time. He was estimated to be worth $2,000,000. The firm is represented in London by the third partner, Thomas E. Davis, and it is understood that the London house of William Heath & Co. is one of the leading American houses in that city. Mr. Heath and Mr. Quincy are the representatives here. A reporter who called at the office of the firm was informed that none of the members of the firm were in, and consequently no information as to the amount of the liabilities could be obtained, except that there were contracts for about 100,000 shares of the stock outstanding on the exchange, principally the Vanderbilts, Lackawanna, and the Grangers. "The firm," said a prominent broker, "has been on the short side of the market for more than a year, and the rapid advance since the failure of Soutter & Co. undoubtedly brought about the suspension. They have a house in London, and this, I believe, is their second failure, as they were compelled to suspend business during the panic of 1873." The firm's capital has been rated at $300,000, and it has had the most prominent operators on the street as customers. Messrs. Heath & Co. were for many years the favorit brokers of Jay Gould. For some weeks past it has been known that the firm was short of stocks and has borrowed at times as much as 100,000 shares to cover shortages.

PUTTING IT ON SMITH'S SHOULDERS.

The general impression of the street was that the failure was due largely to the inability or unwillingness of the prominent speculator, Henry N. Smith, who was recently reported in financial trouble, to respond to the demand for additional margins. It was also considered probable that the failure was due to the tardiness of more than one customer who was heavily short of stocks through the suspended house of Soutter & Co. to meet the demands made upon them. There have been a large number of transactions under the rule for cash in Lake Shore, St. Paul, Lackawanna, Northwestern, Western Union, Union Pacific, New York Central, Jersey Central, Omaha preferred, and Missouri Pacific, understood to be on account of the suspended firm, but the decline in the prices up to 1 o'clock was less than 1 per cent, the weakest stocks being Lake Shore, Northwestern, and New York Central. According to another report the firm is another sacrifice to the bear craze on railroad stocks, and the bull craze on wheat, and the largest losses are said to be made on Northwestern sold short two months ago. No shadow of suspicion that Heath & Co. were not abundantly able to meet all their engagements has existed in Wall street, and the general impression has been that it was among the strongest and most prosperous houses on the street.

SUSPICIONS VERIFIED—SMITH COLLAPSES.

At noon, within a very few minutes after Henry N. Smith had been blamed on all sides for the collapse of William Heath & Co., came the announcement that he had made an assignment to Mr. Cuming of the law firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, with preferences for wages and salaries, the amount not stated. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1877; was one of the best known of the great speculators on the street, and has ranked in his operations with Cammack and Woerishoeffer. Smith was a member of the famous Twenty-second street crowd of bears, and has lost his money on the short side of the stock market. Smith two years ago was considered worth $5,000,000. His indebtedness to William Heath & Co. is put down at $1,000,000, and to Soutter & Co. at $250,000. Mr. Smith is supposed to have made several million dollars in stock speculations at various times, and has frequently met with large losses, but has always come out all right. He was at one time the partner of Jay Gould in the old firm of Smith, Gould & Martin. He owns the celebrated

Fashion Stud farm near Trenton, N. J. He was a special partner in the firm of C. J. Hudson & Co., but his failure does not affect this firm at all.

Smith also owned the famous Goldsmith Maid, that died last week.

It is believed that the failure of Soutter & Co. Wednesday was due, at least in part, to the same cause which has brought about the suspension of Heath & Co.—the failure of Smith to put up the required margins. Mr. Smith was very frank about matters, and said to a reporter just before he made his assignment: "The failure of William Heath & Co. is mainly due to my operations in the stock market. I supposed that the firm was strong enough to carry me through, and up to 10 o'clock this morning I had no idea of their failure. I am now unfortunately placed where I cannot pay what I owe for the present. I have been short on the market, believing the advance to be unwarranted. I shall make an assignment."

Speaking of the failure tonight, Mr. Smith said: "My operations have dragged down William Heath, and I am more sorry for him than for myself. But I have not deceived him at any time and he has not deceived me. I supposed that he would be able to carry me through and he said that he could do it successfully. Even this morning he expressed his confidence in being able to pull through. There is nothing in the rumor about a joint account between me and Woerishoffer. We did have a joint account in Heath's office, but it was closed early in August, I believe. My misfortunes are my own. But I shall be on my feet again, and perhaps very soon."

VANDERBILT'S REVENGE.

It is the opinion of a number of people on the street that Smith's failure was brought about by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who advanced the market in order to break Smith, as punishment for Smith's betrayal of William K. Vanderbilt when they were operating together. When Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of W. H., set about bulling Lake Shore without taking his father into his confidence it has always been supposed that H. N. Smith was one of his associates. The disastrous result of Cornelius' venture into Wall street on his own hook everybody knows. He would have gone broke had not W. H. Vanderbilt come in and personally taken his son's contracts and saved the family credit. Then Cornelius was pensioned and pledged to keep out of the Wall street game. It was afterward gossip on the street that all the while Cornelius had been buying Lake Shore W. H. Vanderbilt had been selling. As fast as the money went out of the young man's pockets it went into the purse of the old man. There was talk of trouble for H. N. Smith three months ago, when the great advance had begun in the Vanderbilt stocks. Smith steadily denied any embarrassment, but finally was compelled to go ashore and cover an enormous line of short stocks of all kinds at a tremendous loss.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A prominent broker says: "The effect of the failure is likely to be a quiet market after today, until the street discovers the extent of the losses. It is claimed that Henry Smith owes the firm of William Heath & Co. about $1,000,000, and that the firm owes its customers about the same amount. The differences to Wall street houses are not likely to amount to $100,000. Heath & Co.'s two seats in the New York Stock Exchange are good for $50,000, so that Wall-street houses will lose very little by the failure. It is more likely to strengthen the hands of the bulls, as Smith's operations have often prevented the market from advancing. It is stated that Smith is also responsible for the failure of Soutter & Co., having owed them about $250,000."

Other failures were predicted in abundance of houses that have been known for years in the street as of the stanchest and most conservative character. The excitement on the floors of the exchange after the failure of Heath was announced rose to fever heat, the coolest losing their heads. The losses were widely distributed. Few houses actively in the market were without a financial interest of their own to a greater or less degree in either one or the other of the failures. There was evident in many places a fear that the end was not yet. So far did the dealings of the two houses reach that it kept the Chairman hard at work for over two hours and a half in buying and selling stock on account of the failures. Though Henry N. Smith is a member of the Stock Exchange he had no outstanding contracts to be settled in his own name by the exchange. Everything in this line was done for the account of Heath & Co., with whose interests his own seemed to be too closely interwoven to permit of any analysis for a long time to come. One story was that Smith was debtor to Heath in a sum approximating $1,500,000. This estimate came from what should have been trustworthy sources, but other figures were soon floating around here and there placing this debt at a much lower sum. No report received attention that rated this liability at less than $500,000.

THE LAWYERS' CHANCE.

There are specific charges made against the Woerishoeffers by the Smiths, one of which may lead to legal complications. It is alleged that Mr. Smith and they were lately joint partners in a bear account involving 180,000 shares of stock, with differences on the market reaching a very large sum. Mr. Woerischoeffer is reported to have promptly met the differences on his half of this, leaving the other half to be cared for by Smith, and the Smith following, going further, aver that Mr. Woerishoeffer then went long of the stock and sent up prices on Smith. Now the customers of Heath & Co., who are naturally the persons most interested, claim that upon the grounds of a legal decision rendered in a case brought by Deacon S. V. White some years ago Woerishoeffer can be held liable for the differences on the remainder of the account—that one partner in a joint account cannot withdraw by a settlement in such way, but must continue responsible for the whole liability till all is settled. This claim is likely to lead to much intricate litigation before an end is reached.

Some feeling was manifested on the Stock Exchange over the charge that though Heath & Co. were alleged to have drawn up their assignment last night they renewed contracts today before announcing their failure. This grave accusation may lead to serious entanglement.

THOSE WHO WILL LOSE.

At the office of Heath & Co., the firm's manager, who had been named as their assignee, was not to be tempted into a definit statement of any sort, either of liabilities or assets of Heath & Co., or of the special indebtedness of Henry N. Smith to the firm. Affairs were in a condition far too much tangled for the giving out of any statement. When they would be so straightened out as to permit of an official statement he could not say. From another person was quoted the assertion that the losses through Heath & Co. to Stock-Exchange firms on speculative account would not rise above $100,000 or $140,000. But in their stock account was involved only a comparatively small fraction of the entire loss. The firm has done one of the largest banking businesses in Wall street, and the heavy losers by their suspension will be individuals and firms who have made deposits with them. At least $1,000,000 is said to have been placed in their hands in this way. One man was reported to have had something over $400,000 on deposit with the firm. Another operator was a depositor to the tune of $150,000, and a number of the most conspicuous firms on the street are placed in the list of depositors quoted in the gossip heard on the exchange.

A large portion of Heath & Co.'s liabilities consist of due bills for demands on the many high-priced stocks of which the firm has been short for many months. Among the brokers the firm is supposed to have been daily borrowers of not less than 150,000 shares of stock, and have paid out vast sums for the use of such stocks as commanded a premium for use.

It is estimated tonight that the liabilities of Heath & Co. cannot fall short of $1,500,000 and may exceed that sum. The assets, excepting the claim against Henry N. Smith, are unknown. This claim amounts, it is said, to about $1,200,000. While the bulk of his liabilities is to the brokerage firm it is known that he owes C. I. Hudson something more than $100,000.

He is also indebted to Woerishoeffer & Co. for a still larger amount. It was estimated by good judges that Mr. Smith's liabilities would not fall below $2,000,000. His assets are supposed to be nominal.

The principal creditor of William Heath & Co. is Giovanni P. Morosini, a partner in the well-known firm of W. E. Conner & Co., who became famous by his connection with Jay Gould. His claim against the firm is about $480,000, for which he has no security of any kind. Among the other large creditors are:

Jay Gould	$260,000
James T. Low, formerly of the dry-goods firm of Low, Harriman & Co. and father of the present head of the firm, about	400,000
Addison Cammack	60,000
William L. Scott of Erie, Pa.	30,000

In addition to these the firm of Soutter & Co., which failed Tuesday, is said to be a creditor to the extent of about $250,000 in consequence of its dealings with Henry N. Smith.

The customers of Heath & Co. who did keep their margins good or had money on deposit are in fully as bad a plight as Mr. Smith. From all that can be learned their money, together with the capital of the firm, has been exhausted in margining Mr. Smith's short stocks up to the market.

NO SYMPATHY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Little sympathy is expressed in the market for the Heath failure. Those involved here have for some time been identified in attempts to bear certain stocks.

AT PULLMAN.

LITTLE APPARENT CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE FEELING.

There was no break in the quiet at Pullman yesterday and to the casual observer no change in the situation. There are movements, however, under the surface, and some of them are important and significant. The crisis will not come for several days yet. Arrangements have been made for a mass-meeting to be held next week at Kensington, and by that time the situation will be ripe for action one way or the other.

"I trust," said a public man of Pullman and vicinity, whose station in life makes it his interest that no strike occur, "that we shall have no strike. I am doing my best to prevent it. Strikes are dreadful things and create untold suffering among a laboring population, as well as being bad for their morals. But there is great dissatisfaction among the men, and it is useless to deny it. They can have no real affection or attachment to the Town of Pullman or to the company, because of the system under which they live. I am honestly of the opinion that piece-work is the bane of the place. Whenever a change of wages is made—which happens quite frequently—there is always dissatisfaction. No man feels as certain of the future as though he were working on day-work at regular wages. The dissatisfied ones talk loud, others join them, and in case a general reduction is made trouble results. I hope there will be no strike; but I cannot deny that the situation looks bad."

The same beautiful contrast still obtains between the statements of the officers and the men, and the following interviews will be of interest:

C. M. Hewitt, superintendent of the iron department, which employs about 350 men, said: "All my men except twenty are working. Everything is quiet and there will be no trouble, as the best of feeling prevails. These twenty men quit work because they were a trifle dissatisfied, and the rumor of a strike, for which the newspapers are entirely responsible, came to their ears and made them take a step for which they are now heartily sorry. All but two have applied for their old places, and we would take them back if we had any work for them. They were dissatisfied because we asked them to do a little more work for the same wages. I can get along without their places being filled until January; in fact, for some time they have been given work simply for the purpose of keeping them from starving. When the freight shops start up next week they will be given work in other departments. They have been receiving from $1.75 to $3.25 per day. What's the good of all this pack of lies in the newspapers, anyway? What good does it do? The best thing you can do is to drop the subject."

An intelligent and reliable workman employed in the same department said: "Twenty men have quit in this department. They were reduced in wages heavily, some of them from $2.60 to $2 per day. I don't believe any of them will come back to work at the reduction. There was plenty of work for them to do; it was only last week that there was strong talk of putting on a night gang. The wages run as high as $2.70.

In the blacksmithing department the men are dropping out as soon as the reduction reaches them. Thursday seven men who had finished their work on the old contract were told to start in on the work under the new. They were informed that their wages had been reduced, part of them being cut 60 cents per day and the rest 37 cents per day. After protesting and getting no satisfaction they threw down their tools and quit. Those who were reduced by 60 cents were receiving $2.60 per day by piece-work, and the others less in proportion of the cut. Yesterday three more were put on piece-work under the new contract at the same reduction, and also quit work. Out of the 150 men in the department all but about twenty-five are accustomed to work by piece-work. They have not yet been set to work on the new works at the reduction, and will in all probability quit work as fast as the reduction reaches them.

Last night was the regular meeting night of the Pullman and Kensington Lodge of the Knights of Labor. The hall was crowded, and fully 100 new members signed the rolls and were initiated. While the work was going on Parsons, the Chicago Socialist, put in an appearance and delivered one of his harangues. The presence of such men is deprecated by all the better class of workmen, for the double reason that they do not want to be in any way connected or identified with Socialists or Anarchists and that they are distrustful of their motives in stirring up the passions of the men. It can be safely said that the teachings of Parsons and his men will have little effect in case of a strike. In other circles than those of the company and the men it is conceded that, while there is no probability of an immediate strike, for the reason that the reductions are being made gradually, there is a strong probability that the trouble is but temporarily delayed.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION—SEVENTEEN BALLOTS HAD AND NO CHOICE FOR LOCATION YET MADE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Soldiers' Home Commission held star-chamber sessions today in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening without determining on the location of the home, and at 10 o'clock tonight adjourned to meet again Tuesday, Oct. 13, in this city. At the morning session the work of examining the papers, abstracts, etc., was completed, or nearly so, and after dinner Messrs. Noble, Wallace, and White went to the Executive Mansion and held a consultation with the Governor, but what the object of the visit was no one but the Commissioners appear to know. It was taken by some to indicate that these members would finally vote for Dixon. During the afternoon the balloting commenced, and, while each member of the commission is as close-mouthed as an oyster, it is reported that the first vote stood about as follows: Berry for Quincy, Hall for Springfield, Bryant for Decatur, Noble for Dixon, Wallace for Rock Island, White for Rockford, and Crawford for Alton. The balloting continued and many towns were complimented with a vote, but no place received enough votes. The balloting continued during the afternoon and evening until seventeen ballots were taken. About 9 o'clock it was rumored about the Leland corridors that the contest had narrowed down to three places—Dixon, Springfield, and Decatur—with Hall, Berry, and Crawford for Springfield, Wallace, Noble, and White for Dixon, and Bryant for Decatur. When they adjourned, however, one of the Commissioners said: "We have gone all to pieces, and no one place has an advantage. The reason of the adjournment and the continued delay is that Judge Crawford must meet a committee of the Masonic Grand Lodge in Chicago tomorrow.

ASPARAGUS.

A brand-new kind of asparagus is a horticultural triumph in Boston.

THE PRODIGALS' RETURN.

Henry Ward Beecher and Carl Schurz Are Among the Republicans Once More.

Great Dissatisfaction with Hill's Nomination—Judge Foraker and Gov. Hoadly to Meet.

Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa Politics—A Reformer Found in Jail—Unmasking Iowa Copperheads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Committee of One Hundred of the Independent Republicans of Brooklyn, at a general meeting this evening expressed fully and enthusiastically their satisfaction with the Republican State ticket headed by Ira Davenport. During the evening the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke, saying among other things: "It seems to me that it is not safe for the Democrats to oppose civil service. But there is a dislike among them to it, and they only use it to catch votes. Three months ago I had expected to vote for Democrats on the State ticket. They administered the antidote. When I read the platform and of the man they placed at the head of the ticket I could not do it!" Mr. Beecher thought the Republican State ticket the best in his remembrance. At Republican headquarters here not a single disaffected Republican has been heard from thus far, and the prospects were never better for polling the full vote of the party. On the other hand, there are abundant indications of dissatisfaction among Democrats, especially among the friends and supporters of President Cleveland and his policy, with the spoilsmen ticket headed by D. B. Hill. A large number of old sterling Democrats in this city and Brooklyn not belonging to the class of active politicians are reported as saying that they cannot and will not support the ticket nominated by their party this fall. They say they would regard its success as a rebuke instead of an indorsement of Mr. Cleveland's Administration. It was reported at the Republican headquarters today that Carl Schurz expresses himself enthusiastically in favor of the Republican nominations and will do all he can to elect the ticket.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican Executive Committee has at last succeeded in smoking out Gen. Hoadly, and a joint debate, two joint debates in fact, will be held between Judge Foraker and Gov. Hoadly. If Chairman Powell of the Democratic Executive Committee intended his letter of Wednesday evening as a bluff he was disappointed, for Chairman Bushnell, early this evening, sent the following acceptance of the challenge for a debate:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—*The Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee*—DEAR SIR: We sought to bring about a joint debate between Judge Foraker and Gov. Hoadly in our letters of Saturday, Sept. 26, and in subsequent communications, which you declined. We accept the challenge contained in your favor of last evening for a discussion between Gov. Hoadly and Judge Foraker. We also accept your suggestion that the discussion be limited to two meetings. In order to expedite arrangements we suggest that the meetings be fixed at Oberlin the 5th of October and at Cincinnati the 10th of October, and that Gov. Hoadly open and close the debate at the first meeting and Judge Foraker open and close at the second. The discussion at each meeting to be limited to three hours, the gentleman opening the debate to do so in one hour, the reply not to exceed one hour and a half, and the rejoinder one-half hour. The places selected are appropriate, as Gov. Hoadly has publicly said that Judge Foraker has one set of principles for Oberlin and another for Cincinnati. If there are any other details to arrange I shall be pleased to meet you at the rooms of the Republican State Executive Committee at 8 o'clock this evening.

A. S. BUSHNELL, Chairman.

The Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Executive Committees met this evening in accordance with the request of Chairman Bushnell. After some consultation a joint debate was arranged between Gov. Hoadly and Judge Foraker, the only change in the program as laid down by the Republican Committee being to substitute Toledo, Oct. 8, for Oberlin, Oct. 5. The second meeting will be at Cincinnati, Oct. 10. This settled the whole matter, and the voters of Ohio will soon have the opportunity of seeing the gallant Republican standard-bearer corner Gov. Hoadly. Judge Foraker and the State Committee have had a hard time of it in getting the Democratic candidate and his committee up to the sticking point, but that is at last accomplished. The following is Chairman Powell's letter accepting the conditions of the Republican challenge:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2, 1885.—*Capt. A. S. Bushnell, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, Columbus, O.*—DEAR SIR: Your last communication has just been received, in which you inform us that Judge Foraker will accept Gov. Hoadly's challenge for two joint debates. Under the well-known rules governing such discussions we are entitled to equal voice with you in deciding upon places, dates, and other details. We will agree to accept one of the places and dates named by you—namely: Cincinnati, Oct. 10, and in accordance with our right we name Toledo, Oct. 8, as the other time and place. As to the manner in which the discussion shall be conducted we agree that each debate shall be three hours in length, the time to be divided as indicated in your letter, and the right to open and close the first debate to be determined by lot, and the candidate who shall open and close at the first meeting shall grant to his opponent the right to open and close the discussion at the second meeting.

Very respectfully,

T. E. POWELL, Chairman.

The interest in the political campaign in this State is growing in intensity as the day of the election (one week from next Tuesday) approaches. Speakers are on the stump all over the State, and large meetings are reported. Every county and district is being thoroughly canvassed. The Republican State Central Committee feel confident of victory, the only doubtful factor in the outcome being the third-party Prohibition vote. The Democrats count upon this as in their favor, and it is their only hope.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Judge Foraker arrived here this evening from Warren. A steady, all-day rain prevented an open-air meeting, but the crowd was so large that the town-hall would not hold half the people. Judge Foraker expressed himself well pleased with the meeting. Tonight the Great Western Rink here was filled He delivered the best address of the campaign. In speaking of Republicanism in Ohio he said two-thirds of the counties in the State were always Republican. Only five Republican County Treasurers had defaulted since the Republican party was born and twenty-seven Democratic County Treasurers had defaulted in the same time. Foraker was afterwards entertained by the Lincoln Club.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Gen. Nathan Goff, the eloquent West Virginia orator, addressed a Republican audience that packed the court-house tonight. Gen. Goff made one of the most forcible and magnificent speeches heard here for years.

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—For the first time in many months Congressman N. E. Worthington has visited this city, ostensibly to see the new post-office, but in reality to put his fences for the next political campaign in good repair. He has been surrounded all day long by hungry Democrats, and has been given no rest. He is much stouter and healthier than last fall, owing to the recent trip north, and was patient and cordial. The contest over the revenue positions here has not yet died away. The Hon. A. M. Brown, a leader of one faction of the Democracy, is counting upon the position of Deputy Collector. An opponent was suggested to Mr. Worthington in the person of Marshal Bruner, the present City-Marshal, and already an applicant for the position of gager. Mr. Bruner is an old soldier and is not much identified with either of the factions here, and it is urged in his behalf that his appointment to the Deputy Collectorship will not create that animosity and feeling that the appointment of several others of the applicants will. The matter is to be duly considered.

John Malick has been appointed Assistant Postmaster here to supersede Mr. George Colville, who has filled the position for the last eight and one-half years. Mr. Colville is a Republican. Aside from his politics, there is no reason whatever for the change. Mr. Malick enters upon his duties Oct. 19.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican County Central Committee for La Salle County at its meeting refused to appoint delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held in Morris Oct. 12, but referred the whole subject to a mass-convention to be held Saturday in this city. Those opposing the nomination of Circuit Judge by the Republicans believe it is too late to make a canvass. Judge Gilbert, the Independent candidate, is a strong Democrat, holding the office of County Judge by virtue of a party election three years ago, but hopes now to be elected Circuit Judge by aid of Republican votes.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Those who have hoped to see the influence of the Republicans of the Fifth District weakened and scattered will be disappointed. Fuller and Joslyn have become discouraged in carrying out alone the plan of Crosby. All over the district those whom they counted on have fallen into line, refusing to become allies of the enemy under the lead of disappointed politicians, and the opposition have now fallen out among themselves. Fuller's friends claim now that Joslyn's ability is not of the Congressional order, while Joslyn is not carried away with Fuller's goodness. That Haines will take advantage of this dispute and seize the nomination is conceded. Indeed, that interested friendship has existed for a long time between Fuller and Haines is not denied.

The present drift of Republican sentiment is not of the kind to suffer opposition. That the work of the Republican Congressional Convention be sustained in these times is demanded with no uncertain voice.

ANOTHER REFORMER FOUND IN JAIL.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Another of Mr. Cleveland's reform appointees has just been discovered in the jail of this city. His name is C. E. Gannon of Fort Dodge, and he is held by the police court, charged with slugging an old man on the streets of this city a few nights ago. Gannon says he was appointed route agent Aug. 7. He then started for this city to receive his papers and report for duty. His friends lost track of him soon after, and his whereabouts has been a mystery ever since. Gannon, after his arrest, made an effort to escape, but was recaptured and is now in jail, unable as yet to furnish the bond of $2,000 required by the police court. If President Cleveland should desire to write to this "reform" appointee papers directed to him will reach him care of the Polk County Jail, Des Moines, Ia.

IOWA NOMINATIONS—HORR AT DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oc. 2.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Scott County opened the campaign in earnest today. They renominated the Hon. John C. Bills for State Senator by acclamation, and, contrary to common belief, he accepted, authorizing the burning of a letter of declination he had written. Mr. Bills was the leader of the anti-prohibition Republicans in the last General Assembly. P. W. McManus and Bruce Seaman were nominated for Representatives.

This evening the Hon. R. G. Horr of Michigan delivered the first speech of the canvass at the German theatre, speaking for two hours and producing an excellent effect.

THE BISMARCK POSTMASTERSHIP.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—According to private advices received today the fight over the Postmastership in this city has at last been settled and numerous unsuccessful candidates have ceased their strivings. The successful candidate is Justus Bragg, the present Mayor. The appointment of Mayor Bragg throws the community into another conflict on the question of a successor to the Mayoralty. Bragg has declared his intention to tender his resignation as Mayor at the next meeting of the City Council. Among the candidates for the Postmastership were George Bain, formerly of Kentucky, backed by Carlisle, and M. P. Slattery, backed by P. H. Kelly of St. Paul. Bragg's strongest indorsement was his election by the people to the office of Mayor, while he was also supported by his namesake and cousin of Wisconsin, who thrilled the Chicago Convention in referring to Cleveland with the complex sentiment: "We love him for the enemies he has made."

THE WISCONSIN WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—This morning the last delegates to the State Woman-Suffrage Convention took their departure and all are pleased with the annual meeting and its results. Yesterday afternoon was mostly devoted to routine business. The most important procedure was a change of the constitution which facilitated business matters. Last evening addresses were made by the Rev. J. DeLaney of Whitewater, Editor Barnum, and Mrs. S. B. Colby of Nebraska. The latter devoted herself to a historical consideration of the woman-suffrage movement and was able and philosophical in her treatment of the subject.

UNMASKING THE IOWA DEMOCRATIC COPPERHEADS.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Some very interesting things are coming to the surface in the course of the campaign in this State. The more indiscreet Democrats do not take the trouble any longer to conceal the real animus of their party—notably in the case of the Marshalltown *Statesman* when it announced that "the Copperheads are now on top." The wiser heads in the party, however, know that the time has not yet come when disloyalty during the War will help a man before the people of Iowa, and, though determined that none but men of that ilk shall be their candidates, desire to keep their records as shady as possible. The Republicans, on the other hand, are determined to let in the light and make their infamous past known of all men. The *State Register* has been laboring in that field and has effectually demonstrated that Mr. Whiting was not only a Copperhead, but a very mean one. The disclosure of the facts has alarmed the Democrats, and their papers are denying them and attempting to break their force in various ways. Among such papers is the *Democrat* of this city, whose editor recently called the *Register* to account because it said that the *Democrat* in defending Whiting from the charge of Copperheadism was defending itself. To show that the *Register's* statement was true and that the *Democrat* was not qualified to give Mr. Whiting a clear title to loyalty, the *Courier* of this city in its issue of Sept. 30 reprints a caricature which appeared in the *Copperhead* June 17, 1868, and clippings from the files of the same paper and from the *Democrat*, the name which it afterwards adopted. These documents brought no answer from the *Democrat* and proved conclusively that the Copperheadism of one at least of Mr. Whiting's defenders was even worse than his own. But there is another phase of this matter which will be of most interest to readers of THE TRIBUNE.

The editor of the *Courier* was, up to June last, Postmaster at this place, when he was dismissed for "offensive partisanship" and S. B. Evans appointed to succeed him. Mr. Evans is the man who has the honor to be editor of the *Democrat* now, and, though until recently engaged in other business, was at the time the caricature appeared connected editorially with the *Copperhead*, and later with the *Democrat*. Although in the Federal army, first as Commissary Sergeant of the Thirty-third Iowa, and afterwards as a commissioned officer in a regiment of Arkansas refugees, he has since the War been a bitter Democrat, openly boasting of being proud of the name of Copperhead, and always devoting his energies to reviling all the Republican leaders, from Lincoln to Grant, in the manner evidenced by the caricature. Such is the man whom this reform Administration has designated to fill the place occupied by an "offensive partisan." George William Curtis has said truly that each community will be able to judge of the sincerity of Democratic reform by the appointments in its locality.

RELIGIOUS.

YEARLY MEETING OF ORTHODOX FRIENDS—MINNESOTA METHODISTS—OTHER GATHERINGS.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—This is the third day of the Indiana yearly meeting of Orthodox Friends. Dr. Levi Johnson, deputized by the Iowa yearly meeting to organize a new mission work in Africa, gave an account of his labors and recommended the education of native missionaries in the United States. Doubt was expressed as to the meeting being ready to extend the work of the new mission, but a large committee was instructed to report on it next year. The state of the society was inquired into, and the answers showed the meetings of worship and discipline regularly held and well attended, the members being duly careful as to contracting debts and meeting other obligations, endeavoring to restore the faltering, and instructing children in industry, simplicity, and religious meekness.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Methodist Conference resumed business this morning at 9:30. About sixty effective elders were passed in character and reported. W. A. Spencer of the Rock River Conference and Dr. Gray of the Arkansas Conference addressed the meeting on the importance of providing for missionary work among the lower classes in the South and on the frontier.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—An agitation has been started in the newspapers published in the Holland language here by some of the pastors of the Christian Reformed Church to have the denomination transferred to the Presbyterian Church. While the younger members will approve of the movement, strong objection will be made by the old people.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The trial of the Rev. E. Matthews in the Circuit Court, charged with resisting an officer in arresting another Free Methodist minister at their camp-meeting last summer, ended today in a verdict of guilty. The case has aroused much interest and excitement.

JUMBO'S HEART.

The heart of Jumbo weighed, it is said, 1,600 pounds.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Lieb's Appraisership Chances Waning—McKee Confident—Dark-Horse Fiershem.

Morrison Trying to Oust Tuthill—The Donovan Matter—Enlarging the Post-Office.

Special Civil-Service Rule No. 2 Revoked by the President—Report on the Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Col. Morrison had an interview with the President today, and gave the reasons why Gen. Lieb should be selected for Appraiser. The President, in reply, is understood to have expressed his personal regard for Lieb, and his desire to provide for him, but to have intimated that the protests of Chicago merchants could not be ignored. He said Lieb's business qualifications, experience, and ability were assailed, and that it was of importance to secure an Appraiser against whom such objections would not be made. He remarked that there were men in the list of applicants who appeared to fill all requirements. Col. Morrison declines to make any prediction as to the result further than that action will be postponed pending consideration. Melvin McKee thinks that today's developments prove Lieb to be out of the race, and says the choice again lies between Hoyne and himself, with the chances in his favor. He has figured out a statement to the effect that $100,000,000 of Chicago capital is represented by his indorsements; and he says it is impossible for him to be beaten with such papers. At the White House it is said that action is temporarily postponed, and that telegrams are still pouring in from all sides. Col. Morrison himself thinks that the settlement of the Appraisership question is postponed for some days, but by no means abandons the hope that Gen. Lieb will ultimately receive the appointment. If any other Federal office of sufficient importance in Chicago remained vacant it is very possible that, in view of the mercantile protests against Leib's appointment as Appraiser, his name might be withdrawn and he be appointed to that position. But there is no place, except possibly that of Deputy Collector of Customs, with a salary of $3,000 annually, and it is not thought probable that Gen. Lieb would desire a subordinate place of that character, even should Mr. Seeberger be disposed to have him for his associate. Altogether Gen. Lieb's friends, who are the most frank, admit that his chances of being made Appraiser are not very good. It is understood that Secretary Manning is unwilling to urge the President to make the appointment, in view of the telegraphic protests. The Lieb men say these protests can be directly traced to Lieb's rivals for the office, and that the knowledge of this fact will not do them any good with the President.

One rumor is that the President will dispose of the Appraisership difficulty by appointing L. H. Fiershem, an old personal friend in Buffalo, and that Mr. Fiershem has strong Chicago indorsements.

None of the other applicants claim to know Fiershem, and if there is anything in the story that he may be chosen as a dark horse the fact is probably only known to the President.

[A telegram from Washington yesterday stated that a rumor came from the White House that the President would dispose of the Appraisership at Chicago by appointing an old personal friend, who had been engaged for many years in the importing business and was thoroughly acquainted with custom-house questions. The friend was said to be Mr. L. H. Fiershem. A reporter saw Mr. Fiershem last night and asked him if he were an applicant for the place. "Yes," he replied; "I sent in an application in May or June, and it was signed by 140 of the leading merchants. I lived in Buffalo several years ago and knew President Cleveland when he practiced law. I have made no noise about my application, and no politicians are booming me, but I understand that a number of merchants have written letters indorsing me. They suggested it to me. I have not been in Washington, and have heard nothing, and I don't know whether I'll get the appointment or not." Mr. Fiershem has lived in Chicago over fifteen years, and is an importer of French and Chinese goods, and stands high. Some of his indorsers are John R. Walsh, Vergho, Ruhling & Co., Reid, Murdock & Fisher, William A. Hammond, H. H. Nash, and J. J. P. Odell.]

THE ATTORNEYSHIP—DONOVAN'S CASE.

Col. Morrison is pressing Senator Duncan for the United States District-Attorneyship at Chicago very strongly. No charges have been as yet presented against Tuthill, but there are some indications that charges of offensive partisanship may be filed.

Postmaster-General Vilas did not write a letter to Harry Donovan, Superintendent of Carriers, suggesting that he should not retain his Presidency of the Young Men's Democratic Club, but there is not much doubt that the Postmaster-General did write a letter to that effect to Postmaster Judd, with the understanding that the letter should be shown to Donovan. It is evident that Congressman Lawler's theory as to the Iroquois Club is to be adopted by the Post-Office Department, for there is no disposition to interfere with any political Chairmanship which Judd may hold in that club. The authorities here seem to agree with Lawler that that club is of very little practical importance in local politics.

ENLARGING THE POST-OFFICE SPACE.

Superintendent Bailey of the Chicago Custom-House Building has made his report on the enlargement of the space allotted to the Post-Office in that building. The improvements suggested are the enlarging of the room occupied by the mailing and the city-delivery departments, and the closing for use of six porticos—four on Dearborn and two on Clark street. The extra space to be given the mailing department will be taken from the corridors, but will leave sufficient room for the public. The removal of the Post-Office Inspectors to the second floor should be ordered at once and their present offices assigned to the cashier and auditor and the wholesale stamp bureau. The space allowed to the mail-dispatching force on the Jackson street side is inadequate. Their quarters can be enlarged by extending the addition built for them on a line with the steps leading to the entrance. The report will be approved by the Supervising Architect.

A CIVIL-SERVICE RULE REVOKED.

The President has issued the following special rule for the regulation and improvement of the civil service:

Special rule No. 2, approved July 18, 1884, is hereby revoked. All applicants on any registers for the postal and customs service, who Nov. 1 next shall have been thereon one year or more, shall in conformity with Rule 16 be no longer eligible for appointment from such register.

The special rule, which is now revoked, provided that the names of those persons on the registers of the commission eligible for appointment prior to July 16, 1884, should not be taken off at the end of a year from the date of being entered thereon, but should remain on the registers as eligible for appointment for two years from that date without further examination or notice.

A reporter called upon Commissioner Eaton in regard to the new special rule made by the President today.

"Was that rule," asked the reporter, "made on the recommendation of the commission?"

Mr. Eaton—"It was."

"How long had this subject been under consideration?"

"I cannot answer definitly. I have drafts of a rule on the subject made in August before I left Washington for my summer vacation. The matter was much discussed by the commission."

"What object will the rule serve?"

"It will take off the registers for certification those of a lower grade than the applicants who have received appointments. It can hardly be said that it will give those to be hereafter examined any better chances for getting appointments, because every one is certified for appointment on the basis of his grade and regardless of the time of his examination. In other words, the best of those on any new examination are sure to be marked higher than those left from a former examination after the superior ones have been appointed, and in the more recent examinations those competing are decidedly superior to those who competed at the earlier examinations. The change now made will prevent the ill-informed from thinking that persons examined more than a year ago are retained on the registers in order to give them places. Until this last special rule was made all the persons examined from the beginning of the work had been retained on the registers. But all those left on the registers from the early examinations are marked so low that they would have had no chance for an appointment, even had not the new special rule been made."

There will be a special examination at the Civil-Service Commissioner's rooms Thursday next, for the Agricultural Department, of persons acquainted with silk-culture. This is the first examination of this kind ever held.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

The report of the special board of naval officers created by Secretary Whitney to consider plans for the construction of the additional unarmored vessels authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1885, is made public today. The board at the outset defines its conception of the instructions under which it acted. This was, in brief, to examine the plans, models, and designs submitted in conformity with the advertisement of the department dated May 3, 1885, and to report its opinion as to whether any of them are worthy of adoption. In the event of not deeming any of the plans entirely satisfactory the board was to advise the Secretary of the Navy as to the type of each vessel authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1885, which it thought best adapted to the uses intended and contemplated by the statute. The board was to proceed with great caution and avoid all experiments, no matter how promising. It was not to enter into elaboration of details, a task which was to be assigned subsequently to technical men. The recommendations are in part as follows:

For the two cruisers of not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than $1,100,000, we recommend one twin screw protected steam-cruiser of the following general features: Length, between perpendiculars, 300 feet; beam, extreme, forty-nine feet; mean load-draught of water, nineteen feet; free board, main deck at side above load-water line, thirteen feet. The speed over the measured mile, under conditions similar to The speed over the measured mile, under conditions similar to those prescribed in the department general order No. 314, should be eighteen knots per hour. The main battery should consist of two eight-inch and eight six-inch breech-loading rifled cannon." Here follow technical details as to how the guns are to be mounted. They are to be in pivotal carriages amidships.

The reports also provide for a secondary battery of four 57 mm. rapid-firing Hotchkiss cannon, four 47 mm. revolving Hotchkiss, one 37 mm. low power Hotchkiss, and two short Gatlings. These are for mounting on the upper deck; also a complete outfit for the Whitehead torpedo suitable for six above-water launching tubes is recommended. The report proceeds:

The hull should be unsheathed and built throughout of mild steel of the quality required by law; it should have a double bottom, with flat main keel and deep bulge keels extending as far as practicable fore and aft. A water-tight protective steel deck should extend throughout the length of the ship, covering the engines and boilers, magazines, and steering gear, and strengthening the ram-bow. The flat part amidship should be one and one-half inches, and the parts at the sides sloping to four feet below low-water line two and one-half inches thick. About four feet above the horizontal part of this deck there should be a continuous berth-deck lightly plated with steel. The space between these two decks should be carefully subdivided into water-tight compartments and be used for the storage of coal and other stores. All engine and boiler hatches and magazine trunks should be surrounded by cofferdams within this space. An armored conning tower should be situated just forward of the foremast, and a spacious chart-house should be provided on the upper deck.

The report recommends space for carrying 830 tons of coal and provisions for 300 men for ninety days. The rig provided for is that of a brig, without head-booms, to carry 10,500 square feet of canvas, its engines to develop 8,500-horse power for four hours. Technical details as to these engines and their settings are given. These, with their fittings, tools, stoves, etc., when in operation, not to exceed 903 tons in weight. The report continues:

The second vessel of this size should be precisely similar and subject to the same conditions in all respects as the preceding, except that the main battery should consist of twelve six-inch guns mounted on the open deck on central pivot carriages . . . and a bark rig, spreading about 12,000 square feet of plain sail.

For the heavily armored gunboat of about 1,600 tons displacement, costing exclusive of armament, not more than $520,000, the report recommends the following features:

A steel twin-screw vessel, length between perpendiculars, 230 feet; breadth of beam, extreme, 36 feet; mean load draft of water, 14 feet; load displacement, 1,700 tons; free board, about 6 feet 4½ inches; speed over the measured mile, 16 knots per hour; main battery, six six-inch breech-loading rifled guns; secondary battery, two 57 mm. and two 47 mm. high-power, single-shot, rapid-firing Hotchkiss cannon, two 37 mm. revolver Hotchkiss, one Hotchkiss boat gun, one short Gatling gun, and a complete torpedo outfit, the hull unsheathed, of steel, with a flat main keel and deep bulge keel one-half the vessel's length amidships. The rig provided for is that of a three-masted, foretopsail schooner, with a sail area of 6,000 square feet, a ram bow and engine of 3,300 horse-power; to carry 400 tons of coal and provisions for 150 men for ninety days.

For the light gunboat of about 800 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament not more than $275,000, the report recommends the construction of a single screw composit gun vessel, of which the principal features are:

Length on water-line from forward side of stem to the after side of the stern-post, 165 feet; breadth of beam, extreme, 31 feet; mean load draft of water, extreme, 11 feet 9 inches; displacement at load draught, 870 tons; free board, about 5 feet 3 inches; speed over the measured mile, 12 knots per hour; main battery, four 6-inch breech-loading high power rifled guns; secondary battery, two high-power, single-shot 47 mm. Hotchkiss rapid-firing cannon, two 37 mm. revolver Hotchkiss cannon, one Hotchkiss boat-gun, and one short Gatling-gun; hull of composit construction, framed throughout of steel and planked with two thicknesses of selected yellow pine, with a shallow main-keel and deep bilge-keel extending at least half the vessel's length amidship; a barkentine rig, with 5,000 feet of canvas; engines of 1,300 horse-power, capacity for 100 tons of coal; and provisions for 100 men for ninety days.

A KICK FROM THE PRAIRIE STATE.

There is an active contest here over the Kankakee (Ill.) Post-Office. There are three prominent candidates—J. H. Shaeffer, ex-State Representative Taylor, and a Mr. Gongar. Shaeffer and Taylor have both been here in their own interest, while "Steve" Moore has represented Gongar. The contest now seems to be between Shaeffer and Gongar, and there is considerable feeling about it. Charges have been preferred against the present Postmaster, and Taylor and Gongar wish to have him removed and an immediate appointment made. Shaeffer and his friends, however, desire to have the present Postmaster retained until the expiration of his term, some months hence. The present indications are that Shaeffer is ahead. Mr. Ballinger, editor of the Kankakee *Chief*, is here, ostensibly looking after some fourth-class post-offices in that district, but it is supposed that he is also taking an interest in the Kankakee fight.

The post-office at Decatur, Ill., is also on the list of offices where a change will probably soon be made. S. S. Jack, editor of the *Review*, formerly a member of the Legislature, is one of three or four candidates, and is very earnestly pressed for the place by Col. Morrison, who probably will not leave Washington until he understands whether Jack is to win or not. There are three or four other candidates. Some of the Democrats do not wish to have the present Postmaster, Lytle, removed, but the devotion which these Democratic reformers show to civil service largely turns upon the fact that the Republican Postmaster has appointed as a deputy the brother of a leading Democrat. Another Democrat there who does not believe in a change in the office has a friend in the post-office. The Democrats in the country, however, are, as one letter states, "kicking for a change."

There is also an active contest over the Carbondale Post-Office. Andrews has also not abandoned his efforts to secure the removal of James Logan, a brother of Senator Logan, from the post-office at Murphysboro. The Democrats from Southern Illinois, according to letters received here, are greatly dissatisfied at the inactivity of the Administration in removing United States officers. March 24, according to the statement of a recent letter, there were twenty-three persons in the Twentieth Illinois Congressional District who had Federal offices in different parts of the country. Since that time there has been but one Democrat appointed from that district, and he—a colored man named Tanner—to a position in Washington.

THE SPOILS.

The President today appointed Shruille Braden to be Assayer in charge of the Assay Office at Helena, Mont.

[Says a Helena (Mont.) dispatch: The appointment today of Mr. Braden of Indiana, recently of Boise City, Idaho, as assayer in charge of the assay office at Helena is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. B. Harrison Sept. 15. Harrison was fully exonerated of the charges preferred against him a short time since and the charges proven frivolous and without foundation. His private interests demand all his time. Braden, the new appointee, is reported to possess excellent business and scientific attainments.]

William A. West of Oxford, Miss., today accepted the office of Chief Post-Office Inspector, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Edward McSweeney, the Irish suspect, who has been an applicant for a position in the customs service at San Francisco, withdrew his papers from the Treasury Department today, and says he will make no further efforts to secure an appointment under the Government. It is said Secretary Manning promised him a place.

The Postmaster-General today appointed the following-named fourth-class Postmasters:

Indiana—At Odd, James I. McClurg; Bainsville, William A. Nern; Saltilloville, Richard J. Mills; Blaine, Emerson Blackmore; Hawpatch, A. P. Gerber; St. Joseph, Joseph Hartlein; Glendale, Elliott Chappell; Valley City, Abraham Singerman; Dubleytown, William Bretshaur; Eden, Lawrence H. Rigg; Buffalo, Cyrus F. Neal; Francesville, Abner Byers.

Kansas—At Cato, John W. Kirk; St. John, Cornelius S. Mace.

Nebraska—At Ruby, A. V. Skillman.

The following commissions have been issued to fourth-class Postmasters in Illinois:

Maggie Kayser, Alexander; Henry B. Lee, Casey; Charles C. Schnoor, Dolton's Station; Fred Begeman, Elkhorn Grove; Langford H. Vanderslice, Elsah; Frank Sheran, Elkwood; John Ferguson, Emington; Henry Moecker, Homewood; David Johnston, Illiopolis; Nannie Campbell, Mineral; Louis Moschel, Morton; William N. Place, Prairie Centre; Lewis F. Jennings, Union Centre; Oscar F. Hedrich, Washington Heights.

CAPITAL CHAT.

It is said at the White House today that the President and members of his Cabinet will attend the Virginia State Fair, to be held at Richmond, Va., if the pressure of public business does not prevent.

Capt. Fred M. Crandall of the Twenty-fourth Infantry has been directed by the War Department to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the removal of unauthorized persons on the Cherokee lands, in the Indian Territory, west of the Arkansas River. The order refers particularly to the removal of "boomers" and squatters.

FAIR WEATHER,

PRECEDED BY LIGHT RAINS, IS THE PROPHECY FOR THE UPPER LAKE REGION.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, preceded by light rains in the eastern portion, winds shifting to northwesterly, lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cooler, fair weather, northerly winds, higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, generally cooler, fairer weather, followed by rising temperature in northern portion, northerly winds, higher barometer followed falling barometer in the northern portion.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on Lake Michigan.

For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., cooler, clearing, and fair weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—9 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	*Hight of barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of wind.*	*State of weather.*	*Rainfall during last 8 hrs.*
Alpena, Mich.	29.67	58	E.	Cloudy.	*
New York	29.93	60	E.	Cloudy.	.02
Bismarck, Dak	30.25	48	N. W.	Fair.	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	62	S. E.	Cloudy.	.03
Cairo, Ill	29.72	67	W.	Fair.	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.00	42	N.	Lt. rain.	*
Chicago, Ill	29.67	65	E.	Lt. rain.	.15
Cincinnati, O.	29.72	63	S. E.	Fair.	....
Cleveland, O.	29.85	65	S. E.	Cloudy.	*
Las Animas	30.17	57	N. E.	Fair.	.01
Boston, Mass.	30.00	56	E.	Lt. rain.	.02
Denver, Colo	30.26	61	S.	Lt. rain.	*
Des Moines, Ia.	29.91	69	N.	Cloudy.	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.69	59	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	64	N.	Clear.	....
Duluth, Minn	29.85	58	W.	Clear.	....
Escanaba, Mich.	29.67	55	N.	Lt. rain.	.02
Fort Assinaboine, Mt.	29.48	45	W.	Clear.	....
Fort Buford, Mont.	29.86	54	N. W.	Fair.	....
Fort Garry, B. A.	30.10	39	N. W.	Clear.	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.76	74	N. W.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.64	62	S.	Thr'n'g.	.01
Halifax, N. S.	30.12	55	S.	Cloudy.	.01
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.75	64	S.	Cloudy.	.55
La Crosse, Wis.	29.76	58	N. W.	Clear.	*
Louisville, Ky.	29.75	67	N. W.	Clear.	.35
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.88	62	N.	Cloudy.	.07
Marquette, Mich.	29.69	55	W.	Cloudy.	....
Memphis, Tenn.	29.85	68	W.	Clear.	*
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.51	60	N.	Clear.	....
Montreal, Que.	29.85	65	S.	Cloudy.	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.05	44	N. W.	Clear.	.04
Nashville, Tenn.	29.72	63	S. E.	Clear.	.07
North Platte, Neb.	30.20	52	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	58	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.86	61	S.	Clear.	....
New Orleans	29.77	71	N. W.	Clear.	....
Elliott	30.06	60	N.	Clear.	....
Quebec, Can.	29.95	47	N. E.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.81	60	S.	Lt. rain.	*
Washington	29.81	64	E.	Lt. rain.	.17
Shreveport, La.	29.84	66	N. W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.68	64	N. W.	Lt. rain.	.35
St. Louis, Mo	29.85	65	W.	Cloudy.	.88
St. Paul, Minn.	29.88	52	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Toledo, O.	29.70	64	S.	Clear.	*
Toronto, Can	29.73	58	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.10	54	N. W.	Fair.	....
Helena, Mont	30.37	54	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Mackinaw	29.60	60	S. W.	Fair.	....
El Paso, N. M.	30.01	68	N. E.	Clear.	....
Stockton	30.06	63	......	Clear.	....
Little Rock	29.76	67	N. W.	Clear.	.37

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu.*	*Dir.*	*Vel.*	*Rain*	*Weather*
6 a. m.	29.861	63.6	89.0	N.	4	......	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	29.809	64.6	90.0	N. E.	3	......	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.746	68.7	76.0	E.	4	*	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	29.716	66.5	90.0	E.	4	.08	Lt. rain.
10 p. m.	29.639	65.1	90.0	S.	5	.12	Clear.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum thermometer, 69.0.
Minimum thermometer, 63.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.749.
Mean daily thermometer, 65.8.
Mean daily humidity, 85.0.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from Liverpool; the Elbe, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 2.—Arrived, the Eider, from New York for Bremen.

HAMBURG, Oct. 2.—Arrived, the Phaetia, from New York.

HAVRE, Oct. 2.—Arrived off the Scilly Islands, the Canada, from New York.

A GREAT CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING OF WITNESSES IN THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AND BEECH CREEK SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—In addition to the other witnesses heard in the case of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railways today A. G. Palmer, General Superintendent of the Beech Creek Railroad, testified in regard to the route and traffic of that road.

Francis J. Gowen testified that he had an interview with William H. Vanderbilt at Saratoga. Mr. Gowen's uncle, Franklin B. Gowen, requested the witness to go there and ask Mr. Vanderbilt, in case the matter was negotiating for the transfer of his interests in the Beech Creek and South Pennsylvania, that he would delay the matter for a time. Mr. Vanderbilt said he had already committed himself to making a transfer of those interests to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Gowen attended the conferences of the South Pennsylvania syndicate in New York, at which Mr. Twombly said a suggestion had been made that the subscribers to the stock and bonds of the South Pennsylvania should sell their interests, and they were to receive as security an amount equal to one-half of the amount already invested in the South Pennsylvania, and the security was to be guaranteed to pay 3 per cent interest. Mr. Twombly requested that the subscribers let him know what they thought of the proposition. Mr. Gowen had heard no company mentioned as the purchaser of the railroads except the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The hearing was then adjourned until Monday next.

TEXAS CATTLEMEN.

THEY WANT SOME SHOW AS AGAINST NORTHERN BUYERS AND VARIOUS SPECULATORS.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—This city is full of prominent cattlemen, who have come to urge upon President Simpson of the Cattlemen's Association the necessity for immediately calling a State convention to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention in November and formulate plans for avoiding the existing quarantine obstructions by which the Northern buyers are enabled to bear the market and speculators in New Mexico and the Indian Territory to depress prices so as to compel sales at their own figures. The President, it is known, will defer to their wishes and the convention will meet at Dallas.

GAMBLERS RAIDED.

ONE HOUSE PULLED BY THE POLICE AND TWENTY-FOUR PLAYERS LOCKED UP.

At midnight last night the Armory police, under Lieut. Arch and Sergt. Larsen, raided the gambling house at No. 111 Madison street, and found two games of faro and three of stud poker in full blast. Twenty-four players were driven to the station and kept there until bailed out by their friends. The furniture, consisting of five tables, chairs, and gambling properties, was destroyed.

THE WIFE IS NOT SATISFIED.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The highly sensational divorce suit which was begun before Judge Lotz several days ago and which, so far as amount of alimony to be given plaintiff was concerned, was, by agreement between the litigants, Mr. and Mrs. Ginn, referred to a committee, is finally disposed of. This arbitration committee allowed her $7,000, and the court approved the allowance. This sum is about one-seventh of the cash value of Ginn's estate, and hence the report is not very satisfactory to the plaintiff, though by agreement it must be final.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

Harry Wilkes Beats Phallas in Three Straight Heats—The Latter Dead Lame.

He Will Be Sent to a Stud-Farm and Appear No More on the Turf.

Boston Lawyers Resort to the Ring—Track Contests—The Chicago-New York Game Today.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Harry Wilkes gave Phallas another defeat today after an unsatisfactory race that the weather had more to do with than had speed. Just as the horses came out it began to rain, and soon the track was sticky and wet. Phallas was selling as favorit at $25 to $16, and in an instant the pools flopped and Wilkes brought $25 to $22 for Phallas. The wet track affected Wilkes' speed, but his short gait aided him, while Phallas' long and spawling gait made him slip and slide so that he was perceptibly lame after the first heat. About 1,000 people saw the race, which was for $1,000 a side and 90 per cent of the net gate receipts. The judges were William Edwards, Thomas Axworthy, and David McClosky, of Cleveland, and the timers C. W. Smith of San Francisco and Frank Bower of Philadelphia. In the first heat they got away even; Wilkes led by a length at the quarter and was never in danger, winning on a jog by two lengths. The last half was trotted fast, but Phallas broke and could not get up.

In the second heat the betting was, Wilkes $25, Phallas $11. Wilkes jumped in front at the word, and led by a length at the quarter and was home first by eight lengths. Phallas went lame and broke four times in the mile.

In the third heat the betting was, Wilks $50, Phallas $8. Phallas' shoes were changed, but he couldn't go better. An even send-off saw Wilkes in front at once. He led by a length at the quarter, two at the half, and three to the wire.

Only $8,000 was bet on the race, and Frank Vanness, Wilkes' driver, got all the gate-money. His horse won about $700.

SUMMARY.

Harry Wilkes, b. g. (F. Vanness)	1	1	1
Phallas, br. h. (E. Bither)	2	2	2

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First	36	1:10	1:45	2:17¼
Second	35¾	1:09¼	1:44	2:20¼
Third	34¾	1:09¾	1:44¼	2:19¾

Tonight J. I. Case announces that Phallas is dead lame, and will be permanently retired from the track. Next season he will go into the stud on a Kentucky farm which Mr. Case will purchase. This removes the greatest racing stallion from the American trotting track. He has been lame for some four months, and H. Crawford, his manager, says that the first race with Wilkes over the hard Belmont track at Philadelphia aggravated the lameness. At times he went well, and it was hoped that he could be cured, but his unmistakable breakdown today was a finisher, and he will trot no more.

[Phallas is a brown stallion, 8 years old, 15.3 hands high, by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood. He was bred by McDowell & West of Kentucky, and bought as a 3-year-old by J. I. Case for $800. He has won $40,000 in purses alone, and has several promising colts. His record, 2:13¾, was obtained at Chicago July 14, 1884, in the fourth heat of a race which he won, defeating Clemmie G., Catchfly, and Fanny Witherspoon.]

AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The attendance at Brighton Beach today was large, notwithstanding the threatening weather. The track was in good condition. The favorit in every instance was beaten.

First race, for 2-year-olds, selling race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Restless, Grand Duke, Bessie B., Renick, Queen of Hearts, Juliet, Aureole, and Pasna. Bessie B. won by two lengths, Restless second, Aureole third. Time, 1:16½. Mutuals paid $37.05.

Second race, selling race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Sister, Ligan, Delilah, Edith Brown, Little Sam, Fellowplay, Pat Denis, Bob Cook, Glenbar, Leroy, Petrella, Una B., and Ghost II. Delilah won by a half-length, Ligan second, Bob Cook third. Time, 1:58¼. Mutuals paid $30.15.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile—Starters: King Fan, Petersburg, Lucy Lewis, Montauk, Belle B., Bay Rebel, Banero, Waukesha, Frieda, Hickory Jim, Miller, Keokuk, and Young Duke. Won by Miller by a half-length, Montauk second, Bay Rebel third. Time, 1:30¾. Mutuals paid $147.50.

Fourth race, handicap, one and three-eighths miles—Starters: Highflight, Corsair, Punka, Santa Claus, Dizzy Blonde, Woodflower, Little Dan, Beechenbrook, Regret, Mollie Brooks, and Maj. Pickett. This was a splendid race from the start between Santa Claus and Punka, resulting in a dead heat, Little Dan third. The winners divided the stakes. Time, 2:24¾. Mutuals paid—Punka, $13.35; Santa Claus, $13.90.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase, long course—Starters Judge Griffith, Harry Mann, Will Davis, Odette, and Ecuador. Won by Ecuador by ten lengths, Judge Griffith second, Odette third. Harry Mann and Will Davis fell. Time, 5:20. Mutuals paid $30.90.

THE LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 2.—The fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club opens tomorrow. The following are the entries, weights, and betting:

First race, purse $350, seven furlongs—Berlin (108 pounds), $5; Pink Cottage (108), $12; Lord Clifden (118), $4; Lady Reber (108), $5; Dudley Oaks (108), $25; Hermine (97), $4; Editor (103), $24; field, $13, including Wanda (96), Josh Billings (85), Walter A. (85), Lady of the Lake (105), Virgie H. (95), Venisti (96).

Second race, purse $350, one mile—Trollope (86 pounds), $4; McBowling (103), $15; Revoke (110), $8; Mocking Bird (90), $4; field, $5, including Kensington (87), and Tom Sayers (97).

Third race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Xalapa (97 pounds), $4; Faith Thompson (97), $2; Belle of Louisville (97), $3; Trance (112), $5; Endover (98), $3; May Lady (97), $4; Porter Ashe (100), $15.

Fourth race, the Tobacco Stake, one mile and one-sixteenth—Maggie M. (115 pounds), $2; Little Fellow (118), $10; Elsie B. (120), $9; Kalata (120), $20; Clatter (115), $4; Greydotte (110), $15.

Fifth race, the Merchant Stake, one and one-quarter miles—Slipalong (115 pounds), $6; Freeland (123), $35; Conkling (118), $5; Chance (113), $3; field, $8, including Glendelia (115), Loftin (123), and Vallesia (106).

TODAY'S RACES AT LATONIA AND JEROME PARK.

The fall meeting of the Latonia Driving-Park Association commences today at Covington, Ky., weights and entries, together with pools as sold by Riley & Co. last evening, both at Latonia and Jerome Park being as follows:

AT LATONIA.

First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Editor (103 pounds), $80; Hermine (97), $15; Dudley Oaks (108), $40; Lord Clifton (118), $10; Lady of the Lake (105), $10; Pink Cottage (108), $65; Wanda (96), $21; Berlin (108), $16; Venisti (96), $5; Virgie H. (95), Josh Billings (85), Walter A. (85), Lady Reber (108)—last four in the field at $7.

Second race, one mile, selling—Trollope (86 pounds), $10; McBowling (103), $30; Revoke (110), $24; Mockingbird (90), $5; Kensington (87), $3; Tom Sawyer (97), $11.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Porter Ashe (100 pounds), $35; France (112), $10; Endover (98), $5; Belle of Louisville (97), $10; May Lady (97), $5; Faith Thompson (97), $5; Xalapa (97), $11.

Fourth race, Tobacco Stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles—Little Fellow (118 pounds), $10; Elvie B. (120), $11; Guydette (118), $25; Clatter (115), $15; Mira (115), $12; Maggie M. (115), $6.

Fifth race, Merchants' Stake, one and one-quarter miles—Valiisea (106 pounds), $10; Powhattan (123), $5; Loftin (126), $5; Chance (113), $3; Glendelia (115), $3; Conkling (118), $8; Freeland (123), $65; Slipalong (115), $6.

AT JEROME PARK.

First race, one and one-eight miles, handicap—Strathspey (118 pounds), $35; Long Knight (115), $43; Rica (106), $10; Parole (106), $34; Lizzie Mack (96), $10; Heartsease (93), $12; Elsinore (90), $10.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, sweepstakes—King Earnest Filly (97 pounds), $20; Lovely (97), $20; Inspector B. (108), $58; Winfred (100), $30; Bon Soir (97), $7; Strategy (102) $8.

Third race, one and one-eighth mile sweepstakes—Stonebuck (103 pounds), $55; Natalie (95), $23; Maumee (90), $42; Bonanza (105), $25; Greenfield (108), 23; Three Cheers (100), $18.

Fourth race, one mile and three-eighths, handicap—Pontiac (123), $50; Binnette (116), $45; Sam Brown (116), $34; Farewell (114), $40; Royal Arch (109), $30; Saltpetre (96), $20; Haledon (93), $13.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth, selling—Bonnie S. (96), $20; Frankie B. (102), $13; Wandering (102), $56; Sapphire (93), $14; Marmaduke (90), $14; Valley Forge (110), $50; Mary Hamilton (95), $36; Chanticleer (102), $10; Windsail (84), $25; Easter (93), $23; Tabitha (87), $50; Tony Foster (102), $17; Richard L. (102), $15.

Sixth race, steeplechase—Jim McGowan (145), $20; Jack (125), $8; Rory O'More (133), $11; Wellington (140), $17; Aurelian (128), $8; Repeater (154), $20; Abraham (146), $27.

GOOD RACES AT WAUKESHA.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The races today at the County Fair were the finest ever trotted in the county, and it is questionable if a more exciting race than the free-for-all was ever seen elsewhere. The starters were Sorrel Ned, Swigert Jr., Jim Bowman, and Jennie Stewart. The first heat was trotted neck and neck between Swigert and Ned, and won by a head by Ned. He also won the second by half a head. The third was a bunch race from the start, Ned, Swigert, and Jim Bowman contesting every foot of ground with each other. Ned finally won under the whip by a nose. Best time, 2:28½, but the crowd received it with jeers, many reliable keepers making it over two seconds faster. The Scottish games again attracted a large crowd.

TODAY'S GAME WITH NEW YORK—LARRY CORCORAN MAY PITCH—HOW THE GOTHAMITES TAKE THEIR DEFEAT—MUTRIE'S OPINION OF MIKE KELLY.

The last of the championship games to be played this year between the New York and Chicago teams will take place upon the home grounds this afternoon, weather permitting. The nines, as upon the first day of the series, will be escorted upon the field by Austin's full military band, and it is generally anticipated that the game will be even more determinedly played than have the others, New York being anxious to prevent the Whites winning the entire series, while the champions (to be) are equally determined to win. Clarkson and Flint will form the battery for the home team, and probably Keefe and Ewing that for the visitors. It was stated yesterday that Manager Mutrie, having seen both Welsh and Keefe batted so freely in the games already played, would put Larry Corcoran in the box against the Whites in today's game, in support of his hope to win at least one game out of the series. Larry says that he is perfect condition, and will pitch in his old-time style should he twirl the sphere for his team this afternoon. Despite the unfavorable circumstances under which he left Chicago, the little pitcher still has many warm friends and admirers in this city who would like to see him play ball here. Should Larry step into the box and pitch as he used to in the days of his glory, when he wore the White Stockings uniform, the struggle would doubtless be one well worth witnessing, inasmuch as Anson's men have promised to bat their old pitcher all over the field should they ever go against him, while Larry says most emphatically that they are not batters enough to do anything of the kind. Whichever is right it is safe to say that the crowd of today would be glad to see Corcoran in the box, for there is a large element which would howl itself hoarse to see him freely batted, while it would just as heartily join in the applause a different element would accord in case he should triumph. Should Corcoran be placed in the box it will be the opportunity of his career as a ball-player. Should he puzzle the Whites' batters and win the game he will retain all of his old time reputation, while should he be pounded as freely as was Welch last Tuesday he will want to change his name and business.

Manager Mutrie was seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE at the Clifton house last evening, and asked how his men felt over their defeat.

"The boys are not showing it," he said, "but I know that there is not a more thoroughly disappointed lot of lads in the country today than the New York team. We have worked almighty hard from the start to hold our position in this race, and we were confident of being able to come out of this series with Chicago just as we came out of the others, if not to even better advantage. Should we have won the pennant we would have been tendered a reception upon our return to New York unlike anything ever heard of in that city. I know that preparations were on foot there to this end, and I firmly believe that the men would rather have lost $1,000 each in cold cash than to have been beaten in these games. "But," added the manager, with a resigned look upon his usually smiling "phiz," "such are the glorious uncertainties of the game and I am not kicking. On the contrary, I must say that we have been treated magnificently by your people, and the umpiring has been all that I could wish thus far. I do regret, however, that we should have played under a ground rule like that of last Tuesday. I believe that it cost us the game. The Whites were fortunate in getting their hits into the crowd—we were not—and therein lay the fatal difference. Many a fly did we knock out to left field that day, but they persistently refused to drop into the crowd, and we were the losers. In the two to one game Wednesday we would have tied or beaten you had that ground rule been in vogue, for Kelly could never have gotten O'Rourke's fly to right in the sixth inning, and O'Rourke would have scored on Connor's base hit which followed. Again, in yesterday's game Sunday could never have gotten Connor's fly, which came so nearly breaking his head against the right-field wall, had the crowd been there, and this would have brought O'Rourke in and put Connor on third. Your boys are rattling ball-players, but they are lucky, wonderfully lucky, and luck goes a long way in a ball game.

"By the way, can you kindly tell me what fool wrote this?" said the New York manager, drawing a copy of a Chicago evening paper from his pocket and pointing to the following paragraph:

> The New-Yorkers say the Chicagos have been simply drawing on the New Yorks all the season in pursuance of a gambling scheme, said to have originated with members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and that the Western club can win when it chooses to do so. They promise a sensational aftermath in the way of letting light into the alleged "deal." The clubs from Providence, Boston, and Philadelphia are, they say, interested in the exposé.

"That was published in an earlier edition of the paper in the form of a New York dispatch, but I don't believe it was ever written in New York. On the contrary, I think it was written right here in Chicago, and I should like to tell the man who wrote it what I think of him. I cannot understand why some newspaper reporters will deliberately descend to the level of backbiters and defamers by writing such stuff as that, when they know that there is no foundation whatever for such a charge. The man or men who wrote that are the worst enemies the National game can have and should be barred out of every ball-field in the country. The paper that prints it is but little better."

"Referring to the games again, Mr. Mutrie, have the Whites, in your opinion, demonstrated their superiority over your team at any point in play?"

"Well, that is hardly a fair question. I expected some heavy batting from our boys, and you will notice that not one of our hard hitters made even a decent showing. Twelve hits in three games were all we made; think of it! Why, that wouldn't win a game from any club. I will say, however, that I believe the two teams more evenly matched than any in the country in all points that go to make up the game."

"How are our pitchers compared with your own?"

"Great; without a doubt. McCormick particularly is pitching the games of his life; better ball by far than I ever saw him pitch before. Clarkson—well, there is but one Clarkson, you know. Welch and Keefe I regard as one of the greatest pair of pitchers in the business, and when we enter the field with them next year, look out. You will see the New York team play 20 per cent better ball next year than they have this. It has been their first year together, and the season has only served to settle their harness in good form. Next year, we will take the pennant, and with games to spare. But, say," said the New-Yorker, suddenly, "there is one man in your team that I wish I had."

"Who's that?"

"Kelly. I think he is one of the finest all around players I ever saw on a ball-field. There is nothing he can't do well. Batting, base-running, fielding, and throwing, all seem to be right to his style and liking; while as a catcher his only equal is Ewing, and the two I regard as the best brace of catchers in the business. If I had Kelly I think I would stop looking for material right there."

The Chicago men are jubilant over their victories, and are being made much of by hosts of admiring friends who crowded Spalding's yesterday to shake them by the hand. A handsome new group photograph of the nine was taken last Saturday, showing the entire team as it now stands, with McCormick's face substituted for that of Corcoran's. Something over 500 of these have been sold at the grounds and at Spalding's during the present week.

Both the Chicago and New York teams will leave for Louisville, Ky., tomorrow evening, where they are to play an exhibition game. The Eastern team will then go to St. Louis for its four remaining games of the season, and the Whites will return home for their last series with Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE CONTESTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The Philadelphias and Maroons played a drawn game here this afternoon. In the last half of the fifth inning the game was called for twenty minutes on account of rain, but was again resumed, although a light rain was still falling, until the seventh inning had been finished and the first half of the eighth was in progress, when the rain fell so hard that the game was called, the score standing 3 to 3. Ferguson's pitching, his striking out the side in one inning, and Dunlap's one-handed catch of a line hit were the features of the fielding. Farrar got in one of the longest hits ever made on the grounds in the fourth inning, knocking the ball over the left centre-field fence. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Home run—Farrar. Two-base hits—McKinnon, Myers, Ferguson, Cusick. Wild pitches—Sweeny, 2; Ferguson, 2. First base on balls—Off Ferguson, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Sweeny, 3; by Ferguson, 7. Umpire—Gaffney.

BOSTON LAWYERS SETTLE A DIFFICULTY.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A couple of well-known Boston lawyers, one having an office on State street and the other on Pemberton square, had a glove fight Thursday afternoon to settle a little controversy in a well-known club-room at the South End. They fought four rounds under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, both having taken lessons of a scientific teacher of the "manly art." One weighed 155 pounds and the other 170. "Tim" McCarthy, a prominent professional pugilist of this city, was agreed upon as referee and timekeeper. Everything was conducted in a strictly professional boxing manner, and when the lawyers stepped into the twenty-four-foot ring they were accompanied by two seconds who held the regulation bottles and sponges. They pummeled each other pretty severely, and will for some days retain the marks of battle. It was pronounced a draw, and the lawyers retired, one minus a tooth and the other has a contusion under the right eye of no mean proportions.

THE QUESTION OF THE BALK-LINE BILLIARD-TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE STILL UNSETTLED.

Mr. M. Bensinger yesterday sent the following letter to the subscribers to the Slosson-Schaefer-Vignaux tournament fund:

> CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—*To Subscribers to the Tournament Fund*—GENTLEMEN: I am very grateful to you for the honor shown me in appointing me as a member of the Committee of Arrangements for the coming grand billiard tournament. In the first place, being a manufacturer of billiard-tables, I feel that I cannot consistently act on that committee; and, in the second place, not being a roomkeeper, I consider myself debarred from acting. After closing the contract with M. Vignaux, as per instructions from the Chicago Roomkeepers' Association, I consider my services with and for them ended. Candidly speaking, I feel that any one connected with the billiard-manufacturing interest should have no choice in the management of this tournament for reasons well known to you, and that, aside from taking special pains in furnishing a table and outfit to be used in the tournament, and to which end I will give my best attention. I should not be identified with any other management connected therewith. In fact I feel that it is to the interest of the Roomkeepers' Association and the success of the tournament that I be excused from acting on the above-mentioned committee. Hoping you will name some other person for the honorable position and wishing you every success, I remain,
>
> M. BENSINGER.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bensinger has seen fit to decline the appointment tendered him, as the selection of a committee to manage the coming tournament has already proven a subject of much discussion and threatened dissension among the roomkeepers and others interested. In the interest of harmony Mr. Bensinger should promptly and unhesitatingly lend his aid to the success of an event which will be of incalculable benefit to billiards in this country, and which he can greatly assist by his coöperation. The objections he has cited will scarcely stand. He is too well known as a disinterested friend of the game to permit the questioning or misconstruing of his motives in connection with the committee or tournament. His not being a roomkeeper in no way renders him ineligible to the position, as the conditions under which the roomkeepers' fund was subscribed permits the subscribers to appoint whomever they may select to discharge these duties. Besides, Mr. Bensinger is perhaps better able to represent Mr. Vignaux's interests than would be any one else whom the subscribers might select, while Charley Parker and the veteran Tom Foley are equally fitted to represent Schaefer and Slosson respectively. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Bensinger will reconsider his determination, and that he will place his experience and abilities at the disposal of the committee.

FOUL AT A PRIZE-FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—James Donnelly of New York and Edward Berry of New Haven, Conn., fought a desperate four-round fight this morning in a ring pitched in a narrow curve in Beck's Run, about five miles from this city. The fight was for $250 a side, London prize-ring rules. The whole affair was projected in secrecy, and so quietly and effectively were the arrangements carried out that only about thirty-five persons were present. Berry forced the fighting from the start, and was punishing Donnelly severely, when pepper was thrown in his eyes by Donnelly's friends, entirely blinding him. His seconds raised a claim of foul, which was allowed by the referee, and the affair broke up in a general row.

A YACHT RACE ON LAKE PEPIN.

RED WING, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—There was a yacht race on Lake Pepin, near Lake City, yesterday over a triangular course, twelve miles in all, between the following yachts: Daisy, owned by Gen. I. Garrard of Frontenac and sailed by L. Y. Lenhardt; Narragansett, owned by O. Peterson and sailed by R. Neal; Lac la Belle, owned and sailed by C. A. Hubbard. There was a time allowance of two minutes and twelve seconds in favor of the latter two. The race was won by the Narragansett by one minute and thirty-two seconds. The time of each was as follows: Lac la Belle, 1:56:35; Daisy, 1:58:03; Narragansett, 1:56:31. Another race will be held on the same course next Tuesday.

SPORTING NOTES.

There will be a matinée at the Central Driving Park Association track this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—This was the fourth day of the Kalamazoo Park Club meeting. In the unfinished 2:30 race of yesterday Syndicate won the deciding heat. Time, 2:30.

Free-for-all trot, purse $400:

Nellie G., blk. m.	1	1	1
Maggie G. Middleton, b. m.	2	2	2

Time—2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:26½.

Class 2:40, purse $300:

George R., b. g.	1	1	1
Grace Darling	2	2	2
Jubilee, b. s.	3	3	3
James Rose, b. g.	4	4	4

Time—2:29½; 2:30½; 2:30.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Country Girl, a bay mare, that paced a mile easily in 2:24¼ on the Mattoon race-track last week, has been sold by her former owner, W. M. Kerr of Indianapolis, for $2,000. Kimball & Campbell of Evansville are the purchasers. She will be entered next year in the big races.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 2.—The Torontos having concluded their season, Steinmeyer and McKimbey have been engaged to pitch for Boston and Providence respectively for the rest of the season.

CANADIAN OFFENDERS.

ONE RECEIVES A SEVEN-YEARS' SENTENCE—STRANGE DEFENSE OF A MAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

WELLAND, Ont., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—At the Welland Assizes today John, alias "Clutch," Donohue was charged with burglarizing the premises of William Goldstein in Quebec in February, 1882, and stealing therefrom meerschaum pipes, cigar-holders, etc., to a large amount. The principal witness was William Hampton, who gave evidence yesterday in the civil suit of the United States Express Company against Donohue, and who was Donohue's pal in this crime also. He detailed the planning and the carrying out of the job and the disposition of the goods, bringing the offense home to Donohue so clearly that the jury only took fifteen minutes to find him guilty. The Judge immediately sentenced him to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary. The grand jury has brought in three other indictments against Donohue for receiving a large amount of property knowing it to be stolen.

The trial of John Easterbee, charged with the murder of Alexander Easterbee and his wife, Leafie Easterbee, is now going on. This is the case in which Alexander and Leafie Easterbee disappeared and John said that Alexander had himself killed his wife and then attempted suicide, but failing in the attempt had got John to complete the job by cutting his throat.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Capital Stock Committee of the State Board of Equalization today assessed the capital stock of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, and raised the assessment over last year about $100,000. The committee expects to complete its work next week. The Railroad Committee is virtually through with its work, and will report next week.

The dead body of Henry Fehrmann, a German about 40 years of age, was found today in the city reservoir. He has a family in Fayette County, but has not lived with his wife for the last year. He has been in the hospital here up to ten days ago for six months past.

NEGOTIATING FOR THE "CURRENT."

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 2.—For several weeks correspondence has been passing between some gentlemen in Chicago and the publishers of the *Current* in that city and O. O. Hall & Co., publishers of the *Graphic* of this city, concerning the purchase of the *Current*. It is stated here that it is probable that the negotiations will be shortly concluded.

How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "*Favorite Prescription.*" They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses, and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Lawyer Story's Views on What Mr. Harrison's Counsel May Not Do.

The Democratic County Committee Favorable to the Primary Law—The Kids.

The Republican League and Officeholding German-American Republicans—Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. A. C. Story was found in his office yesterday, having returned from a short trip to Wisconsin. "Have nothing to say just now," was the answer to the reporter's stereotyped request for news about the Mayoralty contest.

"Do you know that there is such a thing as a contest going on, Mr. Story?" the reporter asked demurely.

"Well, now, that sounds well," Mr. Story answered, with a laugh. "To tell you the truth, I have serious doubts whether there is much of a contest to be defended by my client."

"Are you going to put that into your plea as answer?"

"Something of the sort we shall probably raise against the other side. We shall probably plead, but not for the mere purpose of gaining time, as you fellows are trying to make out, but in order to dispose of the contest in short order. On the demurrer, you know, we practically say to the court: 'We don't consider it necessary to deny or admit anything complainant has averred. Supposing it were all true, what of it?' The court, in our case, has surprised us by telling us that the averments, if admitted or proven, do amount to something, and it will now be the business of the plea to present some averment which, if proven, knocks the bottom out of all complainant has said and ends the case for good. We may plead the statute of limitation or we may plead some other bar to the proceedings, or some point on which the whole case could turn. A plea will, in fact, if sustained, narrow down the whole case to a single point. But if we cannot find such a point we may be obliged to answer—that is, take up the complaint point by point and admit or deny what it contains. For such an answer we should have more time than the court has granted us, and we shall undoubtedly obtain it."

"Will much time elapse before a motion to take testimony can be argued?"

"That will depend upon the nature of our plea. If we can dispose of the case by a successful plea there will be no use for further evidence, and the arguments on the plea may consume much time. No, I could not say how soon any evidence will be taken in the contest."

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Van Pelt's Democratic County Central Committee met last night in the rooms of the Cook County Democratic Club. The only prominent absentees were M. C. McDonald and Ald. Whelan. The principal subject under discussion was the Crawford Primary law. There was, as far as could be learned after the secret conclave had adjourned, a pretty unanimous feeling in favor of the adoption of the law, which, as Van Pelt remarked, would enable the committee to say who should and who should not vote at their primaries; but Ald. Hildreth pointed out that the adoption of the law would be void unless accompanied by the actual call of the convention, the appointment of judges and polling-places, etc., and consequently action was deferred. A committee, consisting of Chairman Van Pelt, Secretary O'Brien, James O'Hare, S. B. Chase, B. Brachtendorf, Thomas Shirley, and Henry McKee, will further consider the Crawford law. Another committee, consisting of I. Abrahams, M. B. Hayes, G. F. Baker, M. C. McDonald, I. Corcoran, Van Pelt, and O'Brien, is to recommend time and place for holding the convention. In compliance with the request of the Young Democracy Messrs. Cullerton, Best, Rargio, Curran, Devine, Colvin, and O'Brien were appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the Young Democracy on such topics as the latter may suggest. All these committees will meet Tuesday afternoon at the rooms of the Cook County Club. Besides appointing these sub-committees the committee placed on file the reports of the reëlection of the present committee members. From the Fifth Commissioners' District notice of a contest was given; from the Fourteenth Ward and the Second, Third, and Sixth Commissioners' Districts no reports were made. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

After adjournment Mr. Van Pelt said he not only expected to disappoint the Republicans by the adoption of the Crawford law, but also by holding the convention before the Republicans had placed their candidates in the field. "We are now in a position," he said, "to show the other side the way, and we do not want to forego any of the pleasures and advantages the possession of power gives us."

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY'S VACANT CHAIR.

There promises to be a spirited contest over the Presidency of the Young Democracy, which owes its apparent importance to the fight made for it by Mr. Harry F. Donovan, and which, by the latter's sudden resignation, has again become vacant. The most pronounced anti-machine element in the organization is booming Mr. Doolittle the younger for the place on the plea that he has always been an uncompromizing enemy of Joe Mackin, and that he is the author of the club's constitution, bearing, besides, an illustrious name and possessing eloquence and other qualifications for the place. But Donovan's friends will not have him. They claim that Doolittle has not only been a persistent officeseeker but is now an officeholder, and that the very reasons which prompted Donovan to resign should prevent Doolittle from being elected. John McGillam of the Fifteenth Ward seems to be the favorit candidate of the Donovan faction. He came into great prominence the evening Donovan resigned, but has since the organization of the Young Democracy taken a very active part in its work and made lots of friends. Of course there is no doubt that Donovan's resignation will be accepted. That it was not acted upon Wednesday evening was due to the anxiety of some of Donovan's friends to show their loyalty; Donovan's warmest friends were for immediate action upon his resignation.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE AND OFFICE-HOLDING.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Republican League told THE TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he had been misinformed when crediting Mr. A. M. Compton with the authorship of the resolution barring officers or committee members of the league from accepting nominations for office. The resolution had been offered by Dr. Cronin and had passed only by a scratch vote. An effort would doubtlessly be made to have it reconsidered, as it began to dawn upon some of the members that the root of the evil to be combated was lying not in the direction of the nominees of the convention, but of the delegates to conventions. To make sure that the conventions would represent the people and not the officeholders or political machines it might be far more proper on the part of the league to declare emphatically that it will not help to elect officeholders or hangers-on of political offices to be delegates to conventions. If a convention consisting of independent voters selected an honored member of the league for a candidate the league should rather feel honored than otherwise, and not deprive itself of his advice and coöperation. His actual election to office should, of course, disfranchise them from being an officer or official adviser of an organization whose principal aim was to keep officeholders from running the politics of their own party.

SOME POINTS IN THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

An abstract of the pricipal points in the new Election law to be submitted to a vote of the people of Chicago Nov. 3 has been prepared by the Citizens' Association. The law having passed the Legislature the requisit petition was presented to the County Judge, who entered an order for its submission to the voters. If it is adopted by the people commissioners are to be appointed to carry out the provisions of the law, three in number, of whom but two can be of the same political party. These are all appointed by the County Court and may be removed for cause. They organize and form a board whose duty it will be to provide ballot-boxes, establish election precincts, direct a general registration of voters, and appoint the judges of election and the clerks (who shall be selected from both political parties) and may remove them for cause. They also must keep up a correct registry of voters, striking from the list those known to have died between elections, convicts, and any persons falsely registered. Judges and clerks are to be examined as to their qualifications; no persons can be excused from serving as such judges and clerks, if competent, and after their selection they are to be reported to the County Court, and time is given for any one to show why such judges and clerks are not competent. The County Judge approves or rejects such nominations, and when approved they become officers of the court and are liable to punishment as for contempt if they do not perform their duty according to law. A new registry is made every four years and revised before every election.

Election-days under this law are legal holidays. The list of registered voters is to be hung up for inspection at the place of voting four weeks before the election-day, and the names are to be arranged according to streets and printed. No one can vote unless he is upon the registry. After the registry is made, and before every election, the district is canvassed by the two clerks, who belong to different political parties, and if the persons on the registry are not found at the place from which they are registered, or if the party is suspected of not being a voter, notice is given by such canvassers personally or through the mail, directed to such a place, to appear before the Board of Registry in the precinct at the next meeting and show why their names should not be stricken from the registry; and if such persons do not appear, or if they appear and cannot show their right to vote, their names are stricken off. An appeal can be taken to the County Court in case of alleged injustice.

Election-day the polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 in the afternoon. The ballot-boxes are to be always kept within the public view. Challenges are to be allowed to each political party inside the room. The judges of election are empowered to keep the peace. Each canvasser is entitled to a watcher in the room where the ballots are canvassed.

The number of voters in each precinct is to be as nearly as possible 300, so that every one registered can vote between the hours named.

The ballots are to be counted, tallied, and strung, the result to be proclaimed aloud, and the returns and tally-sheets are sent to five different officers, each of the judges and clerks delivering one.

The general canvass of the returns is to be conducted by the County Judge, with the assistance of the City Attorney and the Election Commissioners.

The penalties for violation of the law are numerous and well defined. A person who refuses to serve as judge or clerk is subjected to a heavy fine, which the commissioners are compelled to sue for, and the same is to be paid into the County Treasury.

MINOR NOTES.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Republican Club met at the Sherman last evening and selected the members apportioned to the club in the Reform Republican League, who will consist of five from each ward of the city and Commissioners' district, ten members of the Advisory Committee, and three of the Executive Committee. The list will be revised at the meeting of the committee next Wednesday night and submitted to the club for its approval the following evening. For the Executive Committee of the league Justice Louis Kistler, Dr. Edward Best, and Hermann Benze were selected.

The Executive Committee of the Iroquois Club met last night to prepare the business of the next club meeting, which will occur Tuesday evening next. The same evening the Committee on Political Action is to meet, and some important business in connection with the proposed banquet is likely to be transacted.

The Independent Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 353 West Chicago avenue. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was not ready to report and was granted further time. Speeches were made by John Lund, John Galvin, Col. Thayer, and John Dempsey. The club is a new organization, devoted to Democratic principles. The word independent in its name is simply to distinguish it from other Democratic clubs in the same ward. A number of very active young Democrats are among its members, who already number ninety-seven.

GEN. LIEB'S EXPLANATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your account of the suspension of the Chicago *Demokrat* in today's issue of THE TRIBUNE is correct in the main, but as others have been criticised, and the facts have not all been told, I desire to make a few additional statements.

In taking leave of my readers the 30th of September, I gave my reasons for starting the paper, as follows:

> Nearly two years ago, on the eve of the last important National election, I commenced the publication of the *Daily Chicago Demokrat*, after having sustained, unaided, the weekly issue for seven years with this expectation. The time for such an undertaking seemed propitious, and the universal wish that an outspoken German Democratic paper might be started appeared legitimate. The tariff question had been brought prominently forward through the debates in Congress, and I could reasonably suppose that this most important question would become the main issue of the Democratic campaign. With this in view and the knowledge that the German papers of Chicago, without exception, were advocates of protection, I deemed it my duty to try to establish an organ in which the opposed principles could be discussed. In this undertaking I had the right to expect the support of the wealthy Democratic tariff reformers throughout the State. I may be reproached for beginning the paper without first securing this support.

This is the explanation in short.

As to the remark "that I have been treated most infamously by Mayor Harrison," I wish to say that that is not true. Without even a hint from him that my resignation would be acceptable I resigned the Superintendency of the Water-Office because my conscience would not allow me to continue to conduct my paper and hold the office at the same time. I did not wish to embarrass the Mayor, who had been repeatedly criticised on this account. During my occupancy of the Water-Office I was treated with uniform kindness by the Mayor, and, although owing him a part of the purchase money of the original paper in 1873, for which he held my personal note, he never asked or received either principal or interest.

I do not wish to shift the responsibility of the failure of the paper upon the shoulders of anybody but my own.

In conclusion I only wish to say that my enthusiasm for the cause of tariff reform got the better of my good judgment.

HERMANN LIEB.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

ELLA WHEELER-WILCOX'S NEW NOVEL—A BIG REAL-ESTATE TRANSFER—CREAM CITY CLIPPINGS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Ella Wheeler-Wilcox is now working diligently on the concluding pages of her novel, commenced just after her "Poems of Passion" was issued, two years ago. In speaking of her work today she said: "It is a subject never before touched upon in a novel. Many people may think it indelicate. The hero is a typical American bachelor as he is found in every city. There isn't much of a plot, and what there is is simple."

George W. Carey, in whose name all property for the Milwaukee & St. Paul's right of way through the Fourth Ward and new depot site has been purchased, has just deeded the property to the company, it being the largest real-estate transfer ever record in Milwaukee County. The deed is subject to a mortgage of $700,000 in favor of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York.

It is believed that in the arrest of two men, who gave their names as Felix Bopp and Frank Wursching, the perpetrators of numerous house-robberies committed of late have been captured. Several gold watches, chains, rings, bracelets, breastpins, etc., were found on their persons, and a number of them identified as property taken from houses in various parts of the city within the last month.

Caddie Taylor, the Chicago girl convicted of committing an assault with intent to do great bodily harm, was today sentenced to six months in the House of Correction or pay a fine of $250 and costs. Her brother is in Chicago today for the purpose of raising the money with which to pay her fine.

With favorable weather, it is expected that fully 6,000 school children from Central and Eastern Wisconsin will be in the city tomorrow to attend the exposition. Excursions are to be run by all the railway lines.

The Chamber of Commerce directors declined to grant Mayor Wallber's request for the use of the chamber next week for holding a meeting of business-men to gather opinions regarding the electric light ordinance.

The fourth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Undertakers' Association will be held in this city Oct. 20 and 21.

LAKE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday a resolution prevailed instructing the Superintendent of the House of Correction to turn over all fines collected from Town of Lake prisoners to the police magistrate. The Engineer was instructed to prepare plans for the viaduct at Stewart avenue and Forty-third street. The bids for the work on the approaches to the Sixty-first street viaduct were rejected.

Patrick Costello was arrested yesterday on complaint of James Tyrell, who accuses the former of stealing $30 and a watch. The men were fellow-boarders at No. 4724 Ashland avenue.

Louis Vuitton's celebrated French Trunks and Bags received the only prize medal at the London International Exhibition. These goods have been well known for thirty years, and are deservedly popular with Americans traveling in Europe. No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris; London branch, 289 Oxford street, West.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

The Explosion of a Battery of Boilers at Pittsburg Causes Two Deaths.

Many More Are Expected, Owing to the Nature of the Injuries Received.

A Scene of Ruin and Suffering—A Defective Boiler the Cause of the Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A few minutes after 3 o'clock this morning a battery of boilers in Clarke's Solar Iron-Works, at the corner of Smallman and Thirty-sixth streets, exploded with fearful force, seventeen men being scalded, four of them fatally. The day force had just come on, the night turn having been relieved, when the explosion occurred. The mud-drum of the boilers giving way was the cause of the accident. The injured men were both burned and scalded, while some of them were injured, in addition, by flying pieces of iron and bricks. The large number of boys among the injured is accounted for from the fact that they were the hoop-iron handlers, who work near the boilers, where the iron is rolled. The fatally hurt were taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, the others being taken to their homes. After the accident, which is accounted for by the chief engineer on the theory that the iron in the mud-drum was too weak to stand the pressure to which it was subjected, the finishing mill was found to have been wrecked in every part. The boilers, six in number, form a battery which sits in the extreme southwest corner of the mill. The mud-drum runs lengthwise under all six boilers. It was the end of this which blew out. All the boilers were unseated, two of them tilted back, some on their ends. In the rear the whole wall of masonry was moved outward. Large stacks of hoop-iron were blown all over the mill. Machines were upset and rolls rolled all over the floor. The iron machines and benches were all thrown together in inextricable masses of débris, under which several of the men were buried.

Many of those injured inhaled the escaping steam, which enveloped everything, and it is feared the mortality list may reach eight or ten. There was much trouble experienced in extricating some of the victims, who were buried deep in the débris. It was fully twenty minutes after the explosion before the boy Frank Murray was taken out from under the truck where he was thrown. In addition to being scalded he was terribly crushed by the weight of iron piled on him. James Cattoe and Frank Martin suffered the most from the escaping steam. Succeeding the explosion a panic took place among the workmen, and many were trampled in their haste to get out. Many of the injured presented a horrible sight.

The dead are;

JAMES CATTOE, a boy.

FRANK MURRAY, a boy.

Those fatally injured are:

FRANK MARTIN, scalded about the face and arms.

BART HENDERSON, a gager; terribly burned.

Those whose hurts are very serious and may prove fatal are:

WILLIAM DANIELS, a boy; scalded and injured by flying débris.

CHARLES HEYWOOD, a puddler; seriously hurt by flying débris.

THOMAS STEIN, a boy; scalded; condition very critical.

JOSEPH NEFF, a boy; scalded.

FRANK NEFF, a boy; scalded.

WILLIAM ORTH, roller; scalded.

FRANK GOOD, a boy; cut on the head.

PATRICK HENDERSON, shearsman; seriously scalded and injured by flying débris.

DAVID SMITH, shearsman; scalded.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, a boy; scalded and injured by débris.

Three were injured badly, but they will hardly die:

JOSEPH STEINER, assistant engineer; badly bruised and slightly cut.

DAVID RICHARDS, a boy; scalded and an arm broken.

JOSEPH GETZE, a boy; scalded, but not seriously.

The boilers and mud-drum were inspected by the Hartford Boiler Insurance Company two months ago, and were then pronounced safe. The engineer was certain they were all right when he left last evening. No warning whatever was given of the disaster. Twice before have accidents of this nature taken place in this mill. The first one occurred five years ago, and was unproductive of death. The second one transpired only eighteen months ago, and, although several were scalded, no one was fatally hurt. At this time two men were arrested for tampering with the boilers, but failed of conviction because of lack of proof. A rigid investigation will be held, though it is not believed that the cause was other than the weakness of the iron of the mud-drum. The loss will amount to many thousands of dollars.

SUPPRESSING A NUISANCE.

THE POLICE WILL ARREST NEWSBOYS WHO MISREPRESENT THE NEWS—WHAT AN URCHIN SAYS.

Lieut. Hubbard of the Central Detail has instructed his police officers to arrest all newsboys found crying out the particulars of great "sensations" that never occurred in order to increase their sales. A city ordinance governing false alarms and announcements and misleading proclamations gives the police authority to make the arrests. "We have been annoyed by frequent complaints of late," said the Lieutenant, "from citizens who have purchased papers because they were led to believe by the cries of the boys that they would find the particulars of rich and sensational scandals, when in fact they found nothing of unusual interest. Mr. Howe of the Palmer House is the latest complainant. He says that he is greatly annoyed by the persistence with which newsboys cry out every day, 'All about the Palmer House scandal!' At first we will simply warn the boys, and if that does no good we will prosecute them."

One ragged urchin stood last night on the corner of La Salle and Madison streets with a wet parcel of unsold papers under his arm.

"Hollerin' murders an' fires," he said in reply to the reporter's question, "now yer talkin.' Say, d'ye know that 'er big chump un Randolph an' La Salle—say, he's a bird! He'll git away wid fifty flakes wile the rest 'fus are shovin' ten. Wes' Side murders are his brand."

"Do many of the boys cry false news?"

"Say, now, don't they? Now yer talkin' again. Say, but they can't train wid dis gang."

"What gang?" asked the reporter.

"Dis gang—right 'ere!" said the urchin, slapping his ragged vest. "Ain't chewin, are ye—well, give us the smoker. Ain't nothin' much in the profeshion, anyhow; but, say, this 'ere shoutin' of murders ain't agoin' to boom it. Say, if I 'do' you onct on suthin' y' ain't agoin' to patternize me no more, eh? Betcher life dis gang ain't aworkin' it," and the urchin swaggered off toward the fruit-stand on the corner.

THE COMMISSION-MEN

BEING BOTHERED ABOUT THEIR LICENSES—THE MATTER IN COURT.

The forty-two commission merchants arrested for doing business without a license appeared, through their attorneys, before Justice Meech yesterday morning. The majority of them were dismissed on furnishing proof that they were ordinary brokers and not commission merchants, and a few asked for time in which to procure licenses. A large number, however, with D. M. Kirton as counsel, will test the matter before getting licenses, many of them claiming that there is no more ground for holding them than there would be for holding the men who were dismissed on motion of the city's attorney, J. H. Sears. Among these are E. A. Stevens & Co., Young & Nichols, P. McIlvain & Co., George Swinborne, B. J. McCleary, E. P. Marsh, V. W. Mcfarlane, D. Mayer, I. N. Neeld, Harry E. Oliver, W. G. Press, George G. Parker, J. S. Peirronnet, J. C. Pennoyer, L. B. Roland, Martin M. Schultz, F. P. Schmitt, Charles H. Smith, A. B. Smith, J. J. Simons, H. L. Spargenberg, Henry F. Scheideman, M. F. Tooker, J. J. Van Nostrand, and M. P. Washburn.

LITTLE ROCK'S NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2.—For the first time in her history Little Rock has a competing telegraph line, the Arkansas Telegraph Company having put in wires and secured connection today. The new company is really the Baltimore and Ohio line.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

ELKHORN, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Margaret Jennings, the wife of a prominent farmer living near East Troy, this county, attempted suicide last night by cutting her throat. Her condition is critical. Insanity caused the act.

THE ITALIAN MYSTERY.

CLEARED UP IN A VERY SIMPLE WAY—MALINARO WAS A DELIRIOUS HOSPITAL PATIENT.

There probably was never a more sensational story published in a newspaper than the one Gaetoni Malinaro, a Calabrian peasant, narrated in Justice Lyon's court Thursday. The story was to the effect that Raphael de Bartola, at whose lodging-house at No. 152 Fourth avenue Malinaro was staying, enticed him into a purgatorial sort of a place on pretense of taking him to a doctor, and that there all manner of cruel practices were employed to force him to take some poison or stupefying drug in order to vivisect him. All day yesterday reporters were scouring the city in search of the den of cruelty in which such fiendish practices were resorted to. There was only one thing which prevented Chicago from having a great, horrible, and unique sensation—the story was not true.

De Bartola, instead of being a fiend or arch conspirator, was in reality a good Samaritan. Malinaro was in fact driven to the County Hospital, where for two weeks he received the kindest care and best treatment. Sept. 10, while at the house of De Bartola, he was taken with an attack of pneumonia. He had no money; so De Bartola hired a cab and went with him to the County Hospital, reaching that place about 10 o'clock in the morning. He was at once placed upon a wooden stretcher, taken to the elevator, and carried up to Ward No. 6. The hallucinations caused by his high fever magnified the stretcher into a cold marble slab and the elevator into a dark, gruesome dungeon. The noise made by the elevator in taking him up into the third story was intensified into a "rumbling sound, accompanied by the clanging of iron." He was placed in ward 6 upon the regulation iron cot and received the treatment which his disease called for. He was obstinate and violent in the extreme, and it was with great difficulty that he could be induced to take medicine. Once he struggled hard against the administration of a dose, and as the medicine, an opiate, was necessary to safe his life, an attendant opened his mouth and the drug was forced down his throat. The ignorant, superstitious Italian thought that the opiate was poison, and to his fevered imagination the fingers of the attendant were a "two-tined fork which scarified his lips." As is usual in cases of pneumonia, large quantities of quinine were given him. The effect of this drug is to produce a peculiar ringing sensation in the ears which is alarming to one unaccustomed to the medicine. This will account for the strange noises and outcries which he claims to have heard. One night his ravings became so loud that all the other patients in the ward were disturbed and unable to sleep. There is a room situated in the tower adjacent to the ward that he was in which is used when it becomes necessary to isolate a patient. It was there that he was taken. After his removal he became more quiet and finally went to sleep. The next morning he was taken back to the ward.

He seems to have lost all idea of time. He thought he was in his "loathsome den" three days at the most, while in reality he was at the hospital two weeks. He claims that when he first went there, while lying face down upon the marble slab, one of the inquisitors stabbed him in the back with a dagger. He was even able to show the scar which the weapon had made as evidence of the truth of his statement. For some time last night the authorities at the hospital were unable to account for this unless it might have been the result of hypodermic injections. Finally an attendant was found who solved the problem. He said that one morning while he was caring for Malinaro's wants he noticed a large boil on his back. The boil was ready for the knife, so he turned him over in bed and lanced it. All the time he was in the hospital Malinaro made a vigorous protest against his confinement. It would have been criminal to let him out while his delirious fever was at its hight, and he was detained until Sept. 24. That date he seemed to be in his right mind, and the traces of his disease which remained were so slight that he was marked off the books and discharged. Instead of beseeching a "short, thick set man about 50 years of age, with a red beard and mustache," for his release, he simply expressed a desire to go and was escorted to Van Buren street by an attendant, who placed him on a car and gave him five cents to pay his fare. Such is the whole history of the "horrible cruelties" practiced upon the poor Italian. He undoubtedly was honest in his belief that he had been maltreated. Any one conversant with the disease of pneumonia will readily recall instances of hallucination which were perhaps as terrible as those Malinaro experienced. It must be remembered that Malinaro is an ignorant Calabrian peasant, who cannot exist without superstition. When in addition to this it is remembered that the lower class of Italians have an innate fear and hatred of hospitals the affair will not seem strange.

In view of all the circumstances the action of Malinaro's friends in swearing out a warrant for the man who befriended him—Raphael de Bartola—borders on the ridiculous and was entirely unnecessary.

HOW TO COOK.

INTERESTING ADDRESS UPON THE PROPER PREPARATION OF FISH, MEATS, AND GAME.

Prof. Elizabeth J. French of Philadelphia delivered the last of her course of lectures upon cooking, at the invitation of numerous ladies of Chicago, at Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon. The address was scarcely so much a lecture as a general conversation in which she assumed the burden of speech in answering the numerous questions propounded to her by the women present. That they were deeply interested could be observed from the numerous pencils and notebooks in sight, which were frequently used by the listeners, and from the sweeping range of the queries which were asked of the lecturer. The subject of yesterday's address was "The Wholesome Preparation of Foods, and Especially How Fish and Meats Should Be Cooked." In discussing the subject of fish the speaker urged the utmost care in avoiding fish which showed the least sign of decomposition. A bright reddish appearance was an indication of freshness and soundness, but as soon as they began to turn gray and mottled it was an evidence that decomposition had set in. In preparing this article of food it should be cleansed immediately after it reaches the kitchen and then dried. It should be thoroughly seasoned on the open side, and cooked first with the open side down and then turned. A fish of three pounds should cook four minutes, and two minutes should be added for every additional pound. In making oyster stews and clam chowders the first-named article should not be used when it has a dead-white color nor the latter when it has a creamy tinge.

Meat should be bought in large quantities and kept in a cool place from seven to ten days. For a seven-pound roast not more than eight inches thick an hour and a quarter in the oven would be sufficient. It should be put in a dry pan until it browns below, then put in a pint of water and baste every ten minutes. The same rule applies equally well to mutton.

Poultry should never be eaten the same day it is killed. It should be thoroughly cleaned and drawn, dried with a dry cloth, and then hung in a cool place for the next day.

A seven-pound turkey requires only an hour and a quarter's cooking, and should be put in the pan the same as beef—till the lower side is browned, then water added and basted, the water making the gravy. Every additional pound of turkey would take five minutes longer to be done thoroughly.

In order to remove the fishy taste from game, the speaker said that she had found from extensive practical experience that by burying the game, after it had been thoroughly cleaned and dried, under two inches of soil for twelve hours this offensive taste would be entirely removed and the meat would be more soft and tender. Sand answered the same purpose but loam was preferable. It seemed to possess peculiar absorbent properties which operated perfectly in producing this desired result.

To make good beef tea the meat should be cut exceedingly fine, then put in a jar and set in hot water until its color has a grayish tint. Where the beef is desired bloody it is unnecessary to place it in hot water, but should simply be pressed out in a glass. In the cases of persons who were extremely weak and delicate wild pigeon and quail furnished a tea which was very nutritious and palatable. The birds should be chopped and boiled until a jelly can be made out of them. During the yellow-fever epidemic in the South during 1868 and 1869 she had found that in the cases which ran into typhoid, and the appetite had been lost, and the patients could eat nothing, that this proved a most efficacious remedy for restoring them, and was readily partaken of. The scope of the address covered quite an extensive field of household economy, many questions being asked in reference to impure milk, butter, and the like. In regard to these Dr. French stated that there were no exact tests other than analysis, but the best rule to observe was not to buy twice of the person who sold such impure articles. She also furnished numerous recipes for cooking food. Prof. French leaves in a few days for Philadelphia to resume certain literary work, but will return to Chicago again about Nov. 1, and will possibly give another course of lectures.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—"For a Brother's Life." Mat.
MCVICKER'S THEATRE—"Mlle. Nitouche." Matinee.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Minstrels. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Three of a Kind." Matinee
CHICAGO OPERA-H.—"Hearts and Handcuffs." Mat.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Satan's Judgment." Matinee.
STANDARD THEATRE—"Siberia." Matinee.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—"The World." Matinee.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Minstrels. Matinee.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—"The Bad Boy." Matinee.
CRITERION THEATRE—"A Wife's Honor." Matinee.
LYCEUM THEATRE—"Kentuck."
ALCAZAR THEATRE—"Bohemian Girl."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—Goodwin Opera Company. Mat.
EXPOSITION—Thirteenth Annual Display.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Siege of Paris; 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
BASE-BALL PARK—Chicago vs. New York at 3 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

THERE were 198 new cases of cholera and eighty deaths reported in Italy day before yesterday. The disease has reached Genoa.

THE populace of Servia are clamoring for the annexation of Macedonia, and it is rumored that Austria is secretly upholding the movement.

FORTY-FOUR deaths from small-pox occurred in Montreal Thursday. Mr. Massiah, night editor of the *Daily Times*, died of the disease yesterday morning.

IT is reported that the Sultan is receiving counsel from Prince Bismarck on the Roumelian question, and that he is likely to act in accordance with the German Chancellor's suggestions.

AT Gallatin, Tenn., yesterday morning a livery-stable was fired, supposably by an incendiary, and all its contents, including twenty-one horses, burned. The loss was about $8,000.

C. E. GANNON, lately appointed Postal Route Agent by the Administration, is in jail at Des Moines, Ia., on a charge of assault. He is reported unable to raise the $2,000 bail required for his release.

PRAIRIE fires south of Dickinson, Dak., have been extinguished, but are still burning to the north of that place. A trail has been found by which cattle need be driven but one day over the burned district on the way to shipment.

CAPT. FRED M. CRANDALL has been directed by the War Department to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of unauthorized persons on the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas River.

DR. E. O. SHAKESPEARE of Pennsylvania has been commissioned by the President to visit European countries where cholera exists and make investigation as to its cause, progress, and prevention. His report will be made to Congress at the next session.

THE explosion of a battery of boilers in the Solar Iron-Works at Pittsburg yesterday morning resulted in injury to seventeen persons. Two have died, and the death of three or four others of the victims is considered certain. The remainder are suffering from painful burns and scalds.

THE firm of William Heath & Co., prominent New York brokers, failed yesterday. The firm has made an assignment. The collapse is said to have resulted chiefly from the failure of Mr. Henry Smith, a heavy bear operator, to make good his margins with the firm. Mr. Smith has also made an assignment.

TEAMSTERS transporting goods from Piedras Negras to New Laredo, Mexico, were captured by highwaymen last Wednesday and bound to trees, while the goods were carried away. Near Runnells, Tex., day before yesterday a boy 18 years of age halted a stage, terrorized the driver and passengers, and rifled the mail-bags.

IN an address at Bradford, England, Friday night, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the necessity of doing away with the obstruction to legislation found in the House of Lords was generally conceded by the Liberal party, but that a difference of opinion as to methods prevented immediate action. He considered the reform only a matter of time.

AFTER several rounds of a prize-fight between James Donnelly and Edward Berry had been fought near Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday morning the friends of the latter threw pepper in Donnelly's face, completely blinding him. Donnelly was at the time getting the better of the fight, and the referee declaring in his favor the affair broke up in a general row.

THE money market was steady, with a fair demand, in Chicago. There were large orders from the country for currency. The New York stock market was feverish on account of the failures, and there was a small decline in the list.—The Chicago produce markets were tame and steady. Wheat sold up a little, with reports of a rather large business for export, including about 75,000 bushels taken here; but fell back. As compared with Thursday pork closed 2½ cents lower, lard unchanged, ribs 5 cents higher for the month, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye firm, barley steady for No. 2, but again weak on the poorer grades, flaxseeds ½ cent lower.

WE print elsewhere a letter from the Collector of the Port of New Orleans, with an accompanying letter from Mr. C. W. Boothby, one of his recent employés, which shows how adroitly the new reform Collector evades the provisions of the Civil-Service law and how Democrats may be substituted for Republicans even in the classified service. Mr. Boothby, who is a pensioned soldier, having served five years in the Union army, passed the required examination, standing first on the list two years ago, and was appointed record clerk in the custom-house at New Orleans. He served the six months of probation and then received the absolute appointment. Six weeks ago Jonas, the new Collector, notified him that his salary had been reduced to $800, and requested him to qualify under that salary. He naturally declined to do so, as he would be placed outside the classified list thereby and subject to removal at any time. How quickly the time would arrive may be inferred from the fact that, although the Collector has only been in office seven weeks, every employé in the unclassified service has already been removed, and several of the classified also, either directly or by abolition of the office and its reestablishment under another name. Thereupon Mr. Boothby was removed Sept. 15, and the Union soldier's place was given, of course, to a Rebel soldier, not at $800, but at $1,400 salary.

The act was a flagrant violation of the Civil-Service law. Had it been perpetrated under a Republican Administration, and had the clerk been a Democrat, the whole Bourbon press would have flamed with indignant protest and demanded the removal of the Collector. If Mr. Hedden and Mr. Beattie in the New York Custom-House, however, can nullify the Civil-Service law and retain their positions, it is not likely that Mr. Jonas will be troubled. He will continue his work until every Republican, whether classified or unclassified, is removed and a Democrat or Confederate soldier takes his place. Thus the great work of reform progresses!

NO REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

THE TRIBUNE is in almost daily receipt of inquiries and complaints from persons who are unable to comprehend the confused and misleading figures of the debt statement in its new form. The new-fangled mode of stating the Treasury balances has served to confuse a matter that ought to be plain, and which would be easily understood if the old form of the debt statement had been preserved. For instance, the statement for September puts forth in an indirect way the preposterous claim that during the month the debt has been reduced $12,757,965, altho it is a matter of public notoriety that not a bond call has been made since Cleveland came into office, and the 3 per cents payable on call now command a larger premium than they did last March, owing to the general understanding that this Administration has abandoned the practice of making monthly reductions of the debt. There was no actual reduction of the debt during September, nor at any other time since Cleveland became President; and the pretense set forth in the September statement has no other foundation than the fact that surplus revenues are being accumulated in the Treasury and may possibly be used hereafter for debt-paying.

The September statement (new form) cautiously says there has been a reduction of the debt "as shown by this statement." The reduction is not shown in any other place or in any other manner, and Mr. Manning's expert properly remarks that it is only "shown by this statement." This may be a very cunning way of performing a trick with figures, but it will not deceive the people into the belief that the debt has been reduced. Stating the debt at so much "less cash in the Treasury" does not obscure the fact that the "cash" has not been applied to the payment of the bonds, but the latter are still outstanding and drawing interest. The "cash" may be voted away by Congress or stolen by Democratic rascals and never applied to the reduction of the debt. The "cash" does not represent a decrease in the debt, but merely the accumulation of surplus revenues in the Treasury, and in a correct statement it ought to be classed as a contraction of the currency. With the opportunity before it to call in 3 per cents and stop the interest, the Administration prefers to increase the surplus in the Treasury each month and allow the bonds to run while the money for their payment lies idle, and then claim that the debt has been reduced because funds have been accumulated but not used for that purpose.

The significant fact that the 3 per cents which are payable on call now command a higher premium than they did last February tells the story of debt-paying under this Administration. The bonds rate higher because their holders expect to get more interest on them than they could when sweeping calls were made each month. The principal is not being paid, and the interest continues to run when it should be stopped. As against this bad showing, idle revenues are piled up in the Treasury, and the surplus about which Hendricks howled last fall grows greater every month. Let Manning correct his statement so as to show the facts about idle revenues, continued and unnecessary payments of interest, and steady contractions of the currency. These are facts; but the cunning claim as to a reduction of the debt rests simply on a trick with figures.

THE TURKS MUST GO.

If the trouble in Eastern Europe were confined to the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia the Great Powers would have no difficulty in settling it. They would give their consent to the union at once, and probably compel Turkey to rest content with the payment of a small tribute by the new province. Germany has made no opposition to the union, and Austria would follow in Germany's wake. France has no object in interfering between Turkey and her victims, and if she had she would not be likely to do anything antagonistic to Germany. There is not the slightest danger that the Tories of England will make any objection and thereby incur certain defeat at the polls in November. As for Russia, her course is indicated clearly enough, as she herself stirred up Prince Alexander to annex Eastern Roumelia.

The failure of the diplomatic conference in Constantinople at the very outset shows that the area of disturbance has greatly extended since Prince Alexander's sudden *coup*. If Bulgaria is allowed to have Southern Bulgaria there are other provinces, among them Greece, Servia, and Montenegro, which will demand landed compensation also. Bulgaria has seized upon her ancient boundaries, an area of about 14,000 square miles, with a population of about 850,000, and a rich, fertile country. If she were possessed of the territory awarded her by the San Stefano treaty she would have an area of at least 18,000 square miles and 1,200,000 population. The old Servian territory was twice as large as the Servia of 1878 and a part of it was quasi independent. By the provisions of the Berlin treaty she got a small slice of the remaining half of her territory and her independence was recognized. She now wants the remainder. Nine-tenths of the population are Slavs, of the same language, race, and church as the Servians. She tried to regain it, it will be remembered, in 1878, but could not, and then Russia stepped in and made war against Turkey. Greece also wants to extend her boundary further north into Macedonia and northwest into Epirus, both of them Greek provinces, so as to include the flourishing Greek city of Janina. She was promised by England if she would keep quiet and not take up arms against Turkey that she should have the increase of territory she wanted when a settlement was made. When settling day came, however, England could not carry out her agreement, and Greece secured only about one-third of what she wanted. Now if Bulgaria and Servia are to get back their old territory, she proposes to demand the remaining two-thirds of the old Greek territory. Montenegro is also getting uneasy. She had a slight addition made to her territory by the Berlin treaty, which gave her a seaport and a small stretch of seaboard. She wants to go a little further south into Albania to get more pasturage for her flocks, which are her principal source of revenue.

This is the problem which now confronts the Powers. Were it confined to Bulgaria it would be settled in a day and the union of the two provinces would be recognized as an accomplished fact, for the Powers care nothing for Turkey, and the peace of Europe is more important to them than any complaint of the Turks, which might bring on a general conflagration if an attempt were made to help them. The original trouble, however, has spread like wildfire, and all the Slavic peoples of that region are demanding liberation from the last vestiges of Turkish authority. The mistake made by Servia and Greece was in not following the example of Prince Alexander. They should have had their forces in readiness, taken their territory, and settled afterwards. Even now, the sooner they grab what belongs to them the more likely they will be to keep it.

DORSHEIMER'S JUDICIAL JOURNALISM.

The sixteenth plank of the New York Republican platform, after denouncing the hypocritical pretenses of the Administration, under which faithful Republican officers have been removed upon the plea of offensive partisanship, calls particular attention to the inconsistency of removing Republican editors upon this plea and "continuing in a high judicial office in the City of New York a prominent Democratic appointee who publicly announces himself as having assumed since his appointment the control of an avowed partisan journal." The words quoted apply to the Hon. William Dorsheimer, United States District-Attorney and editor of the New York *Star*, Mr. Cleveland's special organ in New York City, and hence a partisan newspaper, and to a considerable number of people in the United States partisan in an offensive sense.

The Hon. William Dorsheimer naturally rises to explain. He concedes at the outset that the office he fills is a judicial one, and then goes on to argue that the only basis of real success in a newspaper is to give it a judicial tone; hence, as he occupies a judicial office, it is eminently fitting that he should be the editor of a newspaper, sit as a judge upon men and things, and issue his decisions. His view of the functions of the newspaper is contained in the following extract:

> Of all the human pursuits there is none where the judicial faculty is so constantly in use, or where it is so important that its use should be wisely directed, as in conducting a newspaper. The newspaper is a most potent judge. It decides upon all events as soon as they happen. In its hands are often placed the fortunes, the characters, and the happiness of men. Of all judges it is the least responsible. Lax laws and unwilling or cowardly courts have taken all redress away from those whom it wrongs. It is the only creature in our modern time which is endowed with absolute powers. It may be compared to some of those historic characters whom we wonder at, and who at their own will could order one man to the rack and another to the scaffold; raise their favorits to splendor and punish their enemies with disgrace.

This is a broad, comprehensive, generous view of the administration of a public journal, and were the Hon. William Dorsheimer known to the public simply as editor of the *Star*, and not also as one of Mr. Cleveland's appointees conducting a newspaper in his interests, it would carry great weight with it; and all the other editors in the country would probably watch the course of the *Star* with keen interest and study its policy as a model for imitation, with the view of making ideal journals and speedily reaching the journalistic millennium. But somehow the Hon. William Dorsheimer's prospectus containing his appeal to the public for support does not jibe with this philosophical estimate of the editorial functions. He says in it that he proposes to make a partisan newspaper, and that the *Star* will be a faithful organ of the Democratic party and of the Democratic National, State, and Municipal Administrations. Now, a man cannot serve two masters. He cannot at the same time sit on the journalistic partisan bench and make impartial decisions and sit in the office which Mr. Cleveland has given him and not allow it to influence his decisions. In other words, he cannot be at the same time partisan and judge without being a partisan judge. If he is a Democratic partisan he must be a Democratic judge, and the decisions made from his journalistic tripod must be Democratic decisions. If he makes Republican decisions, then he is no longer a Democratic partisan or a Democratic journalist; and if he should persist in such a policy it is only a question of very brief time how soon the judicial *Star* will be in its judicial grave and the Hon. William Dorsheimer will cease to make any decisions at all.

Mr. Dorsheimer's logic is as weak as his whole position is ridiculous. It would have been more consistent for him to have admitted the force of the charge in the Republican platform, and come out squarely and fairly and acknowledge that he was a partisan and conducting a partisan newspaper, and then reconcile the newspaper with the office, rather than to have attempted to fit the office to the newspaper. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland's biographer and factotum will ever be removed from his partisan office because he conducts a partisan newspaper, although scores of Republican editors have had to step down and out on that account. By virtue of the Democratic method of carrying out the reform of the civil service, he is safe in both offices; and there was no need for him to hunt cover from the Republican attack by pulling judicial ermine over his journalistic head. It is no offense to conduct a partisan newspaper. In point of fact, a newspaper which is not partisan is not good for much. Unpartisan papers are usually emasculated affairs, which do not accomplish much or last very long. The point in the whole question is that if it is right for Democratic partisan editors to hold office it ought not to be wrong for Republican partisan editors—a point which the Hon. William Dorsheimer seems to have missed altogether in his blooming scheme for making his paper a judicial tribunal.

THE ALLEGED VIRGINIA COLORED BOLTERS.

The Bourbon organs are making all the capital they can out of an alleged "large convention" of colored men which met in Lynchburg, Va., the other day and passed resolutions to the effect that the time had come for them to cease giving an unqualified support to the Republican party and to declare political independence. A dispatch from Lynchburg, speaking of this meeting, says:

> It looks like the first bold move in a game which, if successful, is to result in large apparent Democratic gains in a number of the black counties. The convention was under the control of a few venal colored men well known throughout the State as men who possess no influence whatever among the voters of their own State, and who always sell out to the highest bidders. It was in no sense whatever a representative convention of the colored men. It could not be for two reasons:
>
> In the first place, every colored man was ineligible for membership in this venal convention who had taken part in a Republican convention this year. In the second place, the expenses of the convention are to be borne by the Bourbon State Committee. The convention was a cut-and-dried affair planned more than two months ago by the Democratic State Committee, and will have no effect whatever upon the political result. Negroes in Virginia who are Democrats for revenue only are soon spotted by the honest men of their own race and are rated accordingly. On the whole the convention was a bad investment for the Bourbon State Committee.

There have always been a few blacks in Virginia of a servile and corrupt sort who have affiliated with the Bourbons, and who, upon this occasion, have been paid by office or money to get together and represent themselves as reflecting the sentiment of their race in the interests of Fitzhugh Lee and the party which fought to keep them in slavery. Beyond this the so-called convention carries no authority. Even in Chicago there are two or three hundred negroes of the less respectable sort who voted for Carter Harrison; but their views are not accepted as representing the sentiments of the great majority of the colored people in Chicago, who are stanch supporters of the Republican party and cause. The same is true in Virginia. Mr. Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, is holding meetings day and night, attended by large crowds, the majority of whom consist of colored men; and were it not for the system of terrorism pursued by Fitzhugh Lee, with his escort of Confederate cavalry carrying the Rebel flags, and the crowds of armed Rebels who follow him from place to place, the number would be still larger. However small the number of these alleged colored bolters may be, their position is none the less contemptible. They have shown themselves servile and unworthy of the freedom they have obtained at the hands of the Republican party. They have betrayed their race and their cause. They have gone back on their fellows and those who liberated them. The great Union Republican army sacrificed 100,000 of its gallant soldiers in Virginia to make them free, and thus they repay that army for lifting them up from their condition of mules and making men of them. No colored man can act with the Bourbon party in the South so long as it occupies its present position and carries out its present policy without showing himself to be a miserable, contemptible creature, who does not deserve the freedom which was given him by the Republican party. His proper place would be that in which the Bourbons fought so hard to keep him; and we shall be much mistaken if the colored Republicans of Virginia do not rise and indignantly protest against the action of these traitors and stigmatize them in a manner which they deserve.

CYCLES OF WHEAT PRICES.

It is a good many years since the wise men of the world first tried to discover something like a law of periodicity in the upward and downward movements of the prices of breadstuffs. Sir William Herschel distinguished himself by a comparison of the price of wheat with the cycles of sun spot variation for a period extending over about two centuries; and very recently Prof. Jevons devoted much time to the same problem. Many of our readers are aware that within a few years past the theory of Benner in regard to price cycles has attracted considerable attention, and that some others have labored at it with very moderate success.

It is worthy of note that each of the gentlemen above named, and the others whom we have not named, have all theorized with regard to cycles having a duration of ten or more years. The shorter limitation is given by the recurrence of commercial panics at intervals of about a decade. The sun spot period of a little more than eleven years, and the nearly twelve years' revolution of Jupiter in his orbit, have been the clew which the astronomers have tried to follow, and the double decade which marks the separation of the severest panics of the past is a favorit with some of the political economists who think that everything bearing on star lore has a connection with astrology and must therefore be ignored in toto. A radical departure from the rule has been made by the latest theorizer on the subject—Mr. J. R. Butler of this city. Passing without notice by the long stretch of years in which the humdrum methods of the old-fashioned trading in the cereals was in vogue, he confines his attention to the last seventeen years, which comprise the era of what we may call scientific speculation in breadstuffs. He finds for that period at least what may justly be termed a surprising uniformity of plan in the market for wheat and a close connection of price with crop yield in the United States for the whole of the time named. And he has deduced the existence of a cycle of five years, being only half that of the shortest of those previously thought worthy of consideration.

The results of his anaylsis may be briefly stated as follows: We have the largest crops, and the lowest prices, every five years; and in the same time the smallest crops, with the highest prices. One extreme follows another at very nearly regular intervals. The crop increases for about three years, the average annual augment being not far from 7 per cent, and the price recedes in sympathy, the lowest quotation being reached in the winter that follows the largest yield. Then the crop yield decreases for two years, bringing an advance in prices which holds till the next crop is secured; the date averaging in the month of July. This gives a nearly equal division of time for advance and recession in prices. For proof of the truth of the deduction we may cite the range of prices for the first halves of the years 1867, '72, '77, and '82, with the last halves of 1869, '74, '79, and '84; these marking five year epochs of maxima and minima. Of course, the highest and lowest figures touched are far from being the same in all these years. The position of the price limit is determined by reference to considerations which cannot be formulated into a law. There are changes in the value of the circulating medium, war excitements in the Old World, and panic disturbances in the New, to say nothing of the fact that any named ratio of crop yield to the average is never the same the whole world over. Yet it is remarkable that, so far as the observation has extended, when the time comes for either an advance or a decline everything seems to help it along. For instance, in the first case wheat is found to be below the cost of production; receipts fall off, giving decreasing stocks; war rumors coincide; the weather is unfavorable for the next crop; and then, after these facts have existed for some time, there is a crop of shorts to be harvested which sends quotations still higher. The course of speculation in breadstuffs, as in everything else, may be compared to a ball of india-rubber, which bounds up and down when thrown on the floor; but it has crop facts for its basis, and these do really seem to vibrate back and forth in short cycles, forming reasons for the kind of feeling in the markets if not always for its degree.

It is not likely that a study of the facts as here noted will enable many persons to grow rich; as attention being once called to it the result may be to smooth over the current so much as to obliterate its most distinctive features. But a knowledge of the existence of such a series of coincidences, close enough to suggest the operation of a well-defined law, may enable many to avoid loss. In any event the correlation is a curious one; and the points of agreement of fact with the theory are sufficiently numerous to commend it to the attention of all those who would like to understand the philosophy of price changes, whether they may wish to take advantage of it or not.

THE New York *Sun* (spoils Dem.) gives the departing mugwumps a parting kick, thusly:

> Are the mugwumps happier or unhappier, now that they have gone home? Probably a little of both. They must be delighted to be back in their old familiar quarters, surrounded by sympathetic and unchiding faces, but, on the other hand, they are no longer the heavy bosses of the Grand Mogul type that they aspired to be in the Democracy. The stool on which they once sat at the foot of the Democratic throne has been kicked from under them, and, though that was the cause of a considerable shock, they have slid away and landed so easily on the Republican stairs that they still retain breath enough to say, pleasantly, "Here we are again."
>
> But if they are satisfied, how supreme must be the satisfaction of a still greater number of Democrats at the opportunity to return to their old standard and to go in with a rush for an undeniable and undiluted Democratic victory.

WHEN the God of Love determines to make trouble he sometimes does it on a magnificent scale. He determined to make trouble lately while fooling around in Charlottesville, Va. Charles P. Monday of that place was engaged to be married to a young lady in Lynchburg. He had a roommate, one W. S. Wilkins. Mr. Monday quarreled with his sweetheart and engaged himself to a young lady in Staunton. Mr. Wilkins, who was engaged to a young lady in Alexandria, became enamored of a relative, Kate Wilkins, and broke his engagement that he might marry her. He told Mr. Monday, and Mr. Monday then realized how much he loved Kate himself. She had reached, at about the same time, the same delightful conclusion concerning him. He saw Kate, they considered the matter, and went off and got married last Monday. There was a smash of hearts all around. This one wedding had broken up at least two which might have occurred and left a gloom all about Lynchburg. Where Love went after this Virginia affair is unknown, but it is certain he has not got between some people we wouldn't mention for worlds.

THE statement telegraphed that the registration of voters in Cincinnati fell short 5,000 of the last Presidential vote is not true. On the contrary, it exceeds that vote by 612 names—viz.:

Presidential vote of last fall....59,003
New registration....59,624

A large number of names have been fraudulently registered in the Democratic precincts, which the Republican Vigilance Committees are engaged in purging.

THE Chinaman is developing. A few days ago a Bismarck (Dak.) politician, somewhat under the influence of the stimulant which makes men criminals, met a Chinaman in the street, and, by way of illustrating Caucasian superiority, cursed the heathen and slapped him on the face. Then ensued a marvel. Did that assaulted heathen fly for his life and hide himself in the innermost recesses of his laundry? Not to any particular extent. On the contrary, he turned upon his assailant and in less than three minutes, by some of the best watches in Bismarck, gave the ruffian one of the biggest, completest, and most artistic thrashings ever known in the history of that Territory! It sounds like a romance, but it is all true. Who, in the face of evidence like this, will deny that the Chinaman has possibilities in him? Let him but repeat this Bismarck episode often enough and he will get the ballot. There can be no question about it.

THE effort to make a servant-girls' college in Chicago a success is certainly a commendable one and has the best wishes of all who have eaten badly-cooked steak or slept in badly-made beds. On the other hand, would not a college for mistresses be an excellent thing? The manufacturer who puts bad goods on the market would be laughed at were he to explain that it was because his employés had failed to do their work well. It is his business to know how to get good work from them, and if he fails he gets no sympathy, nor does he deserve any. Why should not the same rule apply to mistresses, whose business it is to, in one sense, manufacture the food their husbands eat? Why should the wife's excuse of inefficient help be accepted, any more than would be the man's were he to plead the same reason for failing to supply her with the necessaries and luxuries of life? If a college for mistresses were to be established, both to instil this idea and to teach the best methods of managing employés, it ought to result in a benefit to the community. The difficulty would be in securing the attendance of pupils. What mistress will admit that she has anything to learn in the management of servants? These remarks, of course, are brutal, but this is a brutal world.

THEY appear to be having a lively and enjoyable political campaign in Virginia. Night before last, John A. Smith, ex-Congressman from the Richmond district, called the Hon. John S. Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor, a liar, and was knocked down with beautiful promptness. Mr. Wise is not stumping the State on an ex-Confederate saddle, but there is a popular belief that he is just as capable of taking care of himself as if he were thus "continuing the War."

AN interesting series of lectures is now in course of delivery in this city under the auspices of a number of well-known gentlemen. The lecturer is the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel West, formerly of Cincinnati but now of St. Paul, who has a well-deserved reputation for erudition in the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. His theme is "Rationalism and Modern Infidelity," and it is quite sufficient to enlist all his abilities in its exposition. Dr. West has been greeted by large audiences thus far, and his lectures have been the occasion of much interest and attention among the members of all the orthodox churches. The second lecture of the course will be delivered Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Farwell Hall. The subject of this discourse will be: "False Methods and True Ground and Methods of Certitude in Knowledge."

FUNNY things happen in our suburban Town of New York. A legislative committee is in that city investigating something, and among its members is a veteran, Senator McCarthy. Just before the committee adjourned for noonday Wednesday, the Senator rose and said:

> I have always supposed that gray hairs were respectable. I claim no immunity from my age or from my gray hairs, and (turning to the reporters seated behind the clerk's desk and raising his voice to a shrill pitch) I challenge the representative of the New York *Herald* to step down on this floor and test my physical ability against his youth. No man can abuse me with impunity, although I am 71 years of age.

The reporter did not accept the gage of battle and there was no bloodshed, even from the nose. It appears that the *Herald* had intimated in a report that the Senator went to sleep during a session of the committee. There is no particular moral to the occurrence; but it must have been as amusing as a section of "The Mikado."

THE new swift-delivery system is now fairly established in the Chicago Post-Office. The Administration is understood to have got the idea originally from Clarkson, the Chicago pitcher.

THE fight over the St. Louis Postmastership grows warmer daily, and "Colonels" who once drank together with unfailing regularity now frequent different resorts for thirsty gentlemen, and no longer speak as they pass by. The most prominent candidate for the office named and the one also upon whom the bitterest attacks seem to be made is William Hyde, late editor of the St. Louis *Republican*. The opposition has become so sharp that all sorts of charges are made, one of which is that Hyde was once too intimate with R. C. Pate. There is no sense in the story, for the friendship between the men was a purely personal one, never extending into politics or business, but it illustrates the rancor prevailing in the struggle for office in Missouri. Pate was at one time the Mike McDonald of St. Louis, but went out of gambling, and has been for some years the owner of a stable of fast horses. He is wealthy, a man of remarkable intelligence and of pleasant address, and in his private life a model most of his critics might imitate to advantage. His honesty has never been impugned, but it has become a St. Louis fashion when assailing a politician to charge that he was 'intimate with Pate when Pate was a gambler. It may be said of Hyde that, whatever his faults, he is at least looked upon as honest and straightforward. His weakness as editor of the *Republican* was that he was too suspicious of all about him, frequently made enemies of those who desired to be his friends, and failed to strengthen himself by allies on all sides, as he might easily have done in his long newspaper career. He is by all odds, however, the best man for the place of the old politicians who are aspirants for it, and the President is said to have been so favorably impressed with him personally that he is likely to secure the prize.

THE vacancy in the Presidency of the Young Democracy offers an inducement to John L. Sullivan to make Chicago his permanent residence. He is believed to have more of the requirements for the post than any present member of the organization. If he couldn't get a gang together and be elected he's no statesman.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers in the East are, we regret to say, extremely personal in their remarks on editors of mugwump newspapers since the latter have renounced the error of their ways. The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* indulges in the following paragraph:

> Slurs upon Frederick Cook because of his humble commencement of life in America, a poor German immigrant boy, come with an ill grace from such journals as the New York *Times* and *Evening Post*, whose editors began their careers, one by vending newspapers in the streets of Albany and the other by herding swine in the mountains of County Wicklow.

Supposing this paragraph to be true, there is nothing to the discredit of either Mr. Jones or Mr. Godkin in the facts given, aside of course from the slurs upon Frederick Cook. In this glorious Republic nothing is more honorable than to rise from small beginnings. We only regret that either of the gentlemen mentioned has lapsed, even for a twelvemonth, from the course followed so successfully and sensibly.

CURRENT NOTES.

The papers of Georgia indignantly deny that the people of that State dig cyclone-pits.

John L. Sullivan is not exactly like a horse. Any man can make him drink, but ten men cannot lead him to water.—*Boston Herald.*

Mr. Glass of Indiana has eloped with his wife's sister. It is the prevailing opinion over there that Mr. Glass has made a bad break.—*Courier-Journal.*

Postmaster Shivers of Tennessee has been arrested for embezzlement. With a mild winter, and the penitentiary properly heated, Mr. Shivers hopes to make out until spring.—*Courier-Journal.*

Er man wid er appertite stronger den his will ain' gwineter 'mount ter nuthin' in dis worl', eben ef de 'tracted meetin' an' 'vival season wuster come roun' ten times in er year.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

James Gordon Bennett has eight owls over his Newport gate. It takes a good many emblems to properly convey to the public an idea of all the wisdom of a New York newspaper.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Loss of Appetite.—"You look sick. What's the matter with you anyhow?" said Gus de Smith on meeting Gilhooly. "My stomach is in an awful fix. I've lost my appetite for whisky—can't drink a drop." "Lost your appetite for whisky, have you? Well, I pity the poor devil who finds it, unless he has credit at the saloons."—*Texas Siftings.*

Ragman—Madame, shust dventy-four pounds.

Biddy—Ye old scoundrel, it weighs over forty, for Oi weighed it meself.

Ragman—B'lieve me, madame, I vouldn't sheat a child. But my scales vill only vay dventy-four pounds.—*Life.*

The newest and latest device out, the most fascinating novelty Satan has been able to allure his disciples with in a good while, is the rum-perfumed tobacco pipe. It is just the thing. If one ever so innocently use this one stimulant it will not be long until he will use the two. Either alone will slay its thousands, and united will slay their tens of thousands.—*Jefferson (Tex.) News.*

Mamma—What did you learn in Sunday-school today, Bertie?

Bertie—O, something about Southerners.

Mamma—What! I guess you must be mistaken, Bertie. There's nothing in the Bible about the people of the South.

Bertie—O, yes there is—about the wise and foolish Virginians, don't you remember?—*Tid-Bits.*

O, the yachtsmen have a way that's very vexing
Of discoursing in the English of the Queen;
And their metaphors are certainly perplexing
To a man who never has the ocean seen.
For instance, he might read the yachts were "standing"
At a certain time "upon a single tack,"
And wonder that the officers commanding
Should find of things to stand on such a lack.
—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A gentleman traveling in the wilds of Fayette County, this State, last winter had to pass the night in the lowly home of a "broomsager," who, before his family retired, offered the following prayer: "Now we lay we'uns down to sleep. We'uns are not jealous of our betters, and of the snow falls fo' feet deep tonight, in the mawnin' perhaps the stranger will trade we'uns his watch and chain even up fo' the old yellow mule."—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

Some of the words which Miss Kneil, at Monday night's teachers' meeting, brought forward as samples of the spelling returned on the examination for admission to the high school in June are as follows: Physique was spelled psique, phiseec, phiseke, phiseque, physic, physick, phisque, phizeeke, physige, physics, physeac, physeque, phisceac, and fiseke; etiquette—etiquet, etiket, etecate, and etecet; pettifogger—petaphoger, pedafoger, and petefoger; vehicle—veacle and vehecal; geyser—giser and gyserre.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

"You do not look well," said the Governor of Arkansaw, addressing an old fellow who had just arrived from the northwestern portion of the State.

"No, I am bad off. I never had sich a spell o' sickness sense the day I was bornd."

"Malaria?"

"No, Governor, not malaria. I don't mind malaria. Why, malaria is fun for me. But the caper that struck me about three months ago come nigh blowin' out my taller dip. Ef it hadn't been for the fact that I am so hump-shouldered I would have been gone."

"What difference did that make?"

"Well, you see, I was tuck down with meningitis. Its aame is to pull a man's head back. With me that was impossible. You never seed sich a struggle in your life. Sometimes after a long pull the infernal thing would spit on its hands an' go at it agin, an' I would brace myself an' grin. O, we had a monstrous time."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A young Frenchman, who ought to have been an Irishman, was desperately in love with a young lady, who always stoutly refused to listen to his appeals. "Why don't you get married?" said a friend to him one day. "Since you are so fond of children you should take to matrimony." "Hang it all," said the lover, scratching his head, "I'd have plenty of them by this time, only their mother won't marry me."—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Dusenberry—"My dear, where are all my silk neckties?"

Mrs. Dusenberry—"I used them in my crazy-quilt. Put on the one you wore yesterday."

Mr. Dusenberry, a twinkle in his eyes—"You have a weakness for ties, I notice. By the by, there's any number of them on the station lot."

"What! ties?"

"Yes. At least a dray-load of them."

"Good gracious, Mr. Dusenberry! And just a little worn?"

"Yes."

"What kind of ties are they?"

"Railroad-ties, my dear."—*Philadelphia Call.*

He ran to catch a horse-car,
But success did not attend;
For engaged was the conductor
In conversing with a friend.
And he madly waved his bundles,
Shouted "hi!" with might and main;
And he flourished his umbrella,
But he flourished it in vain;
For up on that conversation
The conductor would not let;
So the other kept on running,
And he may be running yet.
—*Boston Gazette.*

There is nothing that distresses English people, when they are at home in England, more than American pronunciation of American names. Chicago, instead of Chick-argo, as every Englishman knows the name should be pronounced, hurts their feelings dreadfully. A Boston lady, who recently spent a little time with an English family in London, where, on account of the residence of a relative in Michigan, there was occasion for reference now and then to that State, says that after she had once mentioned the name of Michigan her hostess managed quietly to get her ear, and whispered:

"Could't you, you know, while you are here, just to make it seem a little less strange to our friends, say Mikkigan?"—*Boston Record.*

PERSONALS.

It is alleged by friends of Dr. Mary Walker that she has declined twelve offers of marriage.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, celebrates his 85th birthday today. He is in good health and hard at work.

Elijah Pate, though 80 years old, caught and slew a deer near Montezuma, Ga., the other day, his only weapon being a pocketknife.

Mr. Barrett Browning, who has spent the summer painting on the banks of the Meuse, has just started for Venice, whence he will doubtless send up some forcible and realistic studies to the spring exhibitions.

M. Beaugrand, the Mayor of Montreal, a few years ago was engaged in editing a French newspaper in St. Louis. The venture was not a success, but his Montreal journal, *La Patrie*, has made money. M. Beaugrand is but 38 years of age.

Col. Charles C. Jones Jr. of Augusta, Ga., having investigated the subject, is convinced that neither Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene nor Maj.-Gen. Count Pulaski "sleeps beneath the respective monuments which a grateful and patriotic people have reared in their honor."

Of College President McCosh an exchange says that although his gray hairs seem about to be brought in sorrow to the grave by the Princeton boys he has smiled scores of times when told that the secret and sepulchral midnight password of the students was "Jimmie McCosh, by Gosh!"

The recumbent statue of Ezra Cornell, by W. W. Story, has arrived at Ithaca from Rome, Italy, and in a few weeks will be put in place in the memorial chapel with public exercises. At the same time the body of Mr. Cornell will be removed from the family vault in the village cemetery and placed in the crypt beneath the chapel.

It seems strange to intelligent people in this country that the *Pall Mall Gazette* permits one Alexander Delmar, who now writes his name "Del Mar," to figure in its columns as an authority on American finances. He was deposed from the Bureau of Statistics in this country because he predicted the bankruptcy of the country and of the Government if it paid its obligations. He is now predicting "The Impending Crash in America." It is rather a good indication of better times.

Mr. Louis E. Bell, son of the Hon. D. V. Bell, late Collector of the Port of Detroit, who has been studying for the last two years with the famous maestro, San Giovani, at Milan, Italy, will make his début this week at Treviglio, near Milan, as "Riccardo" in Bellini's beautiful and difficult opera "I Puritani." Immediately after making this contract he was engaged for the Theatre Victor Emmanuel at Turin to sing the principal baritone rôles in Verdi's "Traviata," and "Ballo in Maschera," from Oct. 25 to Dec. 10. This theatre is second only to the Scala of Milan, the greatest in all Europe. Mr. Bell is the possessor of a very rich voice, and has a répertoire of nearly twenty operas.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The irrigation works are progressing rapidly at Merve, and three canals are being dug.

Baron Popper and Blanche Castrone, whose mixed marriage was opposed by the Pope, have contracted a civil marriage in Vienna. According to Austrian law a necessary preliminary was that both should declare themselves of "no religion."

Lord Monk Bretton has just opened the Circus Street Board School at Brighton, Eng., which has just been erected at a cost of about £9,000. The school is to accommodate the very poorest class in the town and the fee will be one penny per week.

A Madras lawyer and a Bombay native journalist are now in England as delegates of the native political associations, in order to direct English attention to Indian questions, in view of the approaching general election. A Bengal delegate will probably follow.

It is announced that the Empress of Austria will embark in October on board the Imperial yacht Miramar at Trieste for Cattaro, Corfu, and the Piræus, whence she will travel to Athens, returning by way of Rhodes. The whole journey is expected to occupy three weeks.

The dockyard authorities at Sheerness have received orders from the Admiralty directing arrangements to be made for the building of a steel torpedo vessel. The craft is to be of an entirely new type, and will be 200 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. She will have a displacement of 440 tons.

An "Educational Yellow Book" is in preparation in England. It will contain "What her Majesty's inspectors say" on "the three R's," "infant schools," "overpressure," and other matters relating to education, classified, paragraphed, and arranged from their reports (1884-'85) for England, Wales, and Scotland.

The Panslavist Charitable Society of St. Petersburg has resolved to colonize Turkestan, Khiva, and Bokhara with Ruthenians from Galicia and Slovaks from Upper Hungary. This means a revival of the Panslavistic agitation in both provinces. Fifty such colonists have already passed through Warsaw en route for Central Asia.

In view of the approaching visitation, the Archbishop of Canterbury has sent to every beneficed clergyman in the diocese a paper containing a long list of questions relating to the condition of the churches and schools in their charge, the spiritual needs of their parishes, and other matters bearing upon the parochial system of the church. Many of the questions are additional to those asked by Archbishop Benson's predecessors, and his Grace states that his object is "to obtain such information as may render the visitation effectual for its purposes." It is understood that the Primate will devote a large portion of his charge at Canterbury to the subject of Disestablishment.

Following is the "normal tariff" for England, as agreed upon at the Berlin Telegraph Conference: The normal tariff is the maximum rate between two countries, but in cases where the existing tariff is below it it is not to be raised. For instance, the "normal" tariff between Great Britain and Germany is 35 centimes, but the actual rate is and remains 25 centimes. The other English "normal" tariffs are: to Austria-Hungary 43c, to Belgium 37½c, to Bosnia and Herzegovina 47½c, to Bulgaria 51½c, to the Canary Islands 193c, to Denmark 40c, to Spain 45c, to France 31c, to Algeria 43c, to Gibraltar 55c, to Greece 73½c, to Heligoland 44c, to the Greek Islands 76c, to Italy 43c, to Luxemburg 31½c, to Malta 70c, to Montenegro 47½c, to Norway 40c, to Holland and the Dutch Colonies 31½c, to Portugal 55c, to Roumania 47½c, to Russia 63c, to Senegal 343c, to Servia 47½c, to Sweden 50c, to Switzerland 35½c, to Tunis 43c, and to Turkey 73c. European telegrams to India, as previously telegraphed, will be five francs west of Chittagong, and 5¼ east of Chittagong, either via the Eastern Telegraph Company or via Russia. The rate via Turkey could not be agreed on. The new tariff and regulations come into force July 1, 1886. The tariffs for the various cable companies are excluded from the above list. The cable companies form no part of the Telegraph Union, and, besides, they have not yet come to an absolute agreement.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Rival Ambitions of Greece and Servia Complicating Balkan Matters.

Bismarck Counseling the Sultan—The Porte Pressing Turkish Troops to the Front.

Churchill's Important Irish Mission—Sir Charles Dilke to Be Married Today.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The latest complications in the Balkan troubles come from the rival ambitions of Greece and Servia. The latter Power makes no concealment of her intention to extend her borders southward if there is to be a general scramble for territory or another revision of the map of the peninsula. She has displayed a feverish energy in responding to the popular clamor for the annexation of Macedonia by making vigorous war preparations, and this has provoked the jealousy of Greece. It has also resulted in obliterating the party lines that previously existed in Greek politics and uniting the great body of the people in what is known as the "Forward" party. The tactics of this party are well expressed by its motto. It believes in aggressive action to obtain a restoration of what once belonged to Greece and looks for the reëstablishment of a great Hellenic State. Its leaders now find themselves suddenly in the ascendant, and they are using all the powers of the Government to push forward the war preparations. Both the military and naval forces are being put on a war footing as rapidly as possible. All furloughs have been revoked, large additions have been made to the force of workmen at the naval stations, and the military preparations at the arsenals and camps of instruction are active and incessant. It is evident that Greece means to assert herself, and she may prove to be one of the most troublesome factors that the Powers will have to deal with in settling the Balkan difficulty.

A Nissa dispatch says that the meeting of the Skuptschina yesterday has resulted in Servia demanding an extension of territory. The Skuptschina has held several secret sittings. The Government opposes a project of the Deputies to proclaim King Milan as King of Macedonia. Ten thousand cavalry are being raised from the landwehr for frontier duty.

The Greek Government has obtained an advance of £500,000 from the National Bank. The loan, it is said, was effected in order to meet the necessary expenses for defensive operations in view of the possibility of the Roumelian difficulty spreading. The Chamber of Deputies has been convoked to meet the 23d inst.

The King of Roumania has declared that he has not formed an alliance with either Greece or Servia, and that Roumania only seeks a neutral position in the event of the Roumelian question resulting in war.

The Constantinople representatives of the Powers are urging the Porte to reinforce its frontiers on the north and west so as to check incipient risings and prevent them from developing into serious warfare. The new Turkish Cabinet officials are willing enough to strengthen the frontier defenses of the Empire, but they find themselves almost powerless in the face of large demands and very insufficient means.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The greatest interest now attaches to the attitude of Russia and Austria in the present crisis. It is stated that M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, realizes that hostility to Prince Alexander is a mistake, and that he strongly but vainly urged the Czar to receive the Bulgarian representatives who recently sought an audience at Fredericksburg. Copenhagen advices are to the effect that De Giers, in the absence of the Czar, who has gone to Elsinore, today received the Bulgarian deputation at Fredericksburg. The mission of the deputation is to secure the Czar's recognition of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Many contradictory rumors are received from Vienna as to the position of Austria, and there is a revival of the report of serious dissensions in the Austrian Cabinet, but there is no good reason for believing this report true. It is significant that the Vienna Bank received full sanction from the Imperial Foreign Office before granting the Servian loan. A dispatch from Berlin says it is understood in diplomatic circles there that Austria is secretly supporting Servia.

The story comes from Constantinople that the Sultan is receiving counsel from Prince Bismarck respecting the Roumelian question, and it is probable that he will adopt a policy in harmony with the German Chancellor's suggestions.

The British Foreign Office is in a state of great activity. Within the last two days Lord Salisbury has had frequent and prolonged interviews with Count Münster, M. Waddington, and Musurus Pasha, the Ambassadors respectively of Germany, France, and Turkey. This fact increases the belief that the concert of action between the Powers, which can alone prevent a war, is as yet unarranged.

The first formal meeting of the Ambassadors to consider the Roumelian question will be held Monday next, when Said Pasha, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrives from Berlin, where he has, until the recent change of the Ministry, been Turkish Ambassador.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

Great activity prevails today in all the various bureaus of the Turkish War Office at Constantinople. Troops are rapidly arriving there, and are being as quickly dispatched to Tripoli, Salonica, and Dedagatch. Marshal Fouad Pasha has started for Adrianople.

M. de Giers demands that the Powers assent to armed intervention by Russia if the Servians enter Macedonia.

The Porte is hurrying troops from the maritime provinces of Asia to Salonica. Two thousand men left Smyrna today. The Porte has obtained an advance of £1,000,000 from Galata bankers.

Gabriel Pasha has been liberated, and has left Sofia for Constantinople.

Part of the Widdin garrison has been sent to Sofia. This is regarded as proof of improved relations between Bulgaria and Servia.

A number of German officers on the retired list are offering their services to Prince Alexander.

At the Lord-Mayor's banquet tonight the Servian Minister made a speech, in which, referring to his recent conversations with Lord Salisbury, he said he should be most happy if he could tell the guests that peace in the Balkans had been secured. All he could say at the moment was this: that Lord Salisbury's counsels of wisdom, prudence, and moderation, which had been given certainly with great clearness and precision, but at the same time with undoubted sympathy for the Servians and the surrounding nations, had made a deep impression on the Government of the King of Servia, and if the peace of the Balkans was secured, as they all hoped it would be, a great share of the merit would be due to the British Government.

A very large number of Russian volunteers have passed through Roumania into Bulgaria, and military measures for protecting the Roumanian frontier are about to be taken on a large scale. It is announced from Cracow that Russia is massing large bodies of soldiers in Bessarabia, and has sent several cavalry regiments from Poland to the Russo-Roumanian frontier. Troops arriving at Constantinople are being dispatched to Salonica, Devagatch, and Tripoli.

The intelligence has reached Paris that Austria has resolved to move two army corps into Bosnia.

The Greek Government is resolved on effecting an armed intervention if Europe sanctions the union of the two Bulgarias. It is calculated 23,000 men will soon be concentrated on the Hellenic frontier without including the reserves sent to Larissa and Arta. At the reopening of the Chamber the Government will propose the mobilization of two other classes of the reserves. Ammunition and provisions are being sent constantly to the frontier. Admiral Kanaris will assume the command of the fleet. All the representatives of the Great Powers conferred today with the Prime Minister, M. Delyanni.

Two ironclads are expected at the Piraeus to reinforce the French squadron.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says that 6,000 Russians have crossed the Danube into Bulgaria and reached Roumania by special trains in the night. A large amount of Bulgarian notes has been sent to Rustchuk from St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is good authority for the statement that at the first meeting of the conference on the Roumelian question Turkey will propose that the status quo in Roumelia be restored. It is believed that Russia, Austria, Germany, and Italy will support Turkey's proposals. On the other hand, the fact that Count Szechenyi, the Austrian Ambassador, visited Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe immediately after the visit of M. de Giers is believed to imply a difference between Austria and Russia.

THE ENGLISH CAMPAIGN.

The arrival of Lord Randolph Churchill in Dublin was a surprise to the Parnellites. His visit is due to a request from Lord Salisbury. The Premier is anxious to obtain exact information regarding the state of Ireland, but his resolution to abstain from coercion is unchanged.

Lord Randolph Churchill spent several hours with the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord-Lieutenant, who, at the Cabinet's request, has ordered an immediate return to be made of the number of evictions and cases of boycotting which have taken place both before and since the recent change of Ministry.

It is probable that Lord Carnarvon will call upon the magistracy to enforce the common law against conspiracy and thus check the movement which otherwise threatened to assume alarming proportions.

Mr. Michael Davitt has promised to actively assist the Parnellites in the electoral canvass, and will open the campaign at Mitchelstown, County Cork, next Sunday.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a Liberal meeting at Bradford last evening. In the course of his speech he dwelt at considerable length upon the attitude of the House of Lords in obstructing legislation and refusing to give their assent to measures passed in the House of Commons. Upon the general principle of the necessity of doing away with this obstruction, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Liberals of all shades of opinion were united. When, however, it was proposed to name a definite time for effecting this reform, or when the question of the expediency of permitting the popular chamber of Parliament to take the Peers in hand was mooted, then the Liberals were at once split up into numerous and conflicting camps. Some were in favor of the most radical measures; others were content to await for the slow progress of events to furnish a solution to the problem. Further resistance on the part of the Peers to the will of the people as expressed by the House of Commons could not be tolerated. Such a course, Mr. Chamberlin believed, would result in the Speaker of the House of Commons being made a virtual dictator, clothed with powers ample enough to enable him to deal effectively with all cases of obstruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The marriage of Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Mark Pattison will take place at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Chelsea. Col. Armstrong, a broker, will give the bride away. Mr. Chamberlain will act as groomsman. Immediately after the ceremonies the bridal party will go to Oatland's Park to spend the honeymoon.

The first day's business of the six-penny telegrams shows an increase of 31 per cent.

The War Office today issued the report of Col. Kitchener on the fall of Khartoum. He attributes the disaster to the starved condition of the troops and the desertion of their posts by the native contingent. The Arabs, the Colonel says, entered the city by the Boori gate, which was not defended. He acquits Farag of treachery.

[Farag was charged with having allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter the city and with having withdrawn the force under his control from the point of attack.]

The report concludes as follows: "The memorable siege of Khartom lasted 317 days. The noble resistance was due to the indomitable resolution and resource of one Englishman. Never was a garrison so nearly rescued. Never was a commander so sincerely lamented."

The Kildysart branch of the league consents to boycott Mrs. Morgan O'Connell, a niece of Daniel O'Connell, with the utmost severity. She is refused even the necessaries of life. Persons seen speaking to her servants are also being boycotted.

The late Earl of Shaftesbury was engaged during the last year of his life in supervising a history of his own life, and the work is being prepared for the press by Mr. Edwin Hodder, and will be published by Cassell & Co.

FEROCIOUS CANNIBALS IN CONGO.

Dispatches just received at Brussels from the Congo bring further details of the discoveries made by Lieut. Wissmann, who found the banks of the Kasai River, down to its junction with the Congo, more thickly populated than any other portion of Africa. For twenty-four hours Lieut. Wissmann had to navigate between crowds of ferocious cannibals belonging to the Bakoutous tribes. Men and women gathered in thousands on the river's banks, shouting, yelling, and gesticulating furiously. The women were more ferocious than the men, and finally the Bakoutous attacked the expedition in fleets of canoes, the women beating their breasts and throwing spears. Lieut. Wissmann and his men repulsed them after a hard-fought battle, which lasted six hours, killing hundreds of men and women. The entire region traversed was found to be very rich in ivory, and was covered with vast forests of india-rubber trees. In shooting a cataract one of Wissmann's canoes was wrecked and a dozen of his blacks were drowned. The Kasai is a noble river, being in some places 10,000 yards wide. In many places navigation was blocked by the thousands of hippopotami bathing in the river bed. Wissmann determined astronomically that the point where the Kasai flows into the Congo is nearly 400 miles below the point indicated on the maps of Mr. Stanley and other explorers.

TRADE TOPICS.

The corn firm of Mailander & Gold of Crajova, Roumania, has failed, with liabilities of $72,000. The principal member of the firm has been arrested.

The Munster Bank will reopen the 15th inst.

Following are the stocks of lard held in the principal points in Europe as reported the 1st inst.:

	Oct. 1, 1885.	1884.
Liverpool	25,000	32,000
Other British ports	4,800	4,000
Hamburg	13,000	3,000
Bremen	2,000	500
Berlin	4,000	1,000
Baltic ports	9,000	3,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	900	800
Antwerp	12,000	2,000
French ports	5,300	4,500
Mediterranean ports	3,000	600
	79,000	51,400
Quantity afloat for European ports	37,000	24,000
Total	116,000	75,400

CABLE NOTES.

Advices from Madagascar say that the Hovas have surrounded and are shelling Tamatve.

The Government of Holland prohibits the exhibition hereafter of the Socialist red flag in parades and on all public occasions.

One thousand dervishes have advanced to Hafir, which is within eighty miles of the furthest British station on the Nile.

The Pope has approved a decree of the congregation establishing an episcopal see in Nebraska, and the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the present Vicar-Apostolic, has been created Bishop of Omaha.

In Mysore the Indian Government are making every preparation to provide against the famine, which is believed to be inevitable. The failure of rains in the Deccan also gives rise to grave anxiety.

The principal foreign correspondents in Madrid who have transmitted to their respective newspapers facts and comments as to what is passing in Spain at the present moment are threatened with expulsion from Spanish territory within the next twenty-four hours.

The recent expulsion of Austrian Poles from Prussia promises to lead to a series of excited debates in the Austrian Reichsrath. No less than 135 members of that body have given notice of questions to be asked the Government regarding this subject, and most of them will demand that Austria adopt retaliatory measures against Germany.

Says a Copenhagen dispatch: "Herr Berg, the President of the Folkething, who was Wednesday sentenced to six months' imprisonment for forcing the Chief of Police from the platform at a political meeting in Holstebroe, arrived here today, and was given an enthusiastic reception by crowds of citizens, who unharnessed the horses and drew his carriage through the streets singing Socialistic songs."

The explorers Capello and Everts addressed the Geographical Society at Lisbon today in the presence of the royal family, foreign diplomatic representatives, and a large number of members of the aristocracy. They showed that the Cabanmo is a tributary of the Zambesi River, and that the Luapula is the chief tributary of the Lualabak River. They said that the natives on the Upper Zambesi complained of aggression by the Boers. The explorers were presented with medals by King Luis.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Crown Prince of Germany has become possessed of an overture composed by Frederick the Great, and has caused it to be performed by the band of the Silesian Grenadiers. The piece proved a success, and has become the talk of musical circles.

Mme. Gerster-Gardini will sail for New York the 22d inst.

Selections from the works of Mr. Silas G. Pratt, the musical composer of Chicago, will be rendered at the Crystal Palace the 10th inst. The vocalists engaged for the occasion are Americans.

ANOTHER JEWISH MURDER TRIAL.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—There is now going on at Cracow, for the third time, the trial of one Moses Ritter and his wife, Jews, and a Christian named Strochlinski, accused of murder. Twice they have been found guilty, and twice has the capital sentence been quashed on appeal. The case is one of the many similar ones which arose at the time of the Tisza Eszlar imposture, the Jews being charged with killing a servant-girl, aged 40, for ritual purposes, and Strochlinski with lending his assistance for a sum of 50 florins. The whole accusation arises from the deep-rooted prejudice that the Jews require Christian blood at Easter-time. At the first trial Strochlinski pleaded guilty and detailed the circumstances of how, with his assistance, Moses Ritter and his wife had murdered the woman in their cellar. The capital sentence was accordingly passed on all three, but Strochlinski afterwards completely withdrew his evidence, alleging that it was wrung from him by torture, but of this statement the Second Court and jury took no notice, and the capital sentence was again passed. A third hearing was then ordered by the Supreme Court, and this began yesterday, the whole of the sitting having been occupied with the reading of an indictment of no less than 200 sheets. Today's proceedings were in keeping with the extraordinary nature of the whole case, and could probably not be paralleled in any civilized country. Strochlinski again declared most positively that his first deposition as to having seen and taken part in the murder was a pure fabrication, extorted from him. Thereupon the President screamed: "You murdered Francisca; her soul will pursue you until you confess you are guilty." Strochlinski still protested his innocence, when the President depicted the horrors of hell in such a manner that the superstitious peasant fainted and was removed. Evidence that the three [prisoners] were elsewhere the day the murder is supposed to have been committed was disallowed by the President.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE—PLANS SUBMITTED BY ARCHITECTS.

The trustees of the Grant monument fund met at the office of the Lincoln Park Board yesterday afternoon. Gen. Strong presided, and there were present S. M. Nickerson, J. McGregor Adams, Potter Palmer, and Gen. Stockton representing E. S. Dreyer. The Secretary reported that there was in all $45,367.42 on hand for the monument fund, while other subscribers were yet to hear from. Communications were read from several artists and architects with regard to the ground plan for the monument, but the Secretary was instructed to reply that the trustees were not yet ready for action. Gen. Strong reported that after making every inquiry at Washington, he found that it would be impossible to secure any captured cannon for use around the monument. He also reported that he had conferred with various architects, and that plans had been submitted by Messrs. W. L. B. Jenney, Julius H. Huber, and Albert Chapelle. Mr. Jenney, who was in waiting outside, was asked to give an explanation of his sketches to the trustees, and the same opportunity will be afforded other competitors at a meeting to be held next Thursday at 4 p. m.

Two designs for the pedestal were exhibited by Mr. Jenney, two by Mr. Huber, and one by Mr. Chapelle. Mr. Jenney's first plan is that of a triple triumphal arch over the Lake-Shore drive at Lincoln Park. In style it is romanesque, the carving is concentrated on the friezes below the springing line of the arches and on the interior and exterior edges of the arches, and the material to be used is blue Bedford stone. The great central arch, which spans the entire carriageway of the drive, is thirty-two feet high by thirty-six feet wide, while the two side arches which span the sidewalks are eleven feet wide by sixteen feet high. The depth of all the arches is twenty feet. Over the large central arch there will be on the one side a bas-relief in bronze representing a scene during the siege of Vicksburg and on the converse side another representing Appomattox. Each will be six feet by thirty-six. Romanesque posts will form the corners of the battlements. Complete, and including the plaques and bas-reliefs, the cost is estimated at $46,682. Of course the triumphal arch is simply meant for the pedestal to carry an equestrian statue, which will cost another $20,000. This design has a very imposing appearance, and is understood to have been very favorably commented on by the trustees.

The site of Mr. Jenney's second design is the Lake-Shore drive south of the music-stand. This comprises two terraces, the first of which is 160 feet long by six or eight feet high. The second or barbet terrace is 120 feet long by twelve feet high, and is reached by four flights of steps, two at either end. There are four circular bastioned corners, and front and rear curtains projecting on the arcs of the circle. In the centre of the barbet rises the pedestal proper to a hight of eighteen feet. The pedestal is hollow, and will contain a staircase, by which access can be had to a walk around the foot of the statue. The material to be used is rock-face worked granit, and the estimated cost is $27,670.

Julius H. Huber's specifications for the architectural part of the terrace and approach to the monument show an arbor approach from two sides sixteen feet wide, constructed of a stone wall on the drive side, and piers upon which neat iron standards are placed for the trestle work. Above this arbor, within 200 feet of the first terrace, which is four feet above the drive, runs a stairway leading to the first terrace or walk, sixty-five feet wide. Bordering this walk for 75x12 feet is a sloping piece of ground to the front of the main terrace, which may be used by the landscape architect for floral designs. At either end of the slope the winding stairways begin which lead to the main terrace, which is 140x90 feet. The pedestal is to stand twenty feet above the drive. It is proposed to use granit, or granit in combination with some other fine stone. The approximate cost of this work is $22,000, exclusive of pedestal. The pencil sketch shows a terrace in front of the main terrace leading to the grand stairway, richly enhanced with groups and stairways, which, if accepted, will increase the cost to $80,000.

The design by Mr. Chapelle shows a terrace 300 feet long, with abutments, from which spring two flights of stairs leading to a table above, in the centre of which rises an elaborately-worked pedestal with bronze reliefs. The material to be used in construction is granit, and, exclusive of the bronze work, the estimated cost is $30,000.

Manager Wilds of the Smith Granit Company appeared with a portfolio of monumental designs to submit to the trustees, but was told to have his plans ready for exhibition next Thursday.

LINCOLN'S CHEEK.

THE DOINGS OF AN ESCAPED MURDERER FROM THE OHIO PENITENTIARY—HIS LATEST RASCALITY AT KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—This city is overrun with tramps. Every device possible is used by them to fleece citizens and secure aid. The truth told by them is rarely believed. Friday night late an intelligent poorly-dressed man of 30 entered the *Journal* office and asked for the night editor. After swearing the scribe to secrecy for twenty-four hours a brief interview followed, in which the man said his name was Charles Lincoln; that he killed a negro named James Smith, and had been sent to the Ohio Penitentiary for twenty years for the crime. He had served ten, but recently scaled the wall at the Columbus Prison, swam the river and escaped. He gave his registered number at the prison as 16,045. Lincoln appeared quite nervous, said he was begging, and if he could get nothing that way he would steal; if not successful in that he would sandbag or kill somebody for money. The desperate man told his wanderings since his escape, and wanted to give a sketch of various crimes committed by himself. A small donation from the scribe sent the seedy individual away with the belief that his story was false. The fact came to light today that Lincoln is surely wanted at Columbus Prison, a liberal reward being out for his arrest. Early yesterday morning Lincoln stole a gun from a farmer near the city, killed a fine horse, robbed a chicken-roost, cut to pieces a melon-patch, and tried to rob a man on the highway, after which he fled toward the North Carolina mountains, with officers in hot pursuit. A runner from Chilhowee Mountains brings the report that the desperado and a number of mountain roughs are securely fortified in a deep cave, swearing vengeance on all who approached them, saying they will never come out alive. Great excitement prevails. Trouble is feared.

CUT HIS THROAT INSTEAD.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 2.—William Smith set fire to his residence to burn his wife and child. Failing in this he cut his throat and died.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Astonishing Looseness in Keeping the Books of the Framingham Bank.

Texas Railroad-Shop Men Make Numerous Demands—Strike of Mexican Central Employes.

St. Louis Street-Car Conductors and Drivers Trying to Arbitrate with the Companies.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Judge Esty of Framingham, whose name has been connected with the savings-bank suspension, had an interview today with Commissioner Gatchell and expressed belief in his ability to settle his account with the bank. He thinks he can pay everything of the indebtedness—the $69,000 of notes and the $80,000 of checks. He expresses his willingness to pay even those notes which are outlawed. The present condition of the bank is as follows: The shortage in the deposit account is about $230,000. If Judge Esty pays up his indebtedness and the securities turn out as expected there will probably be a deficiency of about $125,000. The total deposits are $1,780,000. Further investigation may reveal other irregularities. An astonishing amount of looseness is shown in the care of the books by the late Treasurer. The accounts have been sadly neglected, and much time will be required to straighten out the books. On the ledger many pages of depositors' accounts are marked as "transferred," but nothing is given to indicate the ledger from which the transfer was made. Some original ledgers were destroyed and new ones made up. Instead of paying out money from the bank the Treasurer made out checks on some bank and these were made payable, not to the person who received them, but to the order of Adams himself and then were indorsed by Adams. This obliterates all trace of the payments of the bank, as there are no marks upon the checks to show who received all his money in this way, and if his notes and checks had not been thus covered all trace of his connection with the bank would have been lost.

OTHER EMBARRASSED FIRMS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Charles R. Callahan & Co., stock brokers, with headquarters at Newburg, failed yesterday. Considerable excitement was caused here by the failure. The firm's customers lose everything. It will be impossible for the house to resume. The firm had bucket-shops in Newburg, Middletown, Haverstraw, Rondout, Catskill, Saugerties, and Poughkeepsie.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—The well-known engraving firm of John A. Lowell & Co. has failed. Assets or liabilities not yet known.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The bond of A. W. Hall of Milwaukee, the new receiver of Fish Bros. & Co., in the sum of $200,000, was filed tonight and approved by the court. William Plankinton and another Milwaukee man are the sureties.

BANKER BEAM ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

MACOMB, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—O. J. Beam, the Avon banker, who failed last fall, was acquitted on the charge of forgery in the McDonough County Circuit Court this morning. The case came up at the August term of the Fulton County Court, but on account of the strong prejudice existing against the accused was brought to McDonough on a change of venue.

RAILROAD-SHOP MEN MAKE NUMEROUS DEMANDS—EMPLOYES ON THE MEXICAN CENTRAL WILL NOT STAND A REDUCTION.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 2.—A special from Marshall, Tex., says: A strike occurred at the railroad-shops here today. It grew out of the restoration of Foreman Rogers and the failure to restore the men discharged at the time of the difficulty two weeks ago. The Knights of Labor held a meeting today and passed a resolution demanding the restoration of the discharged workmen and the dismissal of Rogers. A committee has waited upon the Superintendent, and he will be present at a meeting of the Knights of Labor tonight for the purpose of adjusting matters amicably. The men refuse to work if Rogers is retained.

A special from Laredo says: A rumor is current here that the section-men on the Mexican National Railway, between New Laredo and Saltillo, have struck on account of their wages being reduced from 75 to 50 cents per day. Much curiosity is manifested as to how the Mexicans will conduct the strike.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Knights of Labor of Troy, N. Y., are boycotting the stove manufacturers, Fuller, Warren & Co., on account of their treatment of the stove-molders and the employment of convict contract labor. The assemblies throughout the country have been asked for support, including the assembly in this city. A committee was appointed to call on the stove-dealers and ask them not to sell the boycotted goods. All the firms conceded except Linck & Werline, who are among the wealthiest men in the city. They have two stores, a factory, and employ upwards of 150 men. On this refusal a boycott notice was issued. In reply to this Linck & Werline published a statement in this evening's paper in which they claim that the committee threatened to boycott them unless they returned the stoves immediately. They also state that since the Knights of Labor have boycotted them they call upon the public for support and threaten to discharge all their employés who belong to Knights of Labor. The Knights claim that Linck & Werline did not pay for their goods and that they made no offer to relieve them, but ordered two new car-loads. In the manifesto of the boycotted firm such terms as "rabble obstructionists" and "demagogs" are employed. The business-men are greatly excited over this, as many of them are members of the order, and the boycott will be pressed with more vigor. It is claimed by the Knights that Linck & Werline employ non-union labor and that instead of paying their men money for work they give them orders for goods.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The discontent which has existed among street-car conductors and drivers in this city for the last few days, and which threatened to culminate in a strike during fair week, still continues, but the prospect now is that the men will use all persuasive means to effect their end before resorting to a strike. They have formulated a bill of grievances, demanding shorter hours and uniform pay, and placed it in the hands of an Executive Board of Knights of Labor, and the latter will present it to the officers of the street-car companies as soon as possible and attempt to settle the difficulty by arbitration. Nearly if not quite all the street-car men in the city have joined the Knights of Labor, and the latter have full control of their affairs. Should arbitration fail a strike will most likely be ordered; but it is not now probable that such action will be taken until after fair the closes.

A NEW SOCIETY.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The first annual meeting of the German American Technological Association convenes in this city today. The society is made up of unions of various branch societies embracing architecture, mechanical and civil engineering, etc., in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and those feeling that a larger scope would be given them by a general association have formed this central body. Buffalo has several members in the New York societies. The present meeting is under the management of the Chicago union, Mr. E. L. Heusner acting as Chairman and Julius Dubriel Secretary. The President spoke hopefully of the future. Augustus Ruth of Brooklyn read a paper on the "Position and Aim of the German-American Engineers and Technologists." Hugh Bilgram read a paper on "Gearing." Discussions and exhibitions followed. This evening a banquet was served. Tomorrow there will be other sessions and excursions about the harbor. Sunday Niagara Falls will be visited. The proceedings are in German.

BROOK TROUT IN ENGLAND.

The attempts to introduce the American brook trout into English waters have not been attended with success. During the last ten or twelve years thousands of fry have at various times been turned into different waters, but in no instance has the fish really been established. Occasionally a specimen is taken here and there, but as years go by there is no perceptible increase, while in some waters, which were liberally stocked, they have disappeared altogether.

AN IRON NERVE.

AFTER WRITING UP AN ACCOUNT OF HIS SUICIDE FOR THE PRESS, MR. M. M. WOOD SENDS A BULLET CRASHING INTO HIS BRAIN.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 1.—[*Globe-Democrat* Special.]—An extraordinary suicide took place at the Fay House, a private boarding-house next to the new Government building in this city, the victim being M. M. Wood, a young man, aged 21 years, of steady, sober habits, who was formerly a city reporter on the *Herald*, later on the *Journal*. His parents reside in Ellington Township, near the city, his father being a Justice of the Peace, and well-to-do financially. Wood's body, cold in death, was found in his room about 10 o'clock this morning sitting in a chair, before him a marble-slab table, the lamp still burning, a revolver lying on the floor by his side, a bullet-hole through his head, nineteen pages of manuscript lying before him, and table and manuscript covered with blood. The following is the most important part of the document:

Brother Reporters: When you come to sift this matter and sum it up your articles will be about as follows: Shortly after supper last evening the report of a pistol was heard to issue from a room at the Fay House, near Eighth and Hampshire streets. Those who heard the noise thought little of it at first, but investigation revealed the fact that Mr. M. M. Wood, a boarder at the above-named house, had seized a revolver and deliberately shot himself through the brain, the ball entering near the right temple and tearing away a large portion of the skull (presumed). The pistol was a five-chambered 32-calibre, and was held so close to the head that the face was much burned. The cause for the rash act is not well understood, but it is supposed to be temporary insanity. The perpetrator of such a deed is never supposed to be in his right mind, and, although Mr. Wood never gave any evidence to the contrary, this must have been the cause, either directly or indirectly. The mystery surrounding the case, however, is all the greater when it is known that up to the very last act of his life Mr. Wood never gave the first intimation of suicide, or even the first evidence of having a diseased mind.

He spent yesterday with various friends about the city, chatting, laughing, and joking as usual. He spent a portion of the afternoon with his friend, George Stahl. They left the Fay House together at noon, and drove in a roundabout way to Mr. Stahl's place of business, on Third street. After putting up the horse they visited the dime museum. They then separated, Mr. Stahl going to his store and Mr. Wood to his boarding-house, where he spent the rest of the afternoon sleeping in his room. Tuesday night Mr. Wood staid with his friend, Bert Woillard, at the Tremont House. They attended the concert together at the opera house, and upon going to Mr. W.'s room spent an hour or so playing cards. But never during all this time did Mr. Wood give the slightest evidence of being a little off, as the boys say.

Then the writer continues, giving his history at some length, relating that he was born in 1864, was a son of Charles Wood of Ellington Township, graduated at the high-school in this city, and served as a reporter or local editor on several papers, including the *Herald* and *Journal* in this city, and had written for the *Herald* for some time as Ellington correspondent. He detailed his service in this line, and stated that "lately he accepted the place of city editor for the *Optic*, the new weekly, but being placed at soliciting, and finding himself not made for that business, he resigned the day before or the day of his suicide."

The suicide then goes into a long history of his life, saying his troubles were not apparent; that he, though young, had seen much trouble; though out of position, he considered that a trifle; that he owed some for board, but had assets to cover it; that his troubles began early, his life at home being unpleasant—had several difficulties with his father, who even made his graduating unpleasant; but, besides all these, there was something else that he could not tell that made him miserable. He spoke of his mother affectionately, saying that at least she would mourn for him. This part of the letter he said he could not write without tears. The document closes as follows:

Reader, it requires nerve to take one's life, and it is not a weakness in me to say that as I write these lines I am trembling like an aspen leaf. Before me on this marble slab lies a death-dealing revolver charged and cocked, and as I look at it my heart almost leaps into my mouth. It is a fearful thing to take one's life, and I don't see how so many have the heart to do it. But here goes—

The jury, after hearing the extraordinary document read, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Thus ended the life of a youth who seemed to have a bright and promising future before him.

"PORTRAIT OF A LADY."

ONE OF THE STRIKING PICTURES AT THE EXPOSITION ART GALLERY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The public is indebted to Mr. Walter Cranston Larned for the loan of one of the most attractive pictures in the present collection at the exposition.

This most beautiful example of portraiture is No. 315, "Portrait of a Lady," by Mr. Abbott H. Thayer of New York. It is a bust picture, life-size, with the head inclined with a graceful air a little to the side. The face is in rather more than three-quarters view to our left. The eyes are directed nearly to the front. A bright light falls on the countenance from above, from which the whole face, and especially the forehead, receives a strong illumination. Rich, very dark hair, simply and gracefully arranged, contrasts finely with the natural whiteness of the brow that is hightened to a brilliant illumination by the broad light that falls from above. The real brilliancy of the dark chestnut eyes is subordinated only to the more difficult portrayal of a still richer truth and beauty—the bringing out of a passionate dreaminess of sentiment, full of grace and charm. Thus is given to the picture that pathetic value which is one of the rarest of all things in portraiture. Notice, as well, how the life-like qualities of the picture are enhanced by the subtlety of the foreshortening of the upper eyelids, each of which differs rightly from its fellow.

Against a background of bluish silverness, suggesting rare drapery, the face, roundly modeled, looks out from the canvas with startling simplicity and an astonishing truth of effect. With a very sweet motive on the finely-drawn features there is an unusual power of attraction in this picture, and it affords an interesting subject for study alike for the lover of art and the artist.

About the neck, over a dress of light olive yellow that leaves the throat bare, is drawn a scarf of soft white lace, caught together on the bosom with a delicate pink rose. The pure and silvery color of the background seems to increase the warmth and strength of the face, on which the dazzling light streams.

Mr. Thayer has not tried in this picture to be a painter of mere prettiness, but to show, under the exterior, the beauty of character as well, appreciating that the highest charm of a portrait must be its inner glow. What other painter could render a truer perception of the sitter's character and at the same time portray more delightfully the softness of a delicate skin and the effect of light on the flesh tints? Such successful rendering of light on surface-modeling as is here shown is to be found only in the works of the greatest painters. United as it is here to the qualities of firm and fine drawing, clear and delicate color, with a perfect adjustment of differing values of tint, and all distinguished by a brilliant yet tender execution, in this work of Mr. Thayer's we have a picture of the highest rank in modern art. In force of character, also, the "Portrait of a Lady" is a work of such intensity of expression that it is one of the most striking pictures in the collection, and one which the visitor will bear in his memory the longest.

S. T. H.

RING AND DIAMOND.

A PRIZE-FIGHT TO TAKE PLACE AT EL PASO, TEXAS, TONIGHT—LONDON BEATS PROVIDENCE.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 2.—Barney Quinn and Steve Matthews will fight at the National Theatre Saturday evening. Quinn undertakes to knock out Matthews in four rounds. Both men are professional pugilists, having fought in the ring in California, Colorado, and other Western States.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 2.—At the base-ball game here today the Londons scored 9 to 8 for Providence.

ARRESTED AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Louis Miller, alias "Frenchy," well known in Chicago, was arrested here this afternoon. Miller is wanted in Chicago on the charge of stealing meerschaum goods from a store in that city. Detective Thorpe of the Chicago force passed through this city this morning and left a photograph and description of Miller, which led to his arrest late this afternoon. He will be returned to Chicago tomorrow.

ST. PAUL GAMBLING-HOUSES CLOSED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 2.—Chinn & Morgan's gambling-house was closed tonight on account of indictments of the grand jury, now in session. The other houses were open, but will be closed by the grand-jury indictments. The municipal authorities tacitly authorized gambling, but the grand jury has determined to adjourn from day to day until the business is closed out.

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Selling Cheaper AS WE Grow Larger.

No better proof needed than the crowds of people who gathered round our Handkerchief Counter yesterday.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS SALE TODAY!

1,000 Doz. Gents' French Printed Finest Quality Linen Hemstitch H'dk'fs!

$1.00 Quality, 75c Quality, and none less than Fifty Cents.

All at 25c!

1,000 Doz. Genuine Imported Cashmere Socks!

Usual price Seventy-five Cents.

Our Price Today, 25c!

1,000 Doz. Very Superior Quality Satin Scarfs!

Nobbiest patterns in Chicago, four different shapes, and good values at Seventy-five Cents,

Sale Price, 25c!

1,000 Doz. Silk Suspenders!

Beautiful variety of patterns, and worth up to Seventy-five Cents,

At 25c!

State and Madison-sts.

Prices far below the level of the market in every department.

ELEVATED THE WRONG MAN.

THE LUDICROUS MISTAKE IN SWEDEN IN RAISING SCHEELE TO THE TITLE OF A COUNT.

A new anecdote illustrating the care with which noblemen are made, and the poor material which Kings often use in making them, is related in a Swedish contemporary. When King Gustavus III. was in Paris he was visited by a deputation of the Sorbonne. That learned body congratulated the King on the happy fortune that had given him so great a man as Scheele, the discoverer of magnesium, as his subject and fellow-countryman. The King, who took small interest in the progress of science, felt somewhat ashamed that he should be so ignorant as never even to have heard of the renowned chemist. He dispatched a courier at once to Sweden with the laconic order, "Scheele is to be immediately raised to the dignity and title of a Count." "His Majesty must be obeyed," said the Prime Minister, as he read the order; "but who in the world is Scheele?" A secretary was told to make inquiries. He came back to the Premier with very full information. "Scheele is a good sort of a fellow," said he, "a Lieutenant in the artillery, a capital shot, and a first-rate hand at billiards." The next day the Lieutenant became a Count and the illustrious scholar and scientist remained a simple burgher. The error was not discovered until the King returned home. His Majesty was furious. "You must all be fools," he exclaimed, "not to know who Scheele is." He himself had only known him for three or four weeks!

COL. CUNDIFF OF ST. LOUIS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 2.—Col. J. H. Cundiff, business manager of the St. Louis *Republican*, is lying at the point of death in this city, his former home. Last night he was stricken with paralysis and has remained in an unconscious condition all day, with no hope of his recovery.

SUICIDED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 2.—John D. Allen, a young man about 28 years old, suicided by shooting in a house of ill-fame tonight. He was a stranger, but had been in the place where the deed was committed several times before. Letters on the body show that he was from Des Moines, Ia.

THE CHICAGO SETTLING.

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Government cruiser Chicago, the heaviest vessel ever built at Roach's shipyard, has settled on the ways to such an extent that workmen have had to shove her up to prevent accident.

HOW SHALL WE NOURISH THE SICK?

Beef tea contains no nourishment. The albuminoids are all coagulated at 52° below the boiling point. The juice from broiled meat is rich in albumen, does contain the nourishment required, and may be easily obtained by using Osborne's Patent Meat Juice Press. For sale be all druggists. Wholesale agents, Fuller & Fuller, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Nervous, Debilitated Men.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Four First Premium Medals Awarded at Exhibitions.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale at druggists' and country stores in bottles only with U. S. Gov. registered label attached, without which none is genuine. Also by T. J. HUSBAND JR., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Consumptives—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S TONIC has often cured Scrofula.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

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Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West. Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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And many other complaints cured by

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150,000 Dr. Horne's Electric Belts and Trusses in Use.

Will Positively Cure Without Medicine:

Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs; Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis; Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Exhaustion, etc.

Note the Following Who Have Been Cured.

Col. A. P. Connolly, of the *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago; A. J. Hoagland, commission merchant, Chicago; Lemuel Milk, Kankakee, Ill., cured neuralgia, liver, and spleen after suffering 25 years; D. Bush, grocery, 318 State-st., city, relieved in fifteen minutes of gravel and kidney trouble; A. P. Fitzhugh, manufacturer, 566 Sedgwick-st., city, cured of inflammatory rheumatism. G. Gale, city, says: "I got belt for pleurisy and it cured me at once." Call and examine or send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.

A Physician's Indorsement.

MORMONTOWN, Ia., July 7, 1885.

DR. W. J. HORNE, Chicago:

Dear Sir: On the 5th of November, 1884, I suffered a stroke of right hemiplegia, or loss of feeling and motion of whole right side. After using the best medical treatment, aided by a proper use of the Galvano-Farradic current for about ten weeks, I commenced wearing one of your Electro-Magnetic Belts, from which I have received so much benefit that I am now able to attend regularly to the duties of a pretty busy country practice. I consider your Belts, when used according to directions, to be a noble source of relief for *chronic complaints* from any form of disease characterized by a loss of "*nerve energy*," which I consider to be only another name for electro-magnetic force. Respectfully yours,

G. W. BELLUS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

DR. W. J. HORNE,

Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer, 191 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

One Agent wanted in every town.

I regard the "Steinway" as the Beau Ideal of all Pianos. ETELKA GERSTER.

STEINWAY.

LYON & HEALY,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

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IMPROVED

UPRIGHT PIANOS

New Method of Stringing,

Greatest Purity and Refinement of Tone,

Increased Durability,

And Least Liability to Get Out of Tune.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY,

149 WABASH AVENUE.

LAUGHING GAS.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price, $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

Is the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price, $1.

J. CRISTADORO, 95 WILLIAM-ST., New York.

THE WORLD OF TRADE.

A More Pronounced Check to Activity in Eastern Business Circles Reported.

Not So Bad in the West—About an Average Showing of Visible Supplies.

The Cotton-Field News Not Encouraging—Failures Here and in Canada.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The check to the activity in business circles at the East, noted in *Bradstreet's* last week, has become more pronounced. In New England the distribution of boots and shoes is as heavy as ever, but the demand for woolen and cotton goods has fallen off. Both staples are quieter. Raw wool is fairly active, and the advance in prices previously noted is sustained, but the tendency to an advance in quotations is less marked. Late sales are less than during weeks in the latter part of August and in the earlier part of September. There is a diminished activity in dry goods. Prices are no more than sustained. Commission-men in jobbing houses find a check in the demand, and state that it will now be necessary for the retail demand to step in and take the wholesale purchases of the last month or two if the late activity is to be upheld. Within a month it will be made plain whether the general public has the ability as well as the desire to buy more largely than within the last year. The movement of textile staples from second hands has visibly declined. Providence, R. I., advices are that cotton and woolen manufacturers now think that the foundation of the improvement in business within the last month or so is not as solid as had been hoped. Machinery generally is running, but the effort to obtain better prices has resulted disappointingly. At Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other Eastern business centres there is no material change in the situation beyond the fact that buyers appear to have reached a limit to their purchases in anticipation of wants. At Savannah, Galveston, and Memphis there has been a disappointing trade during the week, largely on account of unfavorable weather. At Cincinnati, too, business is more quiet and prices in some lines are weaker.

At Pittsburg and Cleveland the distribution of goods is fairly active only. At St. Paul there is a moderate activity, with no signs of a boom. At Chicago trade is still fairly satisfactory, and the demand for funds from the country has advanced loan rates from 3 to 4 per cent. At St. Louis, too, in spite of wet weather, staples are in fair demand. The request for iron East and West is of fair proportions, with no indication of an advance in prices. Less is heard of Southern iron at the East than formerly. Anthracite coal is firmer and in moderately better demand. Grain is dull and low. The export demand is not specially improved, and stocks in sight in this country are heavier than ever. Flour stocks throughout the country are about 38 per cent less than July 1, as reported by *Bradstreet's*, but the staple has been in relatively light export demand at current quotations. Cotton has advanced owing to reports of damage to the growing plant, and mercantile failures are unexpectedly but little in excess of the total for nine months of 1884. Grocery staples are without improvement. In dairy products butter is dull and cheese higher. There were 172 failures in the United States during the last week, as compared with 140 the preceding week, and with 188, 160, and 122, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882. About 84 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had 23, an increase of 3.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Bradstreet's this week presents figures showing the visible supply of wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, rye, and wheat flour in the United States and Canada Saturday, Sept. 26. They are given in comparison with like totals for July last, Oct. 1, 1884, and July 1, last year. Reports of stocks at nearly sixty cities and towns in the United States and the Canadian Dominion have been received, covering all important points of accumulation and the shipment of grain and of production and distribution of flour. The striking features in the wheat situation for weeks past, aside from the low prices, have been the light receipts at Western primary markets and the checked exports from the Atlantic seaboard. This is true also, though to a less extent, of Indian corn and wheat flour. While the decline in receipts of wheat at primary markets from July 25 to Sept. 19 amounted to nearly 12,000,000 bushels, as compared with a like period in 1884, the Atlantic exports fell off, compared in a like manner, to almost exactly the same amount, or 46 per cent, of the total so sent abroad from July 25 to Sept. 19, 1884. Indian corn receipts at primary markets likewise fell away 6,300,000 bushels within the period noted, as against a like portion of 1884, but only 1,110,000 bushels in exports, or 6.6 per cent of the total exported in the three months in 1884.

The decrease in Western receipts of flour was 370,000 barrels, while the falling away in Atlantic coast exports within the time, as against 1884, was 521,000 barrels, or 37 per cent of the three months' shipments in 1884. The decline in exports of oats from the Eastern seaboard was 609,000, as against 1884, or 4.6 per cent; of barley it was 296,000, or 33 per cent; and of rye it was 868,000 bushels, or 23 per cent.

The (to many) unexpected and continued increase in the visible supply of wheat is significant of the size of the surplus carried over July 1 last, inasmuch as the country is supposed to consume about 5,000,000 bushels per week, and as the export decline is offset by a like decline in receipts from first hands. In Manitoba the heavy stocks of wheat noted three months ago are about closed out. The stocks of wheat stored in the railway elevators in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, along the lines of the Manitoba, the Northern Pacific, the Northwestern, the Omaha, the St. Paul, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis amounted Sept. 26 to 4,468,092 bushels, against 3,460,000 bushels three months ago, which does not indicate much change, as about 1,000,000 bushels are added for the stocks in the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Minneapolis & St. Louis elevators, not included in the July report. This feature of the report is of exceptional value, showing nearly 4,500,000 bushels of spring wheat held in railway elevators away from accumulations at cities and towns heretofore named.

The flour supplies are found to be over one-third short of the totals for July last. Stocks have rapidly dwindled, showing the somewhat marked reduction of 743,050 barrels for the United States and Canada as compared with the total stocks July 1, or 38 per cent. As compared with Oct. 1, 1884, there is still a gain of 196,211 barrels, or 16 per cent, and with July 1, 1884, there is an increase of 196,211 barrels, or 20 per cent. The 60,000 barrels of flour at St. Louis is rapidly declining, and promises to disappear by today, a position unprecedented in the trade there at a like season. Only thirty days ago there were 150,000 barrels in millers' and receivers' hands at St. Louis. The grain and flour visible supplies of the United States for Oct. 1, as compared with July 1 last and with Oct. 1, 1884, are:

	Visible Oct. 1, 1885.	Inc. or dec., compared with July 1, 1885.	Inc. or dec., compared with Oct. 1, 1884.
Wheat, bu......	50,143,155	Inc. 1,946,488	Inc. 21,341,333
Indian corn, bu.	5,627,452	Dec. 1,167,470	Dec. 1,687,947
Oats, bu..........	5,832,180	Inc. 2,160,109	Inc. 1,739,454
Barley, bu.......	485,108	Inc. 420,709	Dec. 222,385
Rye, bu........	490,394	Inc. 234,165	Dec. 730,853
Wheat flour, brls	1,171,971	Dec. 743,050	Inc. 196,211

English and American visible wheat and flour:

Wheat and flour.	*Oct. 1, bu.*	*July 1, bu.*
Visible supply in the United States and Canada (east of the Rocky Mountains)	56,000,000	57,721,000
Quantity on passage for United Kingdom—Beerbohms'	11,825,000	23,050,000
Total stocks at chief ports of the United Kingdom	24,000,000	18,335,000
Totals....................	91,825,000	99,126,000

COTTON.

Bradstreet's September cotton report to be published tomorrow, based on 1,140 replies from correspondents in 581 out of 653 cotton-growing counties in the South, shows that the somewhat unfavorable report of August is practically repeated, with a further intensification of effect in several States. Dry weather and hot winds, followed by rain in a number of States, have combined to produce a very unpromising condition. Telegrams received from points throughout the cotton belt show no improvement in the conditions since the regular mail replies with the exception of those from Texas and Arkansas. Heavy rains are reported from North Carolina and all the States down the coast as far as Louisiana.

THE FAILURES.

The total number of mercantile failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last nine months is 8,423, as compared with 8,302 in a like portion of 1884, with 7,358 in 1883, and 5,307 in nine months of 1882, a gain as compared with last year of but 121 failures, of 1,065 as against 1884, and of 3,116 when compared with 1882. The gain of nine months' failures in 1884 over those in 1883 was 944, which marks a significant check in the late rate of increase in recorded mercantile deaths. Since July there has been a noticeable decrease in the average total of the list of failures published weekly. If this decline continues during the remainder of the year the probability exists that the total failures for 1885—which early in the year promised to materially exceed the 11,600 reported in 1884—will barely, if at all, exceed those of the preceding twelve months. The total liabilities of the 8,423 failing traders in the last nine months amount to $90,976,000, against $195,951,000 liabilities for nine months of 1884, $123,054,000 liabilities in 1883, and $71,162,000 of liabilities in three-quarters of 1882. This record points to a close approximation to what may be called the normal, when the growth of population is considered, within three years. The last nine months the actual assets of the 8,423 failing traders amounted to $43,864,000, as compared with $108,452,000 assets in 1884, with $63,262,000 assets in 1883, and with $36,452,000 assets in nine months of 1882. The percentage of total nine months' assets to total liabilities in 1882 was 51, in 1883 it was 52, and last year is was 55 per cent. During the nine months ended Sept. 30 the percentage of actual assets to liabilities was but 48.2 per cent. In Canada and the provinces the nine months' failures of 1885 number 984; actual assets, $3,391,167; liabilities, $7,190,967. During the third quarter of 1885 the failures in the United States numbered 2,317, compared with 2,858 in the third quarter of 1884. The third quarter's liabilities (1885) are but $22,405,000, against $71,846,000 last year, and the assets but $10,909,000, against $37,722,000 in the third quarter of 1884.

The business failures in the United States and Canada, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. of the mercantile agency, for the last seven days aggregate 196, as compared with 185 the week before and 178 for the week previous to the last.

PADDED TO SHAPES OF BEAUTY.

CURVES OF LOVELINESS DUE TO THE SOFT WOOL OF THE AUSTRALIAN LAMB.

New York *Sun:* The other night, while watching the ballet in a spectacular piece a *Sun* reporter turned to a well-known costumer who sat next to him and asked if he didn't think the prima-ballerina had a beautiful figure.

"I ought to," was the reply.

"Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because she bought much of it from me."

"Much of what?"

"Of her figure; and I could say the same of nearly every man and woman on the stage—principals, ballet, and supers."

There was no chance for further conversation that evening, but the reporter bore the conversation in mind, and, calling on the costumer the next day, asked for some points on the art of making up the human form—that is, for information as to how much of the human form is the gift of nature and how much of it the gift of man.

The reporter had known that many attributes of stage beauty were artificial, but after this conversation he arrived at the conclusion that no man or woman need hesitate to go on the stage because deficient in face or figure. A trifling expenditure of money will place such a man or woman on a par with Apollo or Venus.

"How are these for legs?" asked the costumer, spreading out a pair of tights.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed the reporter, for the tights were not of the ordinary kind, but so woven that their lines seemed to follow the contours of shapely legs. These tights came in five sizes. They are made of stocking material like ordinary tights, but one can tell on feeling them that the parts which cover the calves of the legs are thickly padded. The padding is of Australian lambs' wool, which is so elastic that when the tights are on the padding stretches itself over the calves and enlarges them. No other portion of these tights was padded. The reporter was informed that they were intended to remedy only deficiencies in the calves, and were much worn by actresses when their costumes necessitated the wearing of dresses which reach only to the knee, and by actors in costumes which showed the calves, such as knickerbockers or old French costumes.

Tights for the ballet come in the same variety of sizes, but are more elaborately padded, so as to meet the requirements of the case. Ballet-dancers usually wear what are called shape-dresses—that is, short dresses which barely cover the hips. Consequently more deficiencies are likely to be noticeable than in the case first mentioned. To remedy these, so-called calf and thigh pads are made, the Australian lambs' wool being woven into the stocking material at the point mentioned. For actresses who appear in male costume, calf, thigh, and waist tights are provided. In these the hips are made shapely and at the same time so fashioned that the waist looks small. Then there is an arm-pad to go with short-sleeved dresses. This is also made of stocking material, padded with Australian lambs' wool at the proper points. It fits tightly, and when a flesh-colored "skin" is worn over it the wearer appears to have a lovely, plump arm. Indeed, it should be stated that in all cases the padded tights form only the foundation. "Skins" have to be worn over them all.

A slim actor need not be afraid to play a heroic character; for he can be made stalwart—one-half as big again if necessary. For him there are padded shirts which give him a splendid chest, and also arm and shoulder pads. There are special arm-pads for Roman characters, and shoulder-pads are often used to make the shoulders even, for frequently one shoulder will be lower than the other.

The reporter asked the costumer if he could make a crooked leg straight, and he replied that he often cured people of bow-leggedness and made their limbs straight—an operation beyond the skill of the most accomplished surgeon. Padding out the hollows and a judicious proportion of padding at other points is all that is required. Of course, there are special ways of padding for certain lines of character, and the costumer can turn a shapely man into a hunchback or into a fat man.

Then there are special cases in which the deficiencies are so difficult to remedy that a plaster cast is taken of the deficient limb, and a skillful workman set to work to make a special pair of tights which will hide the deficiencies shown in the plaster cast. This usually has to be done in case of bow-leggedness; also in case of large calves and small thighs, in which case the tights have to be nicely graduated. As an example of the difficulties he sometimes has to deal with, the costumer told of a case in which he had to proportion a pair of legs, the calf of one being twelve and a half inches, that of the other fourteen inches. The deficiency he has most frequently to remedy for women is the dent made by the garters. Actors most frequently want calf and thigh tights. The reporter was surprised to hear that the wearing of padded tights is as common among actors as it is among actresses. Nine out of ten actors pad. Of the women on the stage the ballet-dancers make the greatest demand for tights, as the exercise of dancing hardens and thins the leg.

Many fashionable tailors send their customers to this costumer for padded tights. The demand at the time tight trousers were worn was enormous. He also supplies dudes with corsets. Officers of the National Guard often wear corsets. Since ladies' riding habits have become shorter a special line of ladies' padded tights are made for riding.

Verily the human form divine is largely a question of money.

A MATRIMONIAL STAMPEDE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—There will be no more secret marriages in this State. The Marriage-License law goes into effect tomorrow, and tonight the Aldermen of Pittsburg and Allegheny City were in their offices awaiting the arrival of couples who wished to avoid the publicity which would be forced upon them by its provisions. Aldermen and clergymen have been doing a land-office business in this city for nearly a week. Liverymen today reported an increased demand for carriages. One Alderman married a couple whose wedding had been set for a month hence, but, owing to the restrictions of the new law, they concluded to marry before it went into effect. Johnstown reports a panic among lovers in that region. About fifty couples have been married there since Monday.

DRANK KEROSENE.

The *Gazette des Hopitaux* describes the case of a woman who drank a pint of kerosene. The dose nearly killed her, and she was saved only after great suffering and an active and severe treatment prolonged for ten days.

NEW YORK.

The Protestant Episcopals Will Hold Advent Missions in Their Various Churches.

They Will Be Presided Over by Prominent English Clergymen and Embrace Interesting Services.

Clearing Hell Gate of Dangerous Rocks with Dynamite—Other General Notes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—There is much discussion now going on between the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city relative to the Advent missions, which are to be held in twenty-one of their churches for ten days during the coming Advent season. The leaders of the movement are Mr. W. Hay Aitkin, the President of the Church of England Parochial Society, who will arrive in New York in a few days to complete the arrangements, and the Rev. Francis Pigon, Vicar of Halifax, Rural Dean Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. They will be assisted by a number of other clergymen of the Church of England. Each morning at 8 o'clock there will be an early celebration of the holy communion and an address. During the middle of the day the communion will again be celebrated, followed by a sermon. In the evening the clergymen will be present in the various churches to give advice and consolation to all who may apply to them. Four days Mr. Aitkin will have an hour service, commencing at noon, in Trinity Church, so that bankers, lawyers, and business-men generally may have an opportunity to listen. Previous to the commencement of the mission the visiting clergy and the rectors of the churches where the missions are to be held will go on a retreat at Garrison's, on the Hudson, where they will have what is known as a series of "quiet days."

THE EPISCOPAL CENTENNIAL CONVENTION.

At today's session of the centennial convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York the Rev. Dr. Richey's resolutions providing for a change in the prayer-book were discussed by that gentleman, the Rev. T. Brown, Mr. Todd, a lay delegate, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Maury, and others. Efforts were made to table the whole question, but without success. On a motion to adopt the resolution providing for a revision a majority of those favoring the measure were lay delegates, but the affirmative vote was overbalanced by the negative by one vote. Dr. Morgan Dix informed the convention that he had been commissioned by the venerable and infirm Bishop of the diocese to say to the convention that Bishop Potter absolutely declined to accept further salary. Dr. Dix offered a resolution expressing sincere sympathy for his Grace, and pledging to him during his life the residence now occupied by him at No. 38 East Twenty-second street. This resolution was amended by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the amendment, which refused to accept the offer of Bishop Potter, was adopted.

GENERAL NOTES.

Louis H. Everitt, an actor, better known as "Harry" Everitt, died Wednesday at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been for some days.

The trunk-line passenger agents were busy today upon the arrangement of detail in connection with the pooling plans that are being carried forward.

The total imports of dry goods at this port during the last week were valued at $1,692,904, and the amount thrown on the market at $1,837,022.

The great charge of 275,000 pounds of dynamite with which it is proposed to demolish Flood Rock in Hell Gate will be discharged at 9:30 a. m. Oct. 7.

A well-dressed man, who appeared to have led a life of ease and culture, and who registered at a Hoboken hotel as George Edmunds of Philadelphia, committed suicide tonight by shooting.

HOW HE WON.

THE CARD THAT FELL OUT OF THE TROUSERS-LEG.

Correspondence New York *Sun:* Butch was a grand scamp, a brave, reckless ruffian, but he had some very good points. For instance, he could make excellent hoe-cakes and he was cheerful and companionable, and could tell highly interesting lies. We became attached to each other, and, though I knew he was a murderer and a thief, and that he was selling whisky to the Indians, and smuggling opium across the line from British Columbia, I did not care. I was young and careless, and besides, as I said, he could make excellent hoe-cakes. One evening, as we sat side by side on the sandy soil, leaning against the house and smoking our after-supper pipes, and I was listening to a remarkably good lie about a bear that frightened all the other bears out of an extensive mountain range by fraudulently using a long pole to mark his hight on the trees, a group of Indians, driving cattle before them, rode from behind a rocky point that was thrust into the waters of the Columbia. Instantly Butch sprang to his feet and rushed into the cabin. He put on a cunningly-devised harness that held two navy six-shooters in a handy position under his arms. He put on his coat. He pulled at the pistols to see if they were loose and that there would be no hitch in the performance if anything more than a rehearsal should be required. In a few minutes the party of horsemen drew rein in front of the cabin. There were three young bucks from Moses' camp in the Grand Coulee. Butch greeted them cheerfully and helped to corral the cattle. Then he told me that these men were the selected poker-players of the Columbia Plains Indians: that they had been staked by the tribe to play with him in hopes of winning a number of cattle. Yes, he said, the cattle were the stakes.

Before the first hand was dealt Butch quietly informed the Indians that English and Chinook only could be spoken at the table, and that the first Indian who spoke in his own (and to Butch unknown) tongue would have the top of his head shot off. The braves cheerfully agreed to this condition. Then the relative value of cows, calves, and steers was agreed upon. They decided to play table stakes. The checks were pistol and musket balls. Ten pistol balls were equal in value to a calf, or to a musket ball. Three musket balls equaled a cow in value. A heavy California blanket was thrown over a rough table. A candle was thrust in a tomato can that was filled with beans, and the game began. The strong wind ceased blowing. The silence of the plains was broken only by the mysterious groaning and sighing of the mighty river as it swept past the cabin to the sea. Hour after hour passed, and not a word was spoken by the players. With faces as unchangeable as bronze the three Indians played, and, favored by the dim light and the fact of Butch's having but one eye, how they did cheat! The luck varied, as it always does in a poker game. Now they would be ahead, now Butch.

I dropped asleep, and when I awoke it was nearly morning. Butch's back was toward me. I saw some cards thrust under his coat collar. I knew he was waiting for the end to come. One of the Indians dealt. Butch picked up his cards, raised his right hand to scratch the back of his neck, adroitly exchanged the cards he held for those in reserve, and then thrust the cards he had received below his shirt collar. Then he turned to me, exposing the back of his head to the Indians, and he winked a wink of great sagacity at me. He talked to me for an instant and then turned the table. He was aged man. The Indian to his left bet a calf. The next one straddled it. The dealer went a cow better, and Butch saw it all and raised the pot two cows. All staid. All stood pat. Then the betting began in earnest. It went on until all the cattle the Indians brought were staked. Then came the show down. Butch had four queens and an ace. The Indians all had fours, which they had stolen, of course. They grunted loudly. They struck their mouths with the palms of their open hands, to express surprise. Then they bade us good-by and mounted, and, singing as they rode, disappeared in the faint gray light of early morning. Butch had won thirty head of cattle. As we got breakfast the king of clubs fell out of Butch's right trousers leg.

SANDWICH MEN.

The "sandwich men" of New York mess and bunk together in one dirty cellar. The monopolist of this class of street-advertising gives them their board, $2 a month, and two drinks of whisky, with an allowance of tobacco, every day. Their beds are straw mattresses laid on the floor; they have no bedclothes. Their day's labor ceases at 11 p. m.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

The Caledonian Society decided last night to give a Hallowe'en ball and concert Thursday evening, Oct. 9. Good musical talent has been secured, and a committee was appointed to procure a hall. The advisability of giving a series of lectures on Scottish history during the winter was discussed, but the matter was laid over.

HURT BY A "GRIP."

L. A. Rose, a driver in the employ of the American Express Company, slipped and fell while crossing State street at Washington. He was pushed along quite a distance by a grip-car and was seriously stunned and bruised. He was taken aboard the car and assisted to his home at No. 20 Depuyster street.

A QUEER COMBINATION.

A man was taken to the West Twelfth Street Station last night for breaking a pane of glass in a saloon at West Taylor and May streets.

"What's your name?" queried the desk-sergeant.

"Henry Miller," with a strong German accent.

"Laborer, I suppose?" interrogated the sergeant, judging from the prisoner's appearance and toil-hardened hands.

"No. I vas un preecher."

"Well, you're German?"

"No. I vas un Ireeschman."

"Well, take this Dutch-Irish laborer-preacher down-stairs."

Then the prisoner fell in an assumed fit. He was taken down-stairs just the same, and as he was being locked in a cell wrung his hands and implored the lock-up keeper to "take a peeshtol and schoot mine prains oudt!"

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

E. L. Farnham, 18 years old, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of abduction preferred against him by Ira S. Carpenter of No. 824 Tolman street, Jefferson. The prisoner lives at No. 31 Humboldt street, in the same suburb. Farnham says that he recently took Carpenter's 17-year-old daughter out for an evening, but they remained so long that the girl said she could not get into her own house that night; so he took her to his aunt's, where she spent the night, he going home. He protests that nothing improper took place between them, but that her father takes a different view of the matter and maintains that they spent the night together. He insists that Farnham shall make reparation for what the young man terms an imaginary wrong by marrying the girl. Farnham objects to this and says his relatives also oppose such a proceeding.

LOCAL SPARRING EVENTS.

One of the gamest and best contested glove fights that has taken place in the city for some time was witnessed at the Park last night by something over 1,000 interested spectators. The contestants were Fred Somers and James Dempsey, both light weights with good records. Tim King was chosen referee, and time called. In the first and second rounds Somers had the best of it, but from the moment time was called for the third round Dempsey assumed the offensive, and followed his opponent all over the stage from start to finish in all of the ensuing rounds. Somers, however, was cool, and inflicted heavy punishment upon Dempsey. Dempsey, however, showed himself "dead game," in ring parlance, and by his strong showing compelled the referee to decide the contest a draw—a decision which was heartily approved bp the crowd.

MANAGER DAVIS AND B. B. NUNAN.

Mr. William J. Davis, manager of Haverly's Minstrel Theatre, writes as follows under date of Oct. 2:

> The inclosed ticket (which please print copy of) was presented at our box-office this evening for the purpose of exchanging it for a reserved seat. Will you kindly aid us in giving the public notice that no one has arranged for the use of this theatre Sunday afternoon, and therefore Mr. Bennett B. Nunan has evidently mistaken the name of the place where he will hold his entertainment. The Society for Ethical Culture occupy this house every Sunday morning and we have special use for it ourselves Sunday afternoons.

The ticket presented is of pink cardboard and reads as follows:

> Haverly's Minstrel Theatre, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., Oct. 4, 1885, Shakspeare reading and concert by Mr. Bennett B. Nunan, assisted by the best vocal, instrumental, and literary talent in the city, under the supervision of the popular Dr. P. H. Cronin. Mr. Nunan in scenes from "Hamlet," "Othello," "Richard III.," "Julius Cæsar," and the world-famous banquet-scene from "Macbeth." Extra reserved seat, $1.

A TERRA INCOGNITA.

THE UNKNOWN REGION AT THE SOUTH POLE INVITING THE DARING EXPLORER.

London *Standard:* If a glance is cast over a map of the South Atlantic and Pacific, the efforts of the chartographer seem to exhaust themselves in a series of shadowy islands on the very outskirts of the earth. Victoria Land, Wilkes Land, Clarie Land, North Land, Sabrina Land, Budd Land, Knox Land, Termination Land, Enderby Land, Trinity Land, and Graham's Land all appear like imperfectly traced islands. In reality, it may be found that they are only capes or other headlands of a vast Antarctic Continent, which appears in fragments about the South Polar Basin. To us, however, these spots of earth are little more than names, for the mighty barrier of Southern ice extends much further north than the corresponding obstacles to navigation do south in the North Polar Basin. Hence the navigators who, at wide intervals and along different meridians, have tried to penetrate it have been able only to catch glimpses of this hidden world. Sir James Clark Ross saw the volcano Erebus of Victoria Land belching forth flames in lurid majesty over the snowy wastes below. But how far this land stretches, and what is the nature of this continent, or of these continental islands, we can only guess. Capt. Cook was the first sailor to cross the Antarctic Circle, but he did not consider it prudent to go further out of his course, with the boundless Pacific and its still unseen islands all before him; and Bellinghausen, who followed him forty-six years later, only succeeded in adding a few islets to those which the famous Englishman had discovered. Nor must we forget the many sealing captains and others who, before Sir James Clark Ross sailed on his memorable expedition, contributed something to our knowledge of this ice-encircled land, or that Capt. Wilkes—who, as commander of the San Jacinto, attained an unenviable notoriety in after years—figured in 1839 as an Antarctic navigator. Unfortunately, however, a large portion of the country laid down by his expedition had already been seen by his predecessors, while the rest has since then been proved not to exist. Sir James Clark Ross is, indeed, almost the only Antarctic explorer in the strict sense of the term. He alone has skirted Victoria Land, lying in about 72° of south latitude, though even he could only report lofty mountains with peaks 10,000 feet high and glaciers pouring through their valleys to the sea. Four degrees further south he came in sight of Mount Erebus, 12,400 feet high, and sighted to the eastward an extinct volcano not much lower, which was named in honor of the Terror. A perpendicular wall of ice from 150 to 200 feet high stopped all further progress, and to the south nothing more could be seen, except the Parry Range appearing over the ice-fields. Since that day, forty-four years ago, little, if anything, has been added to the information gained by Ross. The Challenger ran some distance south. But, though the officers made many useful scientific observations, which go far to confirm the idea that the Polar "islets" are really the headlands of a continent, the gain to geography from their voyage in this direction has been comparatively slight.

Here, then, is a terra incognita for a new expedition, equipped with means which were not at the disposal of Ross or Dumont d'Urville. There ought to be little difficulty, provided the season be fairly "open," in penetrating as far south as the Erebus and Terror did, and then the entire stretch of Victoria Land lies before the explorers. It is difficult to believe that the huge ice-barrier which Ross saw does not come to an end before the circuit of the Antarctic Basin is made, and if once it is penetrated, or the supposed continent terminates abruptly, it is quite possible that the so-called barrier will be found to be merely the seaward termination of an "inland ice," like that which reaches the sea in the great glacier of Humboldt along the Northern shores of Greenland.

THE INDIANS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 2.—Gov. Tritle of Arizona and Gov. Ross of New Mexico, at a conference today considered the Indian situation. It was determined to put the militia of the two Territories into the field to coöperate without reference to Territorial boundaries. It was also decided to occupy as nearly as possible every watering-place in the hostile infected districts.

NO HUSBAND, BUT LOTS OF MONEY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—In the Circuit Court at Independence today Miss Edith Vernaz of Warrensburg, Mo., was awarded $15,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise of marriage against David Hughes, a building contractor of this city. The plaintiff sued for $25,000.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Something That Will Never Come Back Again—A Trio of American Fables.

The Man Who Was Ruined by Watermelons—Bill Nye on Schools of Journalism.

Was Going to Do Like Pa—A Business Transaction with a Shoemaker—Servant-Girls.

The winds come back from their paths on the sea,
The eagle flies home to his nest,
And the child returns to its mother's knee,
And hope to the sorrowing breast;
The summer returns with blossoming cheer,
"The clouds return after the rain;"
But the old umbrella I loaned last year
Will never come back again.
—*Lynn Union.*

AMERICAN FABLES.

A Cricket which had Snugged itself away in a Family Hearthstone Chirped so Gayly of Evenings that Wife and Children were delighted, and the Peasant Observed:

"Great and Wondrous are the Works of Our Creator."

The Family Dog, rendered Jealous by the Attention show the Cricket, and realizing that it all came from his Voice, began to Howl and Bark in the most Vigorous Manner. The Wife and Children fled from the room in Dismay, and the Husband Booted the Dog out of the back door with the remark:

"When I call for Crickets I don't want to be Answered by Dogs!"

Moral: Wait until you are Whistled for.

THE FOX AND THE HARES.

A number of Hares one day Waited upon an old Fox and Appealed to him to lead a different Life, the Boss Hare adding to the Appeal with:

"We not only feel kindly towards you, but will cheerfully aid you in any possible manner to Reform."

"My Friends," said the Fox, as great tears rolled down his Cheeks, "your kind Words beat both Bowers and the Joker, and are so deeply Appreciated that I will take you at your word. You can best aid me just now by Furnishing me a Breakfast."

Thereupon he made a rush and Knocked over two of the largest and fattest and Proceeded to Devour them.

Moral: When you want to Reform a Tramp do it through the mail or by Telephone.

THE DOG'S ESCAPE.

A Dog, having Discovered a piece of raw beef in an alley, sat down to Cogitate and Wonder. Was it really beef or mutton? How did it get there? How was it that Some other Dog had not Discovered and Appropriated it?

He was not yet through with his meditations when a second Dog rushed in and speedily Devoured the Prize, but the Meat was Scarcely down before he fell down and wailed out:

"Alas! but I am a gone-up Canine! The Meat was Poisoned!"

Moral: Never accept Something for Nothing without Stopping to ask yourself where the Profit comes in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RUINED BY WATERMELONS.

"This year has taught me a sad experience in the watermelon business," he remarked as the boat left Memphis.

"Have you been shipping?" asked the tourist from Ohio.

"Not a ship. I live over thar on the Arkansaw bottoms. I heard so much about the watermelon bizness—the profit which could be made—that I planted a hull side hill last spring. It was a bad move."

"Didn't the seed come up?"

"Come right up as if somebody had a rope and tackle on 'em."

"And the melons grew?"

"Growed like a mud-hole in wet weather. That was the trouble—they growed too large."

"Could'nt be handled?"

"Not without the help of two niggers and a yoke o' steers, and that was too expensive. When you git an 800-pound watermelon on a side hill you've got to leave it thar. The steamboats won't handle 'em if you git 'em down to the landing."

"You don't tell me that you had melons weighing 800 pounds!"

"O! those were the little ones. The big ones cum nigher a ton. I hadn't no scales, but all my neighbors are mighty peart on guessing."

"And what became of them?"

"That's what occasions my grief, stranger. Them melons threatened to roll down and do me damage. I drew logs to prop 'em up, and I started for town to git some dynamite to blow some of the biggest to pieces. While I was gone the calamity took place. You see before you a ruined man."

"Wh—what calamity?" gasped the tourist.

"Why, them 'ere melons broke loose and rushed down hill in a body. House, barn, corn-cribs, and orchard were clean swept away."

"You don't say!"

"I'm serious, stranger—very serious. I might have recovered from that, perhaps; but one o' them melons rolled into the creek, dammed up the water, and the inundashun carried the sile off my farm clean down to the rocks. There wasn't 'nuff dirt left on 120 acres to put in your eye."

"Well, that is tough, and I pity you."

"Don't, stranger—don't talk to me that way! I kin face hurricanes, cyclones, airthquakes and sich as brave as a lion; but when anybody pities me—when soft words of sympathy are shot into my soul by a total stranger—it breaks me down, and I have to shed the childish tear. Stranger, excuse me while I cry real hard."

The Ohio man considerately withdrew from that sacred spot, and the watermelon man wrestled with a broken heart."—*New York Sun.*

BILL NYE ON SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.

So necessary has the profession of journalism become to the progress and education of our country, that the matter of establishing schools where young men may be fitted for an active newspaper-life has attracted much attention and discussion. It has been demonstrated that our colleges do not fit a young man to walk at once into the active management of a paper. He should at least know the difference between a vile contemporary and a Gothic scoop.

It is difficult to map out a proper course for the student in a school of journalism, there are so many things connected with the profession which the editor and his staff should know, and know hard.

If I were to suggest a curriculum for the young man who wished to take a regular course in a school of journalism, preferring that to the actual experience, I would say to him, Devote the first two years to meditation and prayer. This will prepare the young editor for the surprise and consequent temptation to profanity which in a few years he may experience when he finds that the name of the Deity in his double-leaded editorial is spelled with a little "g," and the peroration of the article is locked up between a death-notice and the advertisement of a patent mustache-coaxer, which is to follow pure reading matter every day in the week and occupy top of column Sunday tf.—*Boston Globe.*

LIKE HIS FATHER.

The other evening there were several visitors at Col. Gradson's house. The Colonel takes great delight in "showing off" his little son, and when the boy appeared at the parlor door the Colonel said:

"Come in, Henry. Speak to the ladies and gentlemen. Ah, that's a man."

"He is a fine little fellow," said Mrs. Graftney, one of the visitors. "Come here, my little man."

The boy approached her, and permitted her to lift him onto her lap.

"Why, you are heavy. How old are you?"

"Six years, goin' on seven."

"Yes, and you'll soon be a man. What are you going to do when you become a man?"

"Do like pa does."

"How does he do?"

"O, sometimes when he comes home at night he falls over a chair——"

"Henry!" exclaimed the Colonel.

"Falls over a chair, and when maw gits mad he says it's a pretty way for a woman to go on just because a man takes two beers and——"

The Colonel had seized him.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE SHOEMAKER.

Shoemaking and business never seem to go together. Did you ever notice that even a big shoemaker with a big store—I mean a practical shoemaker—never gives you change from a drawer when you pay his account? He always takes it from his pocket. A shoemaker never seems to keep accounts. He puts the money you pay him into his pocket, and always counts it two or three times over and tries it with his teeth before he says it is all right. A fellow ordered from a small working shoemaker the other day a pair of boots. He went in to pay for them. They were $7.

"Well," says the customer, "I want you to mend these others. What will you charge?"

"Two dollars and a half."

"All right," said the customer, as a joke; "$2.50 from $7 leaves $4.50. Here you are."

"That's all right," said the shoemaker.

Next morning the customer found the shoemaker sitting on the steps of his office when he went to business. He was distressed, but very polite:

"I lay awake all night thinking that thing out. Seems to me you've made a mistake. I don't quite understand it yet. You forgot when you paid me that *I* am the shoemaker and *you* own the boots."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE SERVANT-GIRL.

A lady who lives in the suburbs, and who as a means of attracting some kind of femininity to do her housework, "puts out" all her washing and ironing, was on the point of engaging a smart miss at an intelligence office the other day to perform her domestic service minus this important part of it. The lady was submitting, with her accustomed amiable grace, to the usual catechism; for of course everybody knows that it is the lady of the house who is the "applicant" nowadays, and it is she who is submitted to a sort of uncivil service examination.

"Do you have set tubs?" asked the girl.

"But what difference does it make to you whether I have stationary tubs when you don't have to do the washing?"

"Because I never live with the quality that don't have set tubs!"

Another incident bearing on the same subject:

The other day one of the *Record* constituency, on the servant warpath, after being in a blinding mist of doubt, thought she saw sunshine. The right girl was seen at last and the agency apartment was fairly attractive at last. The interview went on very well till the lady asked the candidate mildly:

"What are your references?"

"References! I've no references; what are your references?"—*Boston Record.*

A VERY COMMON DEVIL-FISH.

A poor but honest editor was fishing on a pass, in a free boat, off the Florida coast last month. He laid his line aside for a moment while he took out his notebook to jot down a few Surging Thoughts. Suddenly an octopus, with arms thirty feet long, reached up over the side of the boat and gripped him with three of its long, terrible, clinging arms. A cry of horror rose from all the crew, but the editor wrote calmly on. The octopus reached up two more arms and took a firmer grip, and began to pull. Every man on deck fainted, but the editor sat perfectly still and calmly wrote on. When the crew recovered consciousness, the astonished sailors saw the exhausted octopus slowly sinking into the ocean-depths, with five strained and disabled arms hanging limp and helpless, while the editor was just raising his eyes from his note-book. "Bless me!" he said, "where am I? O, yes, I see! Did anybody touch my shoulder? I declare I thought I was back in the old sanctum, with old 'Veritas' on one side and 'Constant Reader' on the other, holding me fast while they told me how to run the Fourth Ward caucus, and what the City Council ought to do in the matter of the Oak-street sewer. Ha! I must have been dreaming." And he calmly went on with his Thoughts.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

BRIEF COMICALITIES.

The golden mean—the miser. A dead beat—the muffled drum. Unreliable pilots—bunko-steerers.

The difference between a lawyer trying a case and a cat is that one is lying for a fee and the other is feline.

Clerk (to President of Railroad)—"I say that a brakeman of the 3:45 freight was struck and killed by bridge No. 64 yesterday afternoon." President (abstractedly)—"Yes, I understand; was the bridge badly damaged?"

"A spotted adder" is a name grimly given by the Boston *Record* to defaulting cashiers.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday-school Superintendent. And the new boy said, "Not having any."

A high-school boy went home the other day delighted with the idea of the military drill to be introduced into that institution. "I tell you," said he, pityingly, to his sister, "it pays to be a boy."—*Lawrence (Mass.) American.*

What is the difference between a cow at pasture and an usher at a dude reception? One eats the grasses and the other greets the asses.

High license—Gossiping about the private affairs of your neighbor.

A little kindness is like a lemon at a picnic—it goes a great way.

Sleep-walking is supposed to be in some way connected with the trance-migration of souls.

The best way to ride a burro is to hire a cowboy to do it for you.—*Denver (Colo.) Tribune.*

The Puritan made a much better record at her sail than she did at her sale.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

The matron's lament—Let us sweep.

The gamecock has so little comb that he is always looking for a brush.

In the stock market bull luck is hard to bear.

A man of gall is almost invariably a good liver.

"I wonder how that man can dance on the tight-rope with such facility?" "O, easy enough. Like everything else, it has to be taut."

They never play cards on a Polar expedition because of the danger from cold decks.

"Pa," said Johnny at the circus the other day, "if one of those Arabs should fall down and knock all of his teeth out, would he talk gum Arabic?"

There is more or less patriotism among the criminals of Delaware. They all wear stripes and see stars.

There is one less Digger Indian in California than there was a week ago. He bit off the end of a dynamite cartridge. There is also one less dynamite cartridge.

THE NEW IDAHO GOVERNOR.

AN OLD, ILLITERATE BULL-HEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—[New York *Times.*]—The Hon. William M. Bunn of this city, ex-Governor of Idaho, said today, when asked his opinion of Mr. Stevenson, who has just been appointed his successor: "If the post were not such an important one the selection of Stevenson would be ludicrous. He is old, illiterate, and bull-headed. He has moss all over him. He hasn't moved an inch in twenty years. The Territories need young men—men with faith, hope, energy, and courage—and whenever a man of Stevenson's kidney is saddled on one of them it is handicapped in the race for Statehood. Am I prejudiced? Not a whit. I know the man personally. He has acted in political concert—high pitch too—with the Mormon element for a dozen or more years and he never had an idea in his life that a clam would own. I am only about six karats fine intellectually, but when the goahead class in Idaho hears of Stevenson's appointment I know the sound of my name and administration will jingle in their ears like coin gold. I do not believe in selecting men from the Territories for the offices there. It is all the veriest rot, and is conducive of much injury to the Territories. No man should be made an official anywhere who cannot be an impartial officer for the whole domain his commission covers. From my experience I am positive that citizens of new countries are largely interested in booming their own localities, which you will admit is abundantly natural. The action of the National Conventions on that subject was claptrap. The plank in our platform was presented by Stebbins of Arizona, a disappointed applicant for the Governorship. He was sore over Frank Tritle of Nevada being appointed. As to the action of the Democratic Convention, I presume it was trying to quit even with the other's action."

GEN. ROSECRANS.

HE HAS A MISUNDERSTANDING WITH SECRETARY MANNING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Gen. Rosecrans is not having as agreeable a time in his new office as Register of the Treasury as some might suppose. He strikes opposition in almost every quarter. He finds now that he will not be able to get rid of the chiefs of the divisions of his office, although he had asked their resignations and received the same. The chiefs who were removed have mustered up influence enough to prevent their resignations from being accepted. He has also got into a slight quarrel with Secretary Manning's office. It appears that some weeks ago Gen. Rosecrans issued a circular to banks in regard to the transfer of bonds. It was a matter in which no other branch of the Treasury Department had the slightest connection or interest. Twenty-four years ago, when Hugh McCulloch was first Secretary of the Treasury, he issued an order that all circulars should be issued only over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It appears that Gen. Rosecrans did not know of the existence of this order, or that if he did know of it he paid no attention to it, and issued the circular over his own signature as Register. The attention of Secretary Manning was called to the circular, and he wrote a letter to Gen. Rosecrans directing that the order of Mr. McCulloch should remain in force. He also asked Gen. Rosecrans to recall all of his circulars that he could, and that they be again issued over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE BY PRAIRIE FIRES—INCENDIARIES AT WORK IN A LIVERY-STABLE—OTHER BLAZES.

FARGO, Dak., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed the Sherman House with contents. Total loss, $22,000; insurance, $14,250, as follows: Traders', $2,000; Home Mutual (Oakland), Home (New Orleans), City of London, British-American, St. Paul Fire Association, and Germania, $1,000 each; Springfield, $1,250; American and Fire-Insurance Association, $750 each: Hamburg-Bremen, $500.

The *Argus* newspaper establishment narrowly escaped destruction. With the fire casting a bright glare into the composing-room the printers continued to set up type. The first edition for the West, going to press at 3:30 a. m., was issued right in the midst of flames. A second edition was printed at 6 o'clock, at which time the fire was under control. The *Argus* establishment was damaged $500 by a deluge of water. There were dozens of miraculous escapes. Two persons were hurt, but investigation this afternoon shows that no lives were lost.

GALLATIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—At 2:30 this morning a fire broke out in Day & Allen's livery-stable, consuming the building and contents, including twenty-one horses. The loss is about $8,000; insurance, $2,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as three stables have been burned in this place during the last eighteen days, including that of Mr. Joyner last week, in which seven horses were lost.

RED WING, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A millinery store on Third street, owned by Mrs. Powers, was discovered on fire about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and almost totally destroyed. The loss will probably reach $3,500, covered by insurance. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 2.—A fire this morning on the North Side burned eight dwellings and three barns. Most of the contents were saved. The sufferers are poor families, and there was not in the aggregate $2,000 insurance.

DICKINSON, Dak., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Prairie fires are still raging fiercely to the north, although those south have been extinguished. Along the line of the Northern Pacific Road the damage is much greater than was at first supposed, and the company will in consequence require large additions to their means of protection from snow next winter. Cattle shipments from the South will be resumed next week, a new trail having been discovered, so that there will be but one day's drive in the burnt district. The cattle range to the south is regarded as safe unless new fires should be started. A track fully 100 miles square was swept by the flames in the vicinity of Dickinson, and cattle-shippers were compelled to drive their herds to Chadron, Neb., near the Dakota line, south of the Black Hills, and ship over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Road. Over 4,000 head of cattle have already been shipped from Chadron.

FREDERICK, Dak., Oct. 2.—Prairie fires in McPherson County swept everything over an area of 100 square miles. Hundreds of families are left destitute. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The fire is now said to be under control.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S ORDER.

POSSIBILITY THAT GEN. SHERIDAN WILL "TAKE AN APPEAL" IN A MILITARY AND REGULAR WAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—It is not surprising if Gen. Sheridan, as seems indicated by his order retaining Cols. Gregory and Davis as aides upon his staff until Oct. 10, has determined to appeal to the President for such modification of Secretary Endicott's order of Aug. 5 last (G. O. 85, Headquarters of the Army) as will allow the Generals to retain their aides-de-camp indefinitely, in accordance with a literal, liberal, and just interpretation of the intent and meaning of Secs. 1,097 and 1,098, Revised Statutes of the United States.

It is surprising that Secretary Endicott, a lawyer, continues, in defiance of the law—pointed out to him by THE TRIBUNE's analysis thereof Sept. 5—the attitude which he was credited with having assumed inadvertently—a mistake which it is still believed he will manfully repair—of trampling, by the power of his high office as Secretary of War, upon the mandatory provisions of that law.

The Secretary's order referred to is not lawfully obligatory upon the Generals, although, obediently to their military instincts and training, with accustomed deference to all orders of superior authority, these war-worn veterans issued orders in conformity with the Secretary's order. It is significant, however, that none of them have as yet issued orders detailing other officers to serve as aides.

Paragraph 1 of the Army Regulations formulates the fundamental principle which constitutes the life and spirit of "military discipline," as follows: "All inferiors are required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them." Sec. 161, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizes "The head of each department" . . . "to prescribe regulations not inconsistent with law." The Secretary's order referred to modified Paragraph 43 of the Army Regulations in violation of law by requiring Generals to relieve the aides-de-camp expressly allowed them by Secs. 1,097 and 1,098, Revised Statutes, and to select others, not freely, according to the Generals' preferments, agreeably to those sections, but in manner dictated by the Secretary of War in further minor conflict with the law.

The Secretary could find a poor refuge in the nice point that his order required the Generals to relieve their aides "as soon as practicable," and that it was the Generals' province to decide, each for himself, in his own judgment and discretion so as to comport with his official duties and responsibilities, how soon such action might be "practicable." If, however, army orders were generally quibbled over with such hypercritical interpretation, it would soon become the rule to see how each obnoxious order could best be evaded, and such orders would frequently fail, through delays, hinderances, miscarriages, or practical nullification of their intended operation, just as Secs. 1,097 and 1,098, Revised Statutes of the United States, have been made to fail of their intended operation by the Secretary's order.

Let the Secretary calmly, deliberately, dispassionately, and generally reflect upon this matter. Let him regard the pledges of his oath of office—vide Sec. 1,756, Revised Statutes. These Generals have as much right, under the special provisions of Secs. 1,097 and 1,098, to a dependence upon their aides-de-camp, educated to peculiar service and possessing the Generals' confidence in high degree, as has the Secretary to a dependence for counsel and assistance upon his own personally-chosen aids. It cannot be that Secretary Endicott means to ignore the law or "rule with a high hand." Why should he let necessity exist for an appeal to the President or Congress in a matter where law, equity, and vested rights stand forth too clear to need any argument or sanction dispute?

Gen. Sheridan might perhaps be willing to bear all inconveniences imposed on him personally by the Secretary's order without a murmur, for the sake of expediency or considerations of friendship toward the Secretary; but, as the military head and front of the army, he has certain principles to maintain and duties to perform in behalf of his military subordinates, as well as in respect to "the superiors appointed over him," whether of the Cabinet, the Chief Executive, or Congress. If an appeal should be made in this matter he is the proper General to make it, if not for himself, at least for the sake of principle and in behalf of the Generals concerned who are under him; aye, even for the military integrity of the whole army. Unlawful military orders, which dominate perforce and compel obedience although illegality glares from their very face, should not be tolerated for the sake of military discipline. If frequent, the morale of the army will be ruined—its discipline broken. However an appeal to Congress may result, at any time, in any case, for an interpretation or modification of its laws, their force meanwhile should reign supreme. QUIDAM.

CIVILIAN'S DRESS FOR SOLDIERS.

Pall Mall Gazette: The gay and jaunty aspect of French streets is a thing of the past. That prestige de militaire of which French novelists have made capital no longer works havoc among susceptible feminine hearts on the other side of the water. A recent decree of the present Minister of War extends to French officers the privilege enjoyed by our own, and they now disport themselves en civile—that is to say, in civilian's dress except when on duty. The change from a hygienic point of view is enormous and the gain in personal comfort very great. But no less marked is the loss of picturesqueness and personal attraction. Whatever may be said against the military profession, there can be no doubt that the military dress, at least as worn in France, is very becoming. French streets certainly present a much more pacific appearance than of old; but, alas! the dashing Captain or commandant is so far shorn of his splendor in private life as to be hardly recognizable. So true it is that to the outer world we are what the tailor makes us!

A LONG BRIDGE.

A $2,000,000 bridge, 3,000 feet long, is being built across Hanksbury River, near New South Wales.

THE RAILROADS.

Important Doings of the Western Managers at Yesterday's Chicago Meetings.

The Iowa Railway Board Argues in Favor of the Car-Load Distinction.

The South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Sale—President Roberts' Testimony Yesterday.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Southwestern lumber pool met again yesterday morning, the roads being represented the same as the day before, to further consider the proposed rearrangement of lumber rates and differentials to Missouri River points, the present arrangement being calculated to divert business from Chicago. After a lengthy discussion, during which it appeared that a rearrangement of differentials from the various points was necessary to insure the permanency of the pool, Mr. J. C. McMullin of the Alton, Mr. T. J. Potter of the Burlington, and Mr. R. R. Cable of the Rock Island were appointed a committee, with full authority to adjust rates and differentials and decide in which way the business shal hereafter be transacted. Their action will be binding upon all the other roads.

Subsequently a meeting of the Colorado-Utah Association was held, and, in addition to the roads represented at the other meeting, the Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, which are members of this association, were represented. The troubles of this association were of a serious nature and it required wise counsels to avoid a break. About a month or so ago Messrs. Alexander Mackay, George Daniels, and William Duncan were elected arbitrators to fix new percentages for this pool. Their award was highly unsatisfactory to the Rock Island and several other roads, which claimed to be entitled to a much larger share of the business than the arbitrators had given them. The Rock Island entered a protest against the award and asked for a rearbitration. The Alton and Burlington Roads gave the required thirty days' notice of withdrawal from the association. It was the general opinion that a rearbitration would not do, as the new arbitrators might make just as unsatisfactory an award as the previous. It was therefore decided that this meeting should try to agree upon percentages, and then fix the term of the pool for a definit period, as under the present arrangement a road might give notice of withdrawal every thirty days, and thus create trouble and confusion. After a long discussion the following new percentages were agreed upon:

	New per cent.	Old per cent.
Milwaukee & St. Paul	11.25	12.00
Chicago & Northwestern	12.75	12.75
Burlington	29.75	29.00
Rock Island	15.50	14.00
Chicago & Alton	12.75	12.75
Wabash	11.50	12.00
Missouri Pacific	6.50	7.50
	100.00	100.00

It was then agreed that these percentages should remain in force until Dec. 31, 1886, with thirty days' notice of withdrawal from the association thereafter. The fixing of percentages was far less troublesome than at first expected, all the roads showing a disposition to make such concessions as would prevent a failure to agree. At no time were they more than 3 per cent out of the way.

A meeting of the roads belonging to the Pacific Coast Association was then held and the application of the Southern Pacific to have its "Sunset route," via New Orleans, admitted into the association was considered. It was the general opinion that the "Sunset route" should not be made a member of the association, as that would lead to renewed complications, but that it would be advisable to continue the association as at present organized, and as such enter into a separate pooling agreement with the Southern Pacific ("Sunset route"). No definit action, however, was taken as the continuance of the Pacific Coast Association depends greatly upon the working of the Transcontinental Association. So long as the outcome of the present complications between the roads in the Transcontinental Association was undecided it was deemed inadvisable to take definit action regarding the continuance of the Pacific Coast Association.

The question of using double-deck cars on the roads between Chicago, St. Louis, and the Missouri River and St. Paul was considered, and it was decided to use single-deck cars only.

CAR-LOAD RATES—AN ARGUMENT BY THE IOWA COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Western and Northwestern roads, held at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday, the proposition of the Chicago and St. Louis Freight Bureaus to abolish the system of making two rates (car-loads and less than car-loads) on the same kind of merchandise to Western points was taken up for consideration. In addition to the arguments presented by the Commissioners of the Chicago and St. Louis Freight Bureaus in favor of the proposition to abolish car-load rates, the substance of which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE, a number of remonstrances against the proposition by the merchants of Missouri River and other Western points were submitted and taken under consideration. Among the latter was an elaborate argument by the Board of Railway Commissioners of the State of Iowa. The Iowa Commissioners in their communication state that at their first meeting it was held by them that railroads carrying for hire were to be regarded as merchants selling transportation and might properly be governed by the same rules in disposing of their subjects of sale as govern all other sellers in the market. In other words, that the principles of wholesale and retail transactions properly affected and modified a railroad as well as every other business operation, and so far as the Western States were concerned, until quite recently no one doubted the general correctness of the principle above set forth. The schedule in what has been termed "the Granger law" of Iowa provided for rates in car-load lots and also in 100-pound lots, providing for a reduced rate in favor of the car-load, making a difference in favor of the car-load rate, in some articles, of from 40 to 60 per cent.

Upon the repeal of the Granger law and the enactment of the Commissioner law the car-load was expressly recognized as a basis for calculating rates, the only limitation being that all shippers in car-load lots should be treated alike. The latest legislation, that of the State of Colorado, recognizes the car-load as the basis for calculating rates, and goes still further and allows a reduced rate for lots of five car-loads or more in one shipment, thus expressly recognizing the policy of reduced rates for large shipments.

The Commissioners say that the railroad companies have neither the moral nor the legal right to abolish the car-load distinction. Those who have engaged in manufacturing and jobbing enterprises on the faith of the railroads continuing the established policy, which has worked so well in building up and prospering every portion of the tributary territory, have a moral and legal claim upon the road that they may not and will not be by the great public allowed to ignore. The railroads are not merely the earners of dividends for stockholders, they are also servants of the great public dealing in a commerce largely inter-State in character, and deemed of such a nature that the fathers in the organic law of the land imposed upon the States, and by a parity of reasoning the creatures of the State, a prohibition from in any way limiting or restricting it. It is claimed that the revenues of the roads carrying will be increased, and the Commissioners do not understand that the Chicago and St. Louis jobbers desire to lower the rates to retail dealers, although an effort has been made to create that impression. The argument submitted by the Chicago and St. Louis bureaus was that the roads forming the Joint Western Classification Association control every available avenue of transportation for six States and four Territories, and the freight is absolutely theirs; that by the concessions to jobbers they had deprived their roads of the difference which in the entire traffic is large, without materially lessening the cost to the consumer. The Commissioners assume that this is the only plea with which the advocates of the proposition hope to influence them. The population of Iowa solely employed in agricultural pursuits will not in the future rapidly increase. If the State is to become more populous there must be something that will furnish remunerative employment to others than farmers. In the last two decades from being carriers to a purely agricultural and thinly-populated region the railroads have become transporters of goods of every kind to a people engaged in many and varied industries. There are at present in the State nearly 200,000 people that get their support directly or indirectly from the jobbing trade. If this be correct, the additional carriage required by the wants of this number will more than compensate for the loss occasioned by the concessions to the car-load. It is claimed by the advocates of the change that at present it is not their intention to disturb the manufacturer in the enjoyment of the car-load rates. The Commissioners fail to see wherein a different rule should apply. They both employ labor, require capital and energy, and build up along the railroad lines communities, a portion of of whose earnings go to the roads. Should they succeed in breaking the jobbing interests the attack on the manufacturer was sure to follow, and the reason was obvious. There were no localities that in so great a degree combined the facilities for jobbing and manufacturing as the two great cities that have joined to break up these interests in the West. If they can succeed in breaking them up in the region above referred to this trade and these manufactures will go to them. They should be satisfied with what nature has done for them, with the advantage of their position, the centre toward which gravitate the results of almost every great enterprise, and not seek by attempting to overthrow a time-honored law of trade to gain an unfair advantage over enterprising competitors less favored.

It seems to the Commissioners the part of wisdom in railroad management would be to encourage every interest along its lines that is struggling for existence rather than attempt to force everything to the great cities. What is growing up on the lines of the roads is tributary to them; whatever is produced or handled in Chicago or St. Louis will always be subject to competition. In conclusion the Commissioners say:

"When the abolition of car-load rates has been accomplished, its effect will immediately become the subject of scrutiny and discussion. It has always been the earnest endeavor of the board to harmonize the interests of the railway companies and the people of the State and bring about a union of purpose based upon a thorough understanding of the rights and duties of both, and in this we believe we have been heretofore moderately successful, but if this proposed action should be taken, it appears to us so real a grievance and such an unmeasured injury to the interests of the State, that we feel we can only show it forth to the General Assembly and to the people, as an accomplished act of gross injustice."

The managers, after discussing the arguments for some time, decided to call a meeting of the general managers of all lines east and west of the Missouri River to be held in this city Thursday, Nov. 5, to thoroughly discuss this matter and decide what the future policy of the roads shall be.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT AFFAIRS.

The restoration of east-bound freight rates does not carry with it a restoration of rates on lumber, heading, staves, etc., in car-loads, from Detroit, Port Huron, or Port Gratiot to Eastern ports. The rates on such articles from these points will be as follows: Buffalo, 9 cents per 100 pounds; Albany, 18 cents; New York, 19½ cents; Boston, 22 cents; Philadelphia, 17½ cents; Baltimore, 16½ cents. This is considerably below the regular tariff rates. The reason that rates from the above named Michigan points could not be restored is due to the competition of the lake lines on lumber and lumber products from the Saginaw Valley. It is feared that this matter will seriously interfere with the maintenance of east-bound lumber rates from Chicago and other Western points, as under existing circumstances shippers from Michigan points enjoy a great advantage over those from other points. The water competition, however, cannot last more than two months longer, and therefore the troubles regarding this kind of business can be fully adjusted as soon as navigation closes.

As regards other east-bound freight matters no new complications have arisen, and so far as can be learned all the roads strictly adhere to the new tariff rates. No business, however, has yet been shipped at the new rates, all the roads being kept busy in disposing of the business contracted for and "in transit" previous to Oct. 1, when the rates were restored. It is not expected that much new business will be shipped before Oct. 15, the trunk line Presidents having agreed to allow business contracted for at the cut rates previous to the advance to be forwarded until that time, but after that time all business must be accounted for at the new tariff rates. The resolution passed by the trunk line Presidents that they will only prorate on business after Oct. 15 that has been secured at tariff rates, and that Western roads found cutting rates will be compelled to pay full local rates and be cut off from direct interchange of business, was probably the best thing that could be done to secure the maintenance of rates without a pool. This action shows that the trunk lines are not yet fully prepared to form a new pool, but that pending such an agreement they mean to do their best to secure the maintenance of paying rates. It is quite certain that as soon as the status of the West Shore and South Pennsylvania Roads has been fully determined a new money pool will be formed. There is also little doubt that Albert Fink will again be placed at the head of the new pool, with Mr. Guilford as Chief Assistant. It is reported that Mr. Joseph Nimmo Jr., late Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, is to be made arbitrator. Mr. Nimmo is eminently qualified for such a position.

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AND BEECH CREEK SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—At the hearing before Examiner Weiss today, in the equity suits to restrain the sale of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railways to the Pennsylvania Company, President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was examined. At the outset he stated that he was also President of the Pennsylvania Company, the Northern Central, and other corporations, the names of which he could not recall. He was first spoken to, he said, regarding the sale of the South Pennsylvania Road about three years ago, when the road was first projected, by Mr. Twombley and Reon Barnes of New York. They could come to no agreement, however, and the matter for the time being was ended. Continuing, Mr. Roberts said: "I heard nothing further on the subject until two years ago, when I was called upon by a syndicate of owners of the South Pennsylvania Road. Mr. Andrew Carnegie was one. He wanted to know if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not buy the road. I told them that such a purchase would be unwise unless the line had better facilities for Western traffic. Later on Mr. Vanderbilt told me that he was anxious to retire from active railroad business, but that he was willing to let his investments remain. He was prepared to sell out his interests in the Pennsylvania roads. We parted with the understanding that his son-in-law, Mr. Twombley, would speak to me further on the subject. Mr. Vanderbilt had large interests in the Reading, the Youghiogheny, and other lines. He simply wanted to retire from the active management of those lines. The next phase of the matter was developed through Mr. George J. Magee, President of the Beech Creek Road. I told him that his road and its branches could be better managed and suggested that they be turned over to the Pennsylvania system, and he fell in with the proposition. That was in February, 1884. I also suggested that the South Pennsylvania Road had better be included in the project. At subsequent interviews Gen. Magee thought the matter impracticable; that he had been misled, and would have nothing more to do with the proposition. July 5 last J. Pierrepont Morgan, who is heavily interested in the New York Central, called on me and said that he thought it was necessary that some understanding should be had among the larger railroads of the country with the view to securing remunerative rates of traffic and to securing harmony among the lines. I told him that the Pennsylvania Railroad would willingly agree to such a proposition. By the suggested plan the New York Central Road was to acquire the West Shore Road in order to prevent undue competition between New York roads. Railroads in the course of construction in Pennsylvania were to be stopped by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnishing security at 3 per cent to cover the cost of such roads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was to assume, at 3 per cent, all the cost of the South Pennsylvania Road, receiving in return all securities whatsoever held by that company. I saw Mr. Morgan again on his yacht. We decided to meet on the yacht so that nobody would know where we were. [Laughter.] A third meeting was held at Mr. Thomson's house at Merion, Pa. There were present Gen. Magee, Mr. Twombley, Frank Thomson, and myself. In these negotiations I was acting as President of the Pennsylvania Company and the Northern Central Railroad Company."

"Then these gentlemen were not speaking to Mr. George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company?" pointedly asked the Attorney-General.

"No; you see the conditions of the transactions were such as to place it beyond the powers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's charter. It interested only the Pennsylvania Company, of which I am also President. Mr. Twombley was present to carry out Mr. Morgan's plans, as described. I told him that we, the Pennsylvania Company, would be willing to take 60 per cent of the securities. Mr. Twombley intimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or some other corporation equally good should guarantee the Bedford & Bridgeport Company's bonds. As to the Beech Creek project the understanding was that we were to take the road and its securities, guaranteeing the projectors 4 per cent. Mr. Twombley said that Mr. Vanderbilt owned a large interest in the Beech Creek Road and would undertake to deliver 60 per cent of the capital stock provided he received a guarantee of 4 per cent. The understanding was that the road should continue to be, as originally projected, a coal feeder for the New York Central. This was agreed to."

"What interest was this transaction to the Pennsylvania Road?" was asked.

"A provision of the agreement," Mr. Roberts replied, "was that the line was to be used as a supplement to the Northern Central in bringing coal from the Clearfield Road. The line would also bring traffic to the Pennsylvania system. New coal-fields in the Snowshoe region were also expected to develop, and the Beech Creek would be the cheapest route for us to transport it to the market. I met Mr. Twombley and Mr. Morgan several times and discussed the negotiations in a desultory way. Finally a general meeting of those interested was held at Saratoga and it was determined to carry out the agreement. The Bedford & Bridgeport loan to the amount of $5,600,000 was to be indorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the request of the Pennsylvania Company. This was ratified by the boards of the Bedford & Bridgeport and Pennsylvania Railroads. The parties present at Saratoga were Mr. Depew of the New York Central; Francis L. Stetson, representing Mr. Vanderbilt; Judge Logan, Frank Thomson, Mr. Dimmick, and Gen. Magee. Mr. Twombley spoke for the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Roads. There were no subsequent meetings after the Saratoga interview, except those with Mr. Morgan. It was never clearly settled in my mind as to whether the transaction should take only one road or both the Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Roads. Personally I thought that the negotiations should include both roads."

In conclusion, Mr. Roberts said that the stock of the Pennsylvania Company was owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, except what was in the hands of persons to enable them to sit as directors. He was President of the Northern Central. The majority of its stock was held by individual parties and the balance by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The entire capital stock was, he thought, $6,500,000, and of that amount the Pennsylvania Railroad owned six-thirteenths. He himself held 200 shares.

Joseph M. Gazzam of this city, a director of the Beech Creek Road, was next examined. He considered the Beech Creek Road much more valuable than the terms proposed by the Pennsylvania Road. It was now completed and in full operation. He had no knowledge of any transfers having yet been made. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the Treasurer of the Beech Creek Road until last month, when Allen Coxe became the Treasurer. None of the stock of the company has yet been issued.

THE CLEVELAND & CANTON TROUBLE.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 2.—The disaffected stockholders of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad, who prevented its consolidation with the Coshocton & Southern in this city last Thursday by swearing an injunction in the Common Pleas Court, are the same who contested the election of Blood to the Presidency of the road last spring. Sidney Bartlett, Francis Bartlett, Cyrus Wakefield, and Edward Woopman appear as the plaintiffs. The struggle for the Presidency was fought on the question of extension, which Blood favored. Bartlett and his adherents are opposed to the assessments contemplated in the plan of consolidation. The facts upon which the petitioners rely to obtain the injunction are that the Cleveland & Canton Company has not yet received a deed for the property from the reorganization trustees, who purchased it at judicial sale; that the Coshocton Road with which it is proposed to consolidate, is a mere paper scheme, with no road and a merely nominal capital, devised for the purpose of effecting a consolidation, and that the consolidation scheme deprives its preferred stock of its preference. President Blood has retained the services of Ranney & Ranney, who, it is said, will file a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction granted.

THE MAINTENANCE OF RATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—While the resolutions adopted at the trunk-line Presidents' meeting yesterday do not carry with them any penalty for a violation of the agreement entered into, the opinion of railroad officials generally is that they will be executed in good faith by all the lines. General Freight-Traffic Manager John S. Wilson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was present at the conference, expresses his conviction that rates will be restored and fairly maintained. "The resolutions," he says, "are an expression of the opinion of the various interests, and, while agreements have been broken in the past, there are no present indications of a failure to carry into effect a new pool. All the lines recognize the necessity for prompt and decided action, and there can be no doubt of their intention to put their expressed desire into effect. President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company is one of the strongest and broadest advocates of the restoration and maintenance of rates. The accomplishment of this agreement is an important step, and now the details of the pool conditions will be taken up. A month may be consumed in reaching an agreement, but when it is arrived at it will be binding."

A POOL GONE TO PIECES.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The railroad pool between the railroads doing business at this point has gone to pieces and the managers are reported as saying that it will never be readjusted. It is believed that the Illinois Central folks held that the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville did not play them fair during the rush of the oat crop to market. Nearly all the oats brought to this city during the last season were shipped from the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville elevator and delivered to the Indianapolis & St. Louis on through bills of lading from Evansville at a lower rate than agreed on by the pool commissioners for this city. By this arrangement the former road got mileage from Evansville to this city, though all it did was to load the cars and turn them over to the Indianapolis & St. Louis. Now that the pool has fallen to pieces Mattoon will be able to compete in grain-buying with the neighboring stations that have heretofore had the advantage in railroad rates.

SHIPPERS WILL NOT BE SATISFIED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today decided to make a formal request to the local representatives of four trunk lines—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Omaha, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and St. Paul & Duluth—to adopt a ruling that shippers may use either flat or transient rates, as they may prefer, and on equal terms. Inquiry among grain men indicates that the decision will have no effect on the shipping business, as the difference is now only half a cent on a hundred. The railroads are likely to be dissatisfied, however, because it will have a tendency to prevent them from controlling the business on their own lines. That is, that shippers will be able to ship their wheat to Minneapolis on one line, thence to the East on another, instead of being obliged to ship right through on one line, as at present.

NOTES.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad has bought 240 acres of land in Trenton, Wis., for depot purposes.

The Railroad Commissioners of Iowa, in a long communication to the Iowa Jobbers' Association, declare in favor of car-load rates, and if abolished they will appeal to the Legislature.

By agreement between the Presidents of the Texas Express Company and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, the former will withdraw from and the latter will extend its service over the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, taking effect Oct. 1.

G. E. Knight & Co. of Milwaukee have received the contract from the Wisconsin Central Company to construct their telegraph from Schleisingerville to Chicago, a distance of 170 miles. Work will be commenced immediately. The construction will cost about $200 per mile.

Mr. J. M. Davis, late chief clerk in the general freight department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of that company for the La Crosse & Northern Division. Mr. George Schroeder, for some time past private secretary to the General Freight Agent of the company, has been appointed chief clerk of the general freight department in place of Mr. Davis.

Since the organization of the railroad company for the construction of the road from Fort Scott, Kas., to Bismarck, Dak., a secret meeting of local capitalists has been held at the latter place and it is learned they decided to take steps toward securing the right of way for the road between Bismarck and Fort Buford. The road is a very feasible one, and will traverse one of the richest sections of the Northwest. It is believed by those in a position to know that there will be at least three more railroads to Bismarck in less than two years.

LAKE MARINE.

Vessel Capacity Was in Active Demand and Freights Were a Shade Higher.

The Improvement Likely to Continue if the Market Is Not Overstocked with Tonnage.

Trouble in Navigating Wisconsin Rivers—Bodies Washed Ashore—General Nautical Events.

Shippers continued to want vessel-room yesterday, and all the available tonnage on the market secured cargoes. Freights advanced another fraction and were quoted strong on a basis of 1¾ cents for corn to Buffalo. The steam-barge Alcona and consort Alta were chartered for 103,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at that rate. The schr James Mowatt was placed for 38,000 bushels of flaxseed to the same port at 2 cents. The prop Delaware takes 60,000 bushels of corn to Erie and the schr Pewaukee 21,000 bushels of corn to Sarnia. The latter receives 1¼ cents. No other charters were made public, but it was rumored that several vessels, not yet ready, had been provided for. The outlook for next week is rather favorable for lake freights. There is but a limited supply of vessels in port and the up-bound fleet is not large. If the demand holds out the improvement in rates will in all probability continue. Carriers feel a little encouraged, but are afraid that non-resident vessel-owners who do not fully understand the situation will order their surplus tonnage here and overstock the market. It is by no means certain that the slight advantage gained so far will be permanent. It resulted almost entirely from the reorganized tariff on all-rail freights, and as the railroads are not bound to live up to their verbal agreement rail rates are liable to go to pieces again at almost any instant. In fact, many well-informed persons predict that the railroads will not hold together two weeks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The market for coal freights continued easy at unchanged quotations. The charters included the stmr Onoko, to arrive, for Chicago, at 50 cents; schrs F. B. Gardner and G. G. Houghton, for Milwaukee, at 50 cents; stmr Alpena and consort Wenona, for Marquette, at 50 cents. Canal freights were also steady, with slow shipments. The ruling rates were 3⅝ cents on wheat and 3⅛ cents on corn to New York. It was reported that some grain had been contracted for shipment next week at 4 cents.

The elevator situation was easy. Grain receipts by lake were very light, and all vessels were readily cared for. Work was continued for getting ready the Brown and Lyon houses. The Brown could perhaps be put in operation tomorrow if necessary, and the Lyon will be in shape by Monday.

There has for weeks been much talk of laying up vessels by the end of September, owing to the great depression in lake freights, for the purpose of saving 30 per cent of insurance premium rebated for October and November. It appears, however, that the number of such cancellations is very small. The pool underwriters, who have taken most of the risks on vessels engaged in the lake traffic, up to last night had received notice of only eleven cancellations for the months named. In these were included the stmr Chicora, which runs only in the passenger season between Niagara and Toronto, the Buffalo Harbor tug B. F. Bruce, and the Canadian prop Prussia, which was burned on Lake Superior a couple of weeks ago. The other eight concerned vessels are properly regarded as lake carriers, these being the schrs H. C. Richards, Nellie Reddington, F. A. Georger, J. B. Merrill, Porter, Joseph Paige, and D. S. Austin, and steam-barge H. S. Pickands. Further notifications are expected in the next day or two, but it is safe to say that there will not be many more.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Lake freights are active, and indications are favorable for greater improvements. Charters—Iron Age and San Diego, ore, Ashland to South Chicago, at $1.16; schr Monguagon, pig-iron, St. Ignace to Detroit, at 60 cents, free in and out; Don M. Dickinson and tow, lumber, Thompson, Mich., to Detroit, at 35 cents over the Bay City rate; Isaac May, lumber, Serpent River to Tonawanda, at $1.65; schr N. C. West, coal, Toledo to Detroit, at 25 cents; schr Dauntless, lumber, Kingsville to Tonawanda, at $1.50; Iron Duke and Iron Cliff, ore, Marquette to Detroit, on contract; Iron Chief and Iron State, coal, Toledo to Marquette, on contract; same boats, ore, Marquette to Detroit, on contract.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—In the market for freights today there was only a light inquiry for tonnage at former rates—65 cents on ore from Escanaba, 90 cents from Marquette, 50 cents on coal to Milwaukee, 55 cents on coal to Chicago, and 40 cents for coal to Lake Superior ports. Any variation from these figures or engagements on private terms are understood to be at an advance. Charters reported were the prop Folsom, ore, Escanaba to Sandusky, at 65 cents; schr Pelican, coal, Toledo to Milwaukee, at 50 cents; schr Thomas Howland, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, on private terms. The schr M. E. Tremble is understood to have got away from Ashtabula today with her cargo of coal for Chicago.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Charters reported today were the schr John Magee, wheat to Ogdensburg, at 4 cents; schrs J. R. Benson and St. Peter, wheat to Buffalo, at 1½ cents.

GENERAL NEWS.

The tug F. S. Butler, which has been laid up for the season, will have her machinery taken out, and she will then be towed to Saugatuck to be rebuilt.

Wednesday a body was found eight miles north of Racine. It is dressed in black trousers, calico shirt, and buttoned shoes. The remains have been in the water for a long time, and the features would be unrecognizable. The hair on the head and face is entirely gone. It is thought that the body is that of one of the crew of the schr Advance, which was wrecked several weeks ago.

The schr Ellen Spry, which left Manistee yesterday, has a cargo of deal that is valued at $21,000. It will be transferred at Kingston to Quebec, and shipped from that port to England.

Capt. Robinson, Inspector of Boilers for the Buffalo district, has annulled the license of Chief-Engineer Robertson of the prop City of Cleveland, which blew out her water bottom on Lake Erie some time ago, and has refused to renew the license of Capt. Slyfield.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Opposition Tug Company today paid the advance demanded by the linemen and firemen, who struck on all the harbor tugs yesterday. The Independent Tug Company is running but one boat, and the Milwaukee Tug Company has filled the places of the strikers on several of its boats. The strikers appear determined that the men shall not work. Tonight, as the tug Hagerman was on her way to tow out the schr Silver Cloud, and while about passing under Broadway street bridge, she was stoned. Several heavy rocks were thrown aboard. One of them struck the Captain of the Silver Cloud on the shoulder, and so seriously injured him that he had to be carried aboard his vessel. The steward of the tug was also struck and so badly hurt that he had to be taken to the hospital. Other tugs were stoned later tonight, and another man is reported to have been seriously injured. The Milwaukee Tug Company will tomorrow offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the rioters.

The tug Leviathan today commenced work on the scow ashore in the bay. She is being raised with pontoons.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The schr F. W. Wheeler, sunk in Lake Superior, was insured for $16,500 in the hull pool. It is believed that is the total amount of her risks.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 2.—The stern wheeler Wilson, a boat that passed up the river recently bound for the Mississippi, has returned, as she was not able to pass down the Wisconsin River owing to the shallowness of the water. She will now go to Chicago and try getting down through the canal which leads into the Illinois River. The Laura May, Shipman's steam yacht, that passed up a short time after the Wilson, was also unable to run the Wisconsin, but the Captain of the Ellen Hardy, Mr. Parker, advised them that they could build scows under and get her through that way. They are now at Portage trying this experiment. If it works she will go down the Mississippi as intended. If it does not work they will have to return up the Fox and go some other way.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The body found near Kenosha was today identified as that of Capt. William Jones of the Racine Life-Saving Crew, drowned Sept. 22. It was brought to this city and buried this afternoon, the funeral being one of the largest ever held in Racine.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Schr City of Chicago, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Hammond's Bay, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr M. Ludwig, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Oak Leaf, Port Peninsula, cedar posts.
Schr Mystic Star, Charlotte, coal.
Schr White Star, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Sumatra, Erie, coal.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Muskegon, wood.
Schr J. Raber, Pine Lake, railway-ties.
Schr Belle Brown, Big River, telegraph poles.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop H. B. Perew, Leathamport, cedar posts.
Prop A. Booth, Escanaba, fish.
Prop A. Folsom, Two Harbors, iron-ore.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Sparta, Erie, coal.
Prop G. C. Markham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Monteagle, Charlotte, coal.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, South Haven, sundries.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, gravel.
Prop Tacoma, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Wissahickon, Erie, 6,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Midland, 21,510 bu corn.
Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 20,000 bu flaxseed and sundries.
Prop Onoko, Buffalo, 65,000 bu wheat.
Schr San Diego, Ashland, light.
Prop Iron Age, Ashland, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Buffalo, light.
Schr Erastus Corning, Erie, light.
Schr Emma Hutchinson, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr [illegible]
Schr Angus Smith, Kingston, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Hattie Wells, Sarnia, 33,943 bu corn.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Michigan City—Arrivals—Prop A. R. Colborn, schr America, from Manistee; props Tempest, from Muskegon; City of New York, from Port Sherman; T. W. Snook, from White Lake; G. P. Heath, from Ludington. Cleared—Props Colborn, City of New York, for Muskegon; Snook, Heath, for White Lake; Tempest, for Grand Haven; schr America, for Manistee. Weather warm and cloudy; wind light, from the east.

Milwaukee—The wind having gone to the southeast the wind-bound fleet got away. Arrivals—Steam-barge S. E. Sheldon and consort S. P. Ely, with coal. Sailed—Steam-barge Keystone and consorts J. G. Masten and M. J. Wilcox, for Escanaba; schrs Thomas Quayle and Negaunee, for Marquette.

Manistee—Arrived—Props Depere, F. & P. M. No. 1, Joys, Hilton, Chipman, N. Torrent, R. Ingersoll, R. A. Seymour, and M. Mills. Sailed—Props F. & P. M. No. 1, Depere, and M. Mills; schrs Brooklyn, and E. Spry.

South Chicago—Arrived—Stmr R. Holland, lumber; stmr Alcona, iron-ore; stmr Minnesota, iron-ore; schr Alta, iron-ore. Sailed—Stmr R. Holland, schr B. Calkins, schr Kate Darley, schr William H. Dunham, and stmr Minnesota.

Frankfort—Arrived—Prop Lawrence and schr Morning Star. Weather rainy, with light southwest wind.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared—Pros Wisconsin, Berrien, and schr Rosa Bell.

Muskegon—Cleared—Props Michael Groh, C. Hickocx, E. B. Thompson, Milwaukee, George Burnham, Ida M. Torrent, schrs J. Thompson, and City of Grand Rapids, for Chicago; prop J. C. Suit, for Michigan City.

Whitehall—Arrived and cleared—Prop R. C. Brittain; schr A. J. Covell. Weather cloudy; wind southwest, light.

Escanaba—Arrived Thursday—Props Progress, Corona, Henry Chisholm. Arrived Wednesday—Schr F. W. Gifford, coal-laden. Departed—Props Merrimac, Corona; schrs M. W. Page, Montana. Weather cloudy; wind south, fresh.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Arrived—Prop Boscobel, Prop J. C. Perrett with barges William Grandy, Mike Corry, D. L. Filer, and D. H. Martin; prop Favorite with barges T. J. Bronson, S. A. Wood, and Lone Star; prop P. Sawyer; tug Joseph Goldsmith with two scows; schr Tempest; stmr Corona. Cleared—Prop S. Neff. Wind southeast, fresh; foggy.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Port Huron—Down—Columbia and consort, 9 p. m.; E. K. Roberts, 11:20 p. m.; V. H. Ketchum and consort, 5 a. m.; City of Mount Clemens, 5:10 a. m.; River Queen and Niagara, 5:30 a. m.; Fountain City, 9 a. m.; Conestoga, 9:20 a. m.; Kittie M. Forbes, 2 a. m.; S. Moore, 2:20 p. m.; D. F. Rose and barges, 3 p. m. Up—Wales and barges, 7:40 p. m.; William Cowie and barges, 9 p. m.; Toledo, 10 p. m.; Moore and consort, 10 p. m.; Ira Chaffee, 11 p. m.; James P. Donaldson and consort, 3:30 a. m.; Alaska, 4:20 a. m.; India, 4:30 a. m.; Smith Moore, 5 a. m.; Hiawatha, Thomas P. Sheldon and consort, 5:30 a. m.; Jessie, Wawanosh, Bandora, 6 a. m.; P. H. Birckhead and barges, 7:30 a. m.; Republic and barges, 7:40 a. m.; N. Mills and barges, 11:20 a. m.; Marsin and Columbia, 2 p. m.; Oconto, 2:30 p. m.; H. J. Jewett, 3 p. m. Wind southeast.

Detroit—Up Wednesday—Republic and consorts, 8:30 p. m. Up Thursday—Iron Chief, and consort, 1 a. m.; H. J. Jewett, 7 a. m.; J. H. Devereux, 8:30 a. m.; schr H. W. Sage, 8:40 a. m.; Armenia and Boston, 1:10 p. m.; Winslow, 3:40 p. m.; Clarion, 4 p. m.; schr M. E. Tremble, 5 p. m. Down—Starucca, 8:30 a. m.; Colonial and consort, 10:30 a. m.; Nabant, 12:20 p. m.; Fountain City, 2 p. m.; V. H. Ketcham and Teutonia, 2:30 p. m.; Conestoga, 3:40 p. m.; Empire State, 4:30 p. m. Wind south, brisk; cloudy.

Mackinaw City—Down—Props Don M. Dickinson and consorts, 9:30 a. m.; Allegheny and consorts, 11 a. m.; Myles, 12 m.; Avon, 4 p. m. Up—Prop Juniata, 9 Wednesday night; schrs Parana, 11 a. m.; J. Boyce, 11:20 a. m.; Annie M. Peterson, 12 m.; props Chicago, 1 p. m.; Nevada, 4:30 p. m.; schr Newsboy, 5 p. m. Wind southeast, gentle.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—Prop S. J. Macey and consorts, 1 a. m.; prop Fred Mercur, 4:30 a. m.; prop Continental and consorts, 6:30 a. m.; prop Robert Wallace and consorts, 7 a. m.; prop Iron Duke and consort, 5 p. m. Up—Prop St. Paul, 8:20 a. m.; prop Idaho, 8:20 a. m.; prop Algoma, 12:20 p. m.; prop Sovereign, 12:20 p. m.; prop Oscar Townsend and consorts, 4:40 p. m. The schr Golden Age, bound down, has been aground in the canal since 10 o'clock Wednesday night. The water is low. Wind southeast, light; weather clear.

LAKE ERIE.

Buffalo—Arrivals—Props Oneida, Duluth, flour, etc.; S. Chamberlain, Duluth, wheat; schr John Martin, Duluth, wheat. Clearances—Props Nyack, Duluth, sundries; Montana, Chicago, sundries; Oneida, Duluth, sundries; Philadelphia, Chicago, 840 tons of coal, etc.; G. L. Colwell, Cheboygan, 100 tons coal; City of Rome, Duluth, 2,100 tons coal; Minneapolis, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; Russia, Superior, 1,000 tons coal; S. Chamberlain, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal; schrs Red Wing, Superior, 1,460 tons coal; Guido Pfister, Superior, 1,360 tons coal; J. D. Sawyer, Chicago, 1,200 tons coal; G. G. Houghton, Milwaukee, 680 tons coal.

Erie—Entered—Samuel J. Tilden, Cleveland, light; Prop E. B. Hale, Marquette, iron-ore; schr Annie Sherwood, corn, Chicago. Cleared—Prop Egyptian, Chicago, coal; M. F. Merrick, Escanaba, coal; schr S. J. Tilden, Escanaba, coal; schr Annie Sherwood, light. Passed—Props Philadelphia, Buffalo to Chicago; Nyack, Buffalo to Duluth; Lehigh, Chicago to Buffalo; Arizona, Duluth to Buffalo.

Cleveland—Arrived—Props Rochester and Nyack, Buffalo, merchandise; Oneida, Buffalo, merchandise; Wocoken, Erie, light; Chauncey Hurlbut, Ashtabula, light; J. R. Whiting, Toledo, coal; Cumberland, Ashland, ore; Atlantic, Mackinac, merchandise; schrs C. H. Johnson, Elk Rapids, pig-iron; Nelson Bloom and H. P. Baldwin, Ashtabula, light; R. B. Hayes, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Props Atlantic, Mackinac, merchandise; J. R. Whiting, Hancock, coal; Havana, Milwaukee, coal; Mackinaw, Alpena, coal and oil; Nyack, Duluth, merchandise; Oneida, Duluth, merchandise; Montmorency, Buffalo, light; Thomas H. Howland, Ashtabula, light; E. C. Roberts and Louis O'Neil, Chicago, light; Niagara, Duluth, coal. Wind southeast, fresh; weather clear.

Toledo—Arrived—Schr A. C. Keating, Detroit, light. Cleared—Schrs John Magee, Ogdensburg, wheat; E. P. Beals, Buffalo, wheat.

Ashtabula Harbor—Arrived—Schrs Harvey Bissel and Thomas Parsons, Escanaba, ore; Havana, Marquette, ore; Helvetia, Ashland, ore; Richard Winslow, Fairport, light. Cleared—Schrs Monticello, Toledo, light; M. E. Tremble, Chicago, coal; S. V. R. Watson and Guiding Star, Portage, coal; Plymouth, Lorain, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Marquette—Arrived—Props Jay Gould, Arctic, St. Louis, R. J. Hackett with William McGregor, J. H. Farwell with Rutter and Godfrey. Cleared—Schrs H. J. Webb and S. H. Kimball. Passed up—Gould, Arctic. Down—St. Louis. Wind northwest, fresh.

Hancock—Arrived—Barge Sawain with Maxwell, from Kelly Island. Wind northwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

Ashland—Arrived—Props City of Fremont, bound down; Badger State, bound for Duluth. The City of Duluth is loading with lumber here for Chicago.

LAKE HURON.

Cheboygan—Departed—Flora, Nashua, Miles, Pahlow. Arrived—David Wagstaff, Colorado, Knight Templar, Don M. Dickinson. Northwest wind, light; misty and thick.

Collingwood—Arrived—Stmr Francis Smith, Port Arthur, passengers and freight. Wind northwest.

Alpena—Arrived—Props Toledo, Handy Boy, Garden City and consort, Westford and consort. Cleared—Smith & Post, and Homer, for Chicago; prop Toledo, for Green Bay; Mackinac, for Detroit. Wind southeast, fresh.

WELLAND CANAL.

Port Colborne—Down—Schrs Oliver Mitchell, Chicago to Belleville, corn; Jennie Matthews, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Up—None. Wind southwest, light.

Port Dalhousie—Up—Stmr Abercorn, Oswego to Saginaw City, coal. Down—Schrs M. A. Muir, Manistee to Kingston, lumber; W. P. Taylor, Toledo to Kingston, timber; stmrs Wilson and barges, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; Vanallen, Toledo to Kingston, coal. Weather fine; calm.

DAVENPORT'S NAME.

WHERE THE HONOR OF CHRISTENING A THRIVING IOWA TOWN BELONGS.

In reference to the statement recently published in THE TRIBUNE that Davenport, Ia., was named after the father of Ira Davenhort, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, because the elder Davenport was a large landholder in that neighborhood in the early days of the State, the Davenport *Democrat* has this to say:

As this city is the only "Town of Davenport" in Iowa, the reference must be to this place. Here arises a query in connection with the name given this city by Maj. William Gordon (United States engineer who made the survey and plat), Antonie Leclaire, Col. George Davenport, Maj. Thomas Smith, Alex. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, and Phillip Hambaugh, who purchased part of the LeClaire reserve in the fall of 1835 upon which to lay out a town. Wilkie's "Davenport Past and Present," printed in 1858, says that "the proprietors agreed to name it Davenport, in honor of their friend Mr. Davenport"—meaning Col. George Davenport, who had then lived on Rock Island for seventeen years.

But, then, the origin of the name is denied by Dr. E. S. Barrows, Capt. W. L. Clark, Levi Davis, and other old settlers, who declare that the town was named after Lieut.-Col. William Davenport, First Infantry, U. S. A., who was in command of the troops in Fort Armstrong on the island from June 1, 1833, to May 4, 1836. The garrison comprised companies G and K of the Colonel's regiment. Col. Davenport was immensely popular with the settlers on both sides of the river. In fact, one of the gentlemen above named states that Mr. George Davenport told him that the City of Davenport was named after Col. William Davenport, and not after himself. And this Col. William Davenport was a brother of Ira L. Davenport, the father of the Republican candidate for Governor of New York. Here is the origin of THE TRIBUNE'S statement. If the statement of the old settlers named above be correct, this city was named after Ira L. Davenport's uncle—not after his father. But it is not known that either father or uncle ever invested in Iowa lands in this region.

WORN HIS FINGERS OFF.

A Baltimore negro has literally worn two fingers off in many years of shoveling coal. The case is reported by a physician as a curiosity. There is no apparent disease and no inconvenience.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current.* Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send Stamp for pamphlet.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.

Barlow, Wilson & Rankin's
Mammoth Minstrels.

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
[illegible]

THE P. COX SHOE M'F'G CO.,

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Honest SHOES Specially Adapted to the Requirements of the Feet. Neatly Fitting Shoes for Ladies, and the Celebrated

ANKLE SUPPORT SHOE
FOR CHILDREN.

These Shoes are Specially Recommended by Physicians as Being the Best Known Means for Properly Shaping the Child's Foot and Preventing All Feet Trobles. In Purchasing Shoes Insist on Having the

P. COX SHOE,
—FOR—

LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

SKIN AND BLOOD

Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula Cured by Cuticura.

Hundreds of letters in our possession, copies of which may be had by return of mail, repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

COVERED WITH SALT RHEUM.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and, in fact, died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. J. W. ADAMS.
NEWARK, O.

HEAD, FACE, AND BODY RAW.

I commenced to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES last July. My head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful.
DECATUR, Mich. MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.

ECZEMA FROM HEAD TO FEET.

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of 12 years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to Pain and Inflammation, banishing Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains as by magic. At druggists. 25c.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, $1.00.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Munroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

HOW'S YOUR RHEUMATIZ? is a question that appeals to every tortured victim of Rheumatism, who finds the ordinary plasters and liniments powerless to relieve him. To such the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is an elegant and never-failing source of relief, banishing rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp, and nervous pains as by magic. New, original, speedy, safe. At druggists, 25c.; five for one dollar, mailed free. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Grand Ladies' Matinee Today, 2:30.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GOODWIN OPERA COMPANY
IN THE JAPANESE OPERA,
THE MIKADO.
STANDING ROOM ONLY AT 8!
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
POPULAR PRICES.
Seats reserved two weeks in advance.
Order carriages for 10:30.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Madison, near Halsted.
THE ORIENTAL SWORD VIVISECTION,
IRISH GIANT FAMILY,
Lon's Trick Dog Circus and Specialty Co.
We want (50) handsome men for our great Dude Show, commencing Monday, Oct. 5, at West Side Dime Museum.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark, near Madison.
BELLE MOODY, the Human Billiard Ball.
The African Horned Man and Performing Alligators.
J. W. Kelly's Great Combination.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN......Lessee and Manager
FINAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Only Two Nights More, Tonight and Tomorrow (Sunday) Night, of the Funniest People and the Funniest Play on Earth,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
and E. E. Kidder's Farce-Comedy,
3 OF A KIND.
Next Week, beginning Monday,
ROBSON AND CRANE
In Their Grand Production of Shakspeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
EDWIN THORNE
In the Thrilling Melodrama,
HEARTS AND HANDCUFFS.
See the Great Flower Market Scene! See the Moonlit River Scene! See the Illuminated Garden Scene!
Matinee today at 2—prices $1 to 25c.
Sunday, Oct. 4—HENRY LEE in "THE DON."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of......J. M. HILL
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
Matinee at 2. Evening at 8.
The Realistic Military Drama,
FOR A BROTHER'S LIFE,
by Mr. C. T. Dazey.
Sunday, Oct. 4, Lester & Allen's Minstrels, embracing the champion of the world, JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., near Randolph.
Prices 10, 20, [illegible]
RICHARDSON'S COMEDY CO.
Supporting PHIL I. GRENIER and JULIA BLAKE in
[illegible]

CHICAGO BALL PARK,
Corner West Congress and Loomis-sts.

BASE-BALL.

THE LAST GAME OF THE SERIES.

New York vs. Chicago.

Saturday, Oct. 3—3 o'cl'k sharp.
Excursion Rates on all Railroads.

Game Commences Promptly at 3 o'clock; Gates open at 1:30.
Take Van Buren, Madison, and Ogden-av. cars.
Admission, 50c, with Reserved Seat, 75c.
Carriages Not Admitted.

NOTICE.—Should rain prevent Game No. 82, scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 3, being commenced, that game will be played off Monday, Oct. 5. Tickets bought for that game will be good for Monday.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT
SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.
CLAYTON'S, 121 Clark-st.
MEYER'S, 260 Clark-st.
COCHRANE'S, 447 West Madison-st.
And at the Grounds.

PANORAMA.

The Battle of Shiloh,

A Truthful and Realistic Representation of the Most Desperately-Fought Battle of the Rebellion.

Gen. Grant's First Great Victory.

The terrible fight is depicted in a most thrilling manner, showing Gens. Grant, Buell, McPherson, Prentiss, Hurlbut, W. H. L. Wallace, Dickey, Rawlins, Webster, and many others, together with thousands of private soldiers.

The greatest military men of the Nation, the press and the public, proclaim this the most perfect portrayal of a battle in the world.

GEN. PRENTISS
Tells the story of the fight every Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Michigan-av., Opposite Exposition.
Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

BATTLE OF
Gettysburg!
The Climax of Our Late War of the Rebellion.

Pronounced not only by the entire press, but by all the leading military authorities as being the ONLY PERFECT AND TRUE PRODUCTION OF ANY BATTLE.

A pleasant Cable-Car ride will take you to the doors of this monster Panorama, located on Wabash-av. (Panorama-place), where hourly lectures will be delivered by veterans who have participated in this most heroic of all fights.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
See It and You Will Be Amazed.

INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO
Now fully complete in all departments.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
In the Art Annex a Great Painting by Dannat, entitled "A QUARTETTE."
One Full Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, assisted by the world-renowned Trombone Solo Artist, Mr. Frederick Innes.
Admission—Adults, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL MATINEE! LAST NIGHT!
Of the Incomparable
LOTTA,
And Last Performances of Lotta's Greatest Success
MLLE. NITOUCHE.
Lotta in three characters.
A Young French Lady.
A Japanese Princess.
A Drummer Boy.
Secure seats early and avoid the crowd at the ticket office.
Next Week—JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE. Reserved Seats now on sale.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
This afternoon at 2, night at 8. 1,800 people shouted themselves hoarse last night testifying their appreciation of THE WORLD. Grand acting, soul-thrilling scenic effects, marvelous raft scene, alone on the boundless deep." Water, water all around, and not a drop to drink."
Monday—"THE DIAMOND BROKER."

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum & Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
GIANTESS AND GIANT BABE,
Musical Albino, Hirsute Queen, etc. Five-Story Museum. Sparkling Stage Shows hourly.
10 CENTS—TO ALL INCLUDING A SEAT—10 CENTS
Opera Chairs 5 cents extra.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, LAWRENCE MARSTON and Miss LILLIAN DUNSTAN in the great play,
A WIFE'S HONOR,
With a strong cast. 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next Week—J. B. POLK in "Mixed Pickles."

STANDARD THEATRE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Bartley Campbell's great Spectacular Drama,
SIBERIA.
Matinee Saturday.
Commencing Sunday Matinee, Oct. 4—Dan'l Sully's CAPITAL PRIZE.

LAST CHANCE TO SEE
The Famous Panorama,
SIEGE OF PARIS.
Painting will be removed Oct. 5th.
Cable cars to Wabash-av. and Panorama Place.
Open daily and Sunday, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Matinee Today. Curtain at 2.
"SATAN'S JUDGMENT."
Next Week—McDowell Comedy Co. in "Wedding Bells."

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sept. 28—ONE WEEK—Three Distinct Shows.
MILITARY CO. 20 Zouaves. | KENTUCK CO. Sensation'l Play. | SPECIALTY CO. Great Olio.
GRENIER'S ALCAZAR THEATRE.
Bohemian Girl—Amy Gordon & Co.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
POSITIVELY THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS!
Ladies' and Children's Special Matinee This Afternoon.

Base-Ball.
[illegible]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

David McWilliams, Dwight, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Rev. F. Gardner Jr., Sioux Falls, Dak., and Theodore A. Bird, Philadelphia, are at the Leland.

Gen. J. W. Singleton, Quincy, Ill.; J. F. Joy, Detroit; and Dr. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

Judge I. W. Deane, Aspen, Colo.; Gov. A. H. Colquitt, Georgia; H. W. Lambuton, Winona, Minn.; Dr. W. H. Kimball, Minneapolis; and W. P. Warren, Troy, N. Y., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Van Buren street depot, was illuminated with electric lights last evening for the first time.

La Librarie Francaise, No. 77 State street, sends to THE TRIBUNE late numbers of *La Vie Parisienne, La Caricature, La Republique Illustree, La France, Le Soleil, Gil Blas*, and *Le Figaro*.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter stated yesterday that the putting on record of a lease by him to Mr. Cherry would not put an end to his efforts to get possession of the property occupied by Schlesinger & Mayer, and the suits would consequently go on.

T. G. Reid, who lives on Seventy-sixth street, was knocked down by a grip-car on State street, between Randolph and Washington streets, and dragged several yards. He was picked up unconscious, and had several bad wounds about the head, but he will recover.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 65°; 9 a. m., 66°; 10 a. m., 66°; 11 a. m., 66°; 12 m., 67°; 1 p. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 66°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.42; 6 p. m., 29.29.

George Ellison was back in the oats crowd on 'Change yesterday after a protracted absence. C. E. Hill returned from his summer vacation. C. Lithgow was there after an absence of two or three years, and the first thing he did was to sell pork short, unmindful of the fact that it is already what Abel Mugridge did not mean for to be—"low."

A dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday stated that parties there were trying to get control of the *Current*. Mr. Davis, the assignee, said to a TRIBUNE reporter that a representative of the Cincinnati *Graphic* has applied to him for a schedule of the property of the *Current* and been referred to the files of the court. No offer had been made.

The Western Chair Manufacturers' Association, in session at the Tremont yesterday, made a slight revision of the price-list and adjourned until January. The terms of credit were not amended, sixty days being allowed on sales. Trade was reported fair by the eighteen factories represented at the meeting, and it was said not much difficulty was experienced in selling their productions at their full running capacity.

Albert Becker, the teamster charged with criminal carelessness, was held to appear Oct. 12 in bonds of $1,000. Thursday evening, while driving rapidly down Hubbard street, near May, he ran over Eddie Olson, a little boy who was crossing the street. As soon as he saw the accident Becker put the whip to his horses and attempted to escape. He was followed and caught by Mr. M. C. Johnson and given into the hands of the police.

The Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Hecker Regiment," after its first Colonel, will hold a reunion next Thursday evening in the dining-room of the North Side Turner-Hall. An invitation has been extended to the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club to join with the regiment on that occasion. The two regiments were brigaded together at one time and have always held pleasant social relations with each other.

A preliminary meeting of the Chicago Navy Association was held last evening at No. 89 Clark street. Representatives from eight local rowing clubs and the Canoe Club were present. Many plans were discussed tending to the formation of a central committee, chosen from all the branches of the organization to have charge of the regattas and drills, and to decide all disputed questions. The association comes together again next Tuesday to shape a constitution and elect officers.

G. W. Burnell, a West Side milkman, made several fruitless attempts to collect a milk-bill of $1 from his customer, Robert Haentz, a teacher living at No. 623 West Adams street. Exasperated by his failure to squeeze the money from the milk-loving pedagog, Burnell, it is said, went to the school-house and took the schoolmaster's bell. For this he was fined $15 Sept. 26 before Justice C. J. White. Today Burnell will commence a civil suit to collect the $1 milk-bill from teacher Haentz.

The International Typographical Union have adopted and framed a series of resolutions which are shortly to be presented to George W. Childs of Philadelphia for numerous courtesies extended the craft during the convention in New York last June. The resolutions are printed on lavender satin, and the frame is an elaborate and handsome piece of work. In the centre is a miniature copy of the *Ledger*, reduced to one-eighth its size, printed on white satin. The resolutions are on exhibition at Knight & Leonard's, No. 105 Madison street.

William Davis, a youth of 19 years, who says he lived on Desplaines street, is under bonds of $800 to appear before the Criminal Court for burglary. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Alfred Walser, a butcher at No. 91 Van Buren street, awoke to find Davis in his room. He drew a revolver from under his pillow, but the intruder jumped through the window to the street. Walser gave chase and captured his man in an alleyway. He dragged him back to his butcher-shop and locked him up in the ice-chest, where he remained until an officer arrived. Davis said he was drunk and thought he was in his own room, but Justice Meech didn't believe the story.

The Desplaines street police were ordered to arrest all women found in concert saloons Thursday night, and twenty-one prisoners brought in as a result were arraigned before Justice White yesterday morning. Eighteen of them took a change of venue to Justice Woodman. Justice White discharged the three who remained, as they were simply charged with being disorderly and the evidence showed they had been sober and quiet. He notified the officers that the women had a perfect right to be in the saloons if they wanted to and should not be arrested unless they misconducted themselves. If the officers were anxious to prosecute the women they should secure vagrancy-warrants for them.

A double inquest was held yesterday on the bodies of John McKillop and William Foster, the young men who were killed by the fall of a freight elevator a distance of ninety feet in the Leland Hotel. Warren F. Leland testified that the young men violated the rule of the house forbidding any one to run the elevator unless permitted to do so by himself or the chief clerk, Charles W. Squires. He said also that the stairs were wide enough to allow the wardrobe to be carried up by hand and that the elevator could have been stopped at any point in its descent by persons understanding it. Chief Clerk Squires and Head Porter William Crowley verified what Mr. Leland said and the jury found a verdict of death caused by the negligence of the victims.

The German Relief and Aid Society met yesterday. The following is a synopsis of the agent's report for the last month: Last month there were but 5,096 immigrants brought to this city by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Grand Trunk Railroads, of whom 2,121 remained here, while the greater part went farther on to the Northwest. Of those who preferred to make Chicago their homes one-fourth were Germans, one-fourth of English descent, and one-fourth Scandinavians; the remainder were Italians, Bohemians, a few Russians and Frenchmen. One hundred and ninety employers called at our office to hire male or female help, while 210 persons got employment through our agency. There were seventeen families, with sixty children, and thirteen single persons who received relief. Baggage was recovered in three cases. Membership has been extended to the following persons: Messrs. Theo. Karls, J. B. Schneider, Ludwig Stein, Adam Ochs, and Jacob Gastel.

YOUNG ISAAC KLINE.

Isaac W. Kline, the young man who was accused of obtaining money and favors under false pretenses by means of a rubber stamp bearing the name of "C. H. Williams, Treasurer Grand Opera-House, Chicago," was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 by Justice Meech yesterday. "You're a young man, the son of wealthy parents, and could have followed an honorable profession," said the Justice in passing sentence, "but you preferred to live by dishonest schemes, and I must hold you responsible for your perversity." The managers of the Opera-House, where Kline was formerly employed, evince a determination to prosecute the young man for thefts he is said to have committed before his last escapade.

THE INSURANCE MEN.

A general meeting of underwriters was held at the association rooms yesterday afternoon. The committee having charge of the case to test the validity of the 2 per cent tax on gross incomes reported that the Supreme Court has decided that the statute was repealed, and was directed to take steps to get back the money paid by agents under protest. The committee, which consists of Judge Cary, George F. Bissell, and R. J. Smith, was authorized to appear before or communicate with the Revenue Commission for the purpose of equalizing the taxes of insurance companies in the State.

The Board of Underwriters will meet today to take steps to continue the insurance patrol for the coming year. Two of the members, C. C. Case and R. S. Critchell & Co., have refused to pay their assessment for the purpose and some action may be taken regarding them.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Sunday, Oct. 4, will be a memorable day in the history of Bethany Church. The new church edifice, completed and furnished, will be formally dedicated and the auditorium opened for the first time. In the morning, at 10:30 o'clock, the Sunday-school will hold a special service, and addresses are expected from the Rev. H. D. Wiard, the Rev. H. S. Harrison, and others.

The dedication services will be held in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin of the First Congregational Church; dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Noble of the Union Park Congregational Church. Dr. Little of the New England Congregational Church will also have a part. There will be a historical sketch by the pastor, the Rev. C. C. Cragin; a report by the Treasurer of the building fund, Dr. Hall; and music by the choir and congregation. In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Dr. Little is expected to preach.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

At the monthly meeting of the Presbyterian Woman's Board of Missions yesterday morning letters were read from Miss Neilson of Petchaburie, Siam, who described the methods and doings of the native teachers and pupils, and gave an account of the visit of the Prime Minister to her school; and from Mrs. Van Hook of Tabiz, Persia, who gave an interesting description of the jubilee services held at Oroomich at the completion of fifty years of missionary work there.

The Woman's Congregational Board of Missions met yesterday morning at their rooms in the Dore Block, Mrs. D. F. Graves presiding. "Christian Hope" was the subject considered, and the meeting was one of more than usual interest. News of the work being done in the different Western States was received, and was full of encouragement. Among the strangers present was Mrs. Titus Coan, until recently a missionary in the Sandwich Islands.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

The Rev. F. M. Bristol closes his three years at Trinity M. E. Church Sunday, and it is expected that the Rock River Conference, which meets at Elgin next week, will send him to Grace Church. He will be succeeded by the Rev. John Alabaster of Indianapolis. Last night a farewell reception was held at the church, about 400 of the congregation being present. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Myron A. Pearce, Dr. Joshua Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Lombard, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waughop, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Grannis, the Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Truesdell, Alex. H. Revell, O. H. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham, Prof. and Mrs. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roe. Mr. E. A. Wheeler read a paper showing the growth of the church under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Bristol, the increase in membership being 350, and Mr. J. W. Waughop bade him farewell for the people, and expressed the hope that the relationship would be renewed when circumstances admitted it. There were also a musical program and a supper.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE ANTHONY'S WORK.

During the September term Judge Anthony sentenced from his branch of the Criminal Court eighteen prisoners to the penitentiary, five to the County Jail, six to the House of Correction, and three to the Reform School.

A TWENTY-YEAR STRETCH.

Judge Anthony yesterday sentenced Edwin Howard to twenty years in the penitentiary for breaking into the house of Martin Meehrhoffer the night of Aug. 5 last. Howard's conviction was based on the Habitual Criminals act. Michael Shaughnessey was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for robbing Walter R. Tripp, a stock-dealer, of a roll of money on the street.

ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

The trial of Isaac Robinson on the charge of conspiracy against the Western Electric Company was resumed before Judge Shepard yesterday and further testimony was taken. Henry Parsons, the Western Electric Company's weighmaster who was brought back from Canada, testified that before he fled he received $50 in Forrest & May's office in the presence of Forrest, May, and Robinson as an inducement to go to Canada, and while in her Majesty's dominions he received by way of the American Express Company's service an additional $35 in answer to letters he sent to Forrest and Robinson asking for the money. This testimony, at Mr. Forrest's request, was afterward stricken from the record. Otto Althamar, weighmaster at Crane Brothers' manufacturing establishment, testified that Robinson offered to give him $5 to falsify the weights to the extent of 1,000 pounds one day when Robinson was purchasing a bill of goods of his employers. It is said Robinson's name when he was a citizen of Russia was Robisonsky. The trial will be resumed Monday.

Yesterday the grand jury indicted Charles McCarthy for the murder of his father, Jeremiah McCarthy, at No. 60 Milton avenue, Sept. 28.

IT IS SHAMEFUL

THAT THE SPACE BETWEEN THE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS SHOULD BE SO FILTHY.

The area between the County-Building and City-Hall is an eyesore and a disgrace. Since the two buildings have been completed not a shovel or pick has been used to remove the débris which accumulated while the buildings were being put up. The wide area, from all appearances, is a dumping-ground for all sorts of filth, and great heaps of trash have been lying where they were left by workmen over four years ago. Tin cans, fragments of stone, decayed fruit, broken bottles, manure, and other filth are combined in a disgusting mass on either side of the rotunda between the two buildings. On a rainy day the condition of affairs is simply horrible. For less than $2,000 this eye-sore could have been long since constructed into an ornament to the business part of the city by sodding the ground on either side of the rotunda, putting a fountain in each of them, and erecting an iron fence between the buildings on the Randolph and Washington street sides. As it is the space is taken up by street "fakers" and waffle-bakers of all sorts, who, besides paying no rent for their ground privelege, daily add to the masses of refuse referred to, while traveling hucksters use the vacant space for hitching-places for their old "plugs" of horses. It is about time that this matter was looked into.

THEY DON'T WANT OFFICE.

THEY SIMPLY MAKE A "FRIENDLY CALL"—BUT THE APPLICATIONS ON FILE VISIBLY INCREASE.

No appointments were made yesterday by any of the new officials in the Government Building. They seem to have all agreed that they ought to acquaint themselves with the routine affairs before they proceed to make changes. Mr. Seeberger declined to appoint even a messenger for the present. The building was filled with callers all day, mostly of the rank and file. According to their own assertions, there were no officeseekers among them, not even any who had axes to grind. They simply called to pay their respects. Such calls continue to increase the number of application papers on file, just the same as though they came for that purpose. The average of those who have thus far presented themselves claim to be workers. Some are well-known officeseekers who have presented themselves to the several heads of departments regularly every four years since they were boys. They now appear in the seedy garb of the meek and needy mugwump. Several of the bosses came in high hats and fine clothes to establish friendly relations with the new men. Collector Seeberger received the greatest number of callers, but neither Mr. Stone nor Mrs. Mulligan was slighted. Miss Sweet sent and had all her personal effects, which included an easy rocking-chair, removed from the Pension Office.

James T. Healy said to a reporter that he had received no official notice of his appointment, but he had made up his mind to accept the office. He said he would uphold civil-service reform principles.

WANT A CHANGE.

A number of cigar importers doing business in Chicago yesterday forwarded a petition through Collector Seeberger to Secretary Manning asking that the customs stamps may be placed upon their goods in Chicago with date of arrival here instead of that of New York. They assert the belief that it was the intention of Congress in framing the Immediate Transportation bill to afford to the importers of the interior the same rights enjoyed by their brethren of the seaport cities. If goods were stamped in Chicago the fact that they were a direct importation would be more apparent, and there would then be no suspicion that they had been purchased of a New York importer. Mr. Seeberger said he would cheerfully recommend the change.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

READY TO BE REMOVED INTO THE CITY-HALL QUARTERS.

Librarian Poole of the Public Library has sent a letter to Ald. Mahony, Chairman of the Council Committee on Buildings, requesting him to set a time when a committee of the Library Board may appear and effect the final arrangements for the transfer of the library from its quarters on Dearborn street to the City-Hall Building. Mr. Poole said yesterday that he had received no reply. He said there were urgent reasons why the library should be removed at once, one of the first being the great risk of its destruction by fire. More room was needed, and this could be furnished in the proposed quarters on the fourth floor of the new City-Hall Building. Another great advantage would be afforded the public in the new quarters in the use of the elevators, which he thought absolutely essential.

Mr. Poole says the present quarters are overcrowded already, many valuable books being in consequence stored in out-of-the-way corners for want of a place to put them. On the fourth floor of the present library building on Dearborn street there are a newspaper reading-room containing 3,292 square feet, a periodical reading-room with 2,307 square feet, and a room for patent books and documents containing 2,503 square feet. The next floor below gives to the library proper the same space, making in all 16,324 square feet. The space in the new City-Hall building available for library purposes amounts to 20,653 square feet, all told. The large hall, 81.9x96.6 feet, affords 7,889 square feet for the uses of the library proper. Besides this there is a reference-room with 1,853 square feet, a large reading-room containing 3,229 square feet, with several smaller rooms for the uses of the Library Board meetings, making a total on this floor of 17,549, and 3,104 square feet for the large room in the entresol. This would be more space than is needed at present, but the library would require it all in four years, as it increases at the rate of 10,000 volumes a year.

The City-Hall is not to be considered as the final home of the library. The proposed quarters are to serve, according to Mr. Poole's idea, until the Dearborn Park building shall have been constructed. It will cost $20,000 to fit up the rooms in the City-Hall, and the city will probably furnish the money and wait until the Library Board can return it.

THE CITY DOMAIN.

WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

Commissioner Cregier examined the Washington street tunnel yesterday to see if some plan could not be devised to stop the dripping into the roadways. The only effectual way, he said, was to build a cofferdam and coat the outside, but he thought he could get up something to catch the water and carry it off, and thus keep the roadways comparatively dry.

The Council Finance Committee yesterday had a long talk about this tunnel. It will take $70,000 to make the needed repairs and $430,000 to extend the approaches to Fifth avenue and Jefferson streets, but no money is available for either purpose. It was suggested that by allowing the West Side Street-Car Company to use the tunnel, which it could do if the approaches were extended as proposed, it might pay a part of the expense. The company, however, has said nothing on the subject. The matter will be further considered Friday.

COMPLAINING SALOONKEEPERS.

A delegation of West Side concert-saloon keepers called on Mayor Harrison and complained about their "unjust treatment" by the arrest of prostitutes in their places. They were sent to Superintendent Doyle, who referred them to Capt. Bonfield. Mayor Harrison says an honest effort is making to stop street-walking, but it is impossible to do it as the girls take a change of venue to a regular Justice and are let off with such small fines that arresting them has no effect.

NOTES.

The Special Committee on Drainage and Water Supply will meet again this afternoon.

City-Attorney Washburne had a talk yesterday with Bailiff Flynn of the Armory Court about his September report on judgments, and he promised to make it today. Flynn claims to have collected only $60 last month. The mandamus proceeding against Peter Hansbrough of the North Side Court comes up before Judge Anthony Monday. As far as can be ascertained, Hansbrugh has done nothing toward making a report; so he is liable to get into trouble.

MARGARET BROWN'S STORY.

THE ARMORY MATRON SAYS THE REFLECTIONS CAST UPON IT BY THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS MANAGEMENT ARE UNJUST.

The managers of the Home for the Friendless published a card in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE casting reflections on the story of Margaret Brown, whose tale of want and suffering was printed to show the difficulties encountered by young women strangers in seeking for work in Chicago. In the card it was stated that the woman in question was not refused shelter, but was cared for from Sept. 17 to Sept. 19, when she was discharged at her own request. The matron at the armory says Miss Brown was in the home less than an hour; that, after receiving many rebuffs, and in a starving condition, Miss Brown appeared at the armory Sept. 17, and that night was taken to a private house on West Lake street, and Sept. 18 she found work with a friend on West Washington street.

"The truth of the matter is," said the Matron, "there is no place in Chicago for homeless girls; they are sent from pillar to post and no one will receive them. Many a young woman has tramped the streets of Chicago all day long in an honest effort to secure work, and, unsuccessful, has found a roof to shelter her on Fourth avenue. I know, because I meet them every day in this station. Charities should not be misdirected."

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING—MR. PAXTON'S REPORT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards was held yesterday at the office the league, H. W. Rogers, in the absence of the President, in the chair. Andrew Paxton, general agent, presented his monthly report, which showed that during September 177 charges had been prosecuted against 110 offending saloonkeepers for selling liquor to minors and drunkards and allowing minors to play games in their saloons. They were disposed of as follows: Fined by Justices, 101; held to Criminal Court, 10; non-suits taken, 12; continued, 54. Two cases have been tried in the Criminal Court, J. H. Driscoll, corner of Hastings street and Blue Island avenue, being charged with selling liquor to a drunkard, was found guilty and fined $100 and confined in the County Jail twenty days by Judge Anthony. Joseph Van Cura, No. 2900 Dashiel street, charged with selling liquor to a drunkard, was found guilty and fined $25 and costs by Judge Shepard.

Mr. Paxton called the attention of the committee to the fact that a very large number of houses of prostitution and assignation are being run as licensed saloons, and notwithstanding protests have been entered against licenses being granted it is done. He stated that he would prepare a list of the worst of these places, and suggested that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and demand that their licenses be revoked. Mr. Paxton stated that since the last meeting he had visited Taylorville, Ill., where he addressed a large meeting and organized a citizens' league. He also visited St. Louis and consulted with some of the prominent citizens in reference to league work. He called upon the city collector, and learned from him that the high license bill would reduce the number of saloons in St. Louis by about 300. At Marissa, Ill., he addressed two mass-meetings and organized a citizens' league. He is in receipt of a number of invitations to visit other parts of the country, which he will accept as soon as possible, and the indications are that in a short time every prominent town and city in the country will have a well-organized and successful league of this character.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

SOME POINTS ON THE ORDER WHICH IS NOW IN EFFECT.

The Postmaster received a copy of some additional rules yesterday in reference to the methods of operating the special-delivery service. The new communication effectually settles one question—that the boys must work Sundays. The rule specifies that "letters that bear special-delivery stamps arriving at a special-delivery office between 7 a. m. and midnight of every day, including Sundays, must be immediately delivered. This applies also to drop letters except as to Sunday delivery. Drop letters deposited Sunday need not be delivered until the next day. This requirement as to delivery between 7 a. m. and midnight does not necessarily extend to the transaction of any other postal business after the usual office hours."

If a messenger fails to deliver a special-delivery letter by reason of there being no one to receive it at the addressee's residence or place of business, it will be returned to the Post-Office, and be treated as any other ordinary parcel. The messenger is to receive pay under such circumstances the same as if the letter had been delivered. Postmasters are warned by the rules against permitting dishonest messengers to take advantage of this rule. Where a special-delivery letter is forwarded from one post-office to another on account of a change of residence it is entitled to special delivery at the last office unless an attempt has been made to deliver it at the address previously given, in which case the delivery fee will have been paid. The department does not make it a condition of the delivery of a letter by special messenger that the letter shall be addressed to street and number, but Postmasters are requested to encourage the habit of fully and carefully addressing letters as much as lies in their power. If no street and number are given the messengers examine the carrier list and city directory to see if they can be found there. If so, the letter must be delivered.

The department, says the latest communication, can make no allowance for clerk hire nor for incidental expenses.

Col. Squires says that the public does not understand that the ten-cent special-delivery postage stamp does not pay all the postage. The full postage of such letters is 12 cents—two cents for regular postage. The 10 cents is required solely to pay the expense of rapid delivery. Col. Squires also desires to have the people understand that the boys cannot wait for answers.

The number of letters delivered by boys between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. at the Central Post-Office yesterday was forty-two. Ten letters with only a 10-cent stamp on them were received during the day.

NO BILL AGAINST SWEET.

THE GRAND JURY REFUSES TO INDICT THE SLAYER OF DR. THOMAS WAUGH.

Jasper E. Sweet, who is charged with murdering Dr. Thomas Waugh of North Morgan street in a fit of jealousy concerning his wife's honor, was discharged by the grand jury yesterday on a "no bill," and the jail doors were swung for his liberation from the Sheriff's custody. He had stepped out of his cell and turned back to it to put on some clean clothes, when Jail-Clerk Price was notified that the grand jury had decided to reconsider the case, and Sweet must be held longer. The cage deputy, not knowing that the original order had been recalled, allowed Sweet to pass, grip-sack in hand, into the jail office. He was so startled by the news that he was not free that he let the grip-sack fall from his hand to the floor and gazed at Jailer Folz and his attorney, Mr. Sears, in a dreamy way. He "braced up" in a moment and walked sullenly back into the gloomy interior of the old jail without speaking a word to any one. The State's Attorney stoutly refused to reveal what Dr. Waugh had said in the ante-mortem statement. Mr. Sears said he had read the statement, but he also refused to divulge its contents, remarking that the reading of it strengthened him in the opinion that Sweet had just grounds for his violent course. The reconsideration of the case occupied the jury about two hours, and the final vote of the body again resulted in a "no bill." Jail-Clerk Price was not renotified during the afternoon to release Sweet.

Sweet was kept in the jail last night, the discharge order of the grand jury and State's Attorney not being sent in to the jail clerk. He received the news of his second exoneration by the grand jury calmly and as something he expected as a right. "Just what Dr. Waugh's ante-mortem statement contained I think should be withheld from the public," he said: "and especially should it be on account of Mrs. Waugh, who is a nice little woman, whose sufferings already are enough. For her sake and mine, I think that statement should not be given to the public. The grand jury were satisfied, and the public whom they represent ought to be. As far as I am concerned I have but little to say. I expect to remain in Chicago or its vicinity, and if a succeeding grand jury wants me I suppose they'll get me without hunting long. The next grand jury may bring me before them for aught I can expect. If the newspapers jump on me that is to be expected. The papers so far have used me decently, but when I am discharged that may be taken as the signal to attack the jury and me."

Mrs. Sweet was not called as a witness in the investigation, as it was expected that her evidence would favor the State's side of the case. The ante-mortem statement itself was of such a character as to go a great ways toward influencing the grand jurors in making up their minds upon the decision they returned in both findings.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Samuel M. Dodd, a well known and popular resident of this village, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid-fever, aged 23 years. He had been for several years cashier of the General Ticket Department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, where he was universally esteemed for his genial character and faithful attention to business. He was a member of Evans Lodge No. 524, F. and A. M. of Evanston, and of Company F, First Regiment I. N. G. His many friends in Chicago and this neighborhood mourn with the bereaved family. Funeral services will be held from the residence of his parents Sunday afternoon.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting Thursday evening. Trustee Moran was empowered to buy a lot at Cragin on which to build a jail. The special committee on the Armitage avenue sewer reported in favor of one six feet in diameter, extending 400 feet west from Western avenue to the west line of Milwaukee avenue. The report was adopted.

A NEWSPAPER "INTERVIEW."

A REPORTER OF ONE OF OUR LEADING DAILIES "INTERVIEWED" PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE LATE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Bankers' Convention recently held in this city, at which questions of vital importance to the financial world were freely discussed with all their bearings on the banking interests of this country, is a thing of the past. During its session a reporter of a leading city daily interviewed several of the more prominent members of the convention. The following comments are brief, but to the point, and touch one of the most important questions that a large moneyed concern has to cope with in carrying on a successful banking business: "The bankers of the United States held their annual convention in this city during the past week. From interviews with the most prominent members of that body it was learned that the safes and vaults of the Diebold Safe & Lock Co. of Canton, O., had their unqualified indorsement as being absolutely burglar and fire-proof."—*Evening Journal, Sept. 26.*

Nearly all of the banking-houses as well as the leading mercantile establishments of this city are equipped with the Diebold Safe & Lock Co.'s system of protection. Mr. Jno. W. Norris of this city is the agent for the entire Northwest.

To rid your house of Roaches, Moths, and Bedbugs, use Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
Richard Kurrasch, Henriette Korrell	22—17
Jakob Heller, Lena Hauser	27—28
Michael Rafferty, Celia Tyrrell	24—23
George A. Ward, Bertha Adams	34—23
Frank Azafranski, Johanna Kryranowsky	25—18
Carl O. Udby, Julie Josephson	28—24
Gottfried Neuber, Amelia Malutka	33—20
Anton Hansen, Anna Christiensen	24—20
Herman Klitzke, Augusta Heimbecher	23—23
John Brehm, Lizzie Spoerlein, Buffalo Grove	25—25
William Meehan, Delia Regan	26—23
Friedrich Kotowski, Emilie Vodder	31—34
Stephan E. Noonan, Mary Corey	33—34

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Samuel Hanauer, Johanna Bachenheimer	29—24
Sali Bachenheimer, Regina Hanauer	23—23
George Gendele, Paulina Pons	22—23
John Reinke, Wilhelmine Prill	27—18
Frans Roffert, Anna Groemer	26—24
John Henry, Kitty Ardell	43—22
Wojciech Kasprzyk, Maryanna Dudek	24—20
Heinrich Giesske, Robertine Bechmann	23—22
Wilhelm Krause, Wilhelmine Zander	25—24
James Droyer, Catherine Lellemann	25—21

DEATHS

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m. Parties wishing to examine Mount Greenwood should apply to city office, Room 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

DODD—At South Evanston, Ill., Friday morning, Oct. 2, in the 23d year of his age, Samuel Mayhew Dodd, eldest son of Thomas B. and Lida M. Dodd.

Funeral services at the family residence Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Burial at convenience of family.

DUFFY—Oct. 2, at 8:45 p. m., at his residence No. 223 West Taylor-st., James Duffy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LESZYNSKY—At New York City, Sept. 30, Louise Cooley, wife of Edward G. Leszynsky, aged 25 years.

Funeral services at the residence of P. H. Willard, Esq., 107 Throop-st., Chicago, at 9:15 a. m. Monday, Oct. 5. Interment at Racine, Wis.

MUMFORD—At the residence of his parents, No. 263 Walnut-st., of consumption, Lyman, son of W. R. and Lottie E. Mumford, aged 11 years and 3 months.

Funeral Sunday, at 1 p. m., from above residence.

McKILLOP—John McKillop, aged 24 years.

Funeral from residence of his cousin, James McGinley, 283 West Fifteenth-st., by carriages to Calvary, Sunday, Oct. 4.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

REED—Oct. 1, William Reed.

Funeral from his late residence, 56 North Wells-st., Saturday at 2 o'clock, to Graceland Cemetery. Friends invited.

RYAN—Oct. 2, at 3 p. m., Jennie, beloved daughter of Edward and Maggie Ryan, aged 11 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, 363 South May-st., Sunday, Oct. 4, to Jesuit Church, hence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

TOWNER—At Geneva, Ill., suddenly, Oct. 1, Benjamin F. Towner, aged 84 years, father of Henry A. Towner of this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Third Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at Martine's Hall, No. 104 Twenty-second-st., for the transaction of business. The question of securing permanent quarters for the club will be considered. W. V. ROBINSON, Secretary.

A MONTEFIORE MEMORIAL SERVICE will be held by Zion congregation Sunday, beginning at 11 a. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Eleventh Ward Republican Club at Martine's Lower Hall, 55 South Ada-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Important business. Speaking by Col. L. W. Perce, Col. A. N. Waterman, Ald. D. L. Shorey W. S. Elliott Jr., and others. By order of FRANCIS W. PARKER, President.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Ex-Confederate Association of the City of Chicago at the Tremont House tonight at 7:30.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Hyde Park Central Republican Club at the Grand Pacific today at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE HAHNEMANN Hospital will hold its next regular session this evening at the Grand Pacific at 8 o'clock. Dr. G. A. Hall, Chairman of the Bureau of Surgery, will make the report of the evening.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY BOARD MEETING will be held at the Erring Woman's Refuge today at 10 a. m.

Y. M. C. A.—SATURDAY NOON BISHOP C. E. Cheney will conduct the Sunday-School Teachers' meeting. Saturday evening there will be a Young Men's Meeting, to which strangers and commercial travelers are especially invited.

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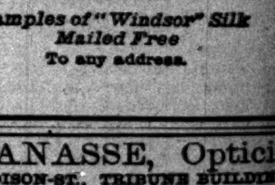

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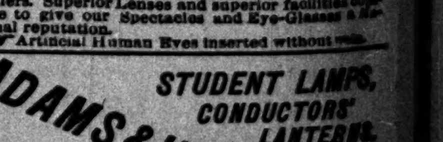

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LITERATURE.

Archibald Forbes' "Souvenirs of Some Continents"—Skobeleff and MacGahan.

Judge Cooley's History of the Commonwealth of Michigan—Bricks from Babel.

A Manual of Psychometry—The Andover and Homiletic Reviews—Memorial Biographies.

Under the pretentious title of "Souvenirs of Some Continents" that prince of reporters, Archibald Forbes (who now writes LL.D. after his name), publishes a collection of pot-boiling essays, some of which have already seen the light in the magazines, while others are new. The first of these fragments which the author is so anxious to save from the fate of the ephemeral is an extremely interesting account of his experience with the young and half-blown Napoleon of the Russo-Turkish War—Michael Skobeleff. He describes the scene of Russian military activity at Bucharest in 1877, and thus proceeds with his vivid sketch:

> At a little table in the shady corner under the drooping willow tree there sat poor MacGahan, the "Cossack War-Correspondent"—the hero of that wonderful lonely ride through the great desert of Central Asia that had earned for him, by the unanimous voice of the Russian army, the title of "Molodyetz," or "brave fellow"—quietly gossiping with another war-correspondent—myself—who had only a few days previously made his personal acquaintance, and who was interested and fascinated by this new colleague of mine in the service of the *Daily News*. MacGahan was a brilliant talker when his topic interested him; and now his face was aglow, and there was a sparkle in the fine brown eyes—into which, alas! I shall never look more. For his theme was a certain young Russian General named Skobeleff, an old Khivan comrade of his, a man of whom until then I had barely heard. But MacGahan knew Skobeleff to the backbone, and thus early was predicting, in his confident, emphatic fashion, that, as he had been the hero of the Khivan campaign, so Skobeleff would prove himself the hero of that far more stupendous struggle whose shadow was now luridly slanting athwart the broad current of the Danube. Skobeleff had been a Colonel, and barely 30 years old when MacGahan had been his comrade in Central Asia. . . . As MacGahan gossiped with me over the flagon of Pilsener I chanced to notice two men enter the garden-restaurant in which we sat. The two were arm-in-arm. One was dressed in the ugly plain blue uniform of a private of dragoons—a small, slight, swarthy man, whose face seemed not unfamiliar to me. His companion, tall, stately and blonde, was dressed in spotless white and wore the insignia of a general officer. The curious spectacle—we were not in France—of a private and a General arm-in-arm struck me; and I called MacGahan's attention to it. He sprang to his feet with a bound, with the exclamation, "Why, it's the very man—it is Skobeleff himself!" and running, or rather limping across the garden—for he was lame—greeted his friend, or rather his two friends. Let me first dispose of the dragoon-private in the shabby uniform. He was Prince Tsertelef. . . . I looked at Skobeleff with all my eyes as he stood there on the garden-path, the cynosure of every gaze—his fine face glowing with pleasure as he returned the greeting of his old friend. I thought then, as I have never ceased to think, that I never looked on a finer man. Six feet high, straight as a pine, the head carried high with a gallant debonair fearlessness, square across the broad shoulders, deep in the chest, slender of waist, clean of flank, the muscular, graceful, supple figure set off to perfection by the white frock-coat with the decorations and the gold lace on it, Skobeleff, with his frank, high bearing, looked a genial king of men. No wonder that soldiers, friends, and women loved him. It was impossible to know him, to have him smile on you with that sweet, grave smile of his and not to love him. As I write I see before me—ah, that I shall never see them again in life!—the broad, lofty forehead, shaded with the chestnut curls; the clear, frank, manly blue eyes that met yours so stanchly; the long, straight, decisive nose—the kind of nose Napoleon said he looked for among his officers when he wanted to find a General; the beautiful mouth, with its wonderful mobility of expression; the well-turned, compact chin, with the deep dimple in its centre. At this time he wore only whiskers and a mustache, later in the campaign a silky chestnut beard flowed over his broad chest. I could not fancy this man a foreigner who sat by me talking in purest idiomatic English of common English friends; he looked to me like an English country gentleman of the best type—such a man as Miss Braddon has depicted in Lady Audley's husband. It seemed to me that this young man—he was then scant 35—had been everywhere, seen everything, done everything, and read everything.

It is hard to resist the temptation to quote further from Mr. Forbes' dithyrambic strain; but the public is already familiar with the chief events in the brilliant career of the Admirable Crichton of the Russian ranks: how he crossed the Danube under the shell-fire of the Turks and was the first of the Russian army to place his foot on the enemy's ground; how the Czar, whom he had displeased, insulted him in the face of the troops after his splendid exploit; how he led the successful assault on the Turkish position in Loftcha, and had the supreme revenge of learning next day that the Emperor at headquarters stood up and bade his guests pledge him in the toast of "Skobeleff, the Hero of Loftcha!" His desperate fighting about Plevna deserves at least this extract:

> Skobeleff had now in reserve but two battalions of riflemen; but they were picked men, the best soldiers in his command. He closed his glass; he swung himself into the saddle; his sword flashed from his scabbard; his voice rang out, loud, clear, and calm, as he galloped out to the front of the deployed riflemen, and bade his "brothers" to follow him. As he rode on he gathered up and rallied the stragglers; he reached the wavering, fluctuating mass, swaying there in the hell-fire, and sent thrilling and tingling through it the sublime inspiration of his own high courage. He caught up, as it were, the whole mass, and carried it bodily forward with a rush and a cheer. The whole redoubt was a pandemonium of flame and smoke, from out of which rose screams, shouts, cries of agony and defiance, along with the deep-mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and the steady, awful, ruthless crash of the deadly rifle-fire. Skobeleff's sword was cut in two in the middle as he waved it above his head. Then a moment later, just as he was gathering his horse together for a leap across the ditch, horse and man rolled together on the ground—the horse shot and done with, the man alive and unharmed. Skobeleff sprang nimbly to his feet with a shout; the men he led responded: then with a sharp, savage yell, the whole mass of men streamed after the white-coated leader across the ditch, up the face, over the parapet, and swept down into the redoubt like a whirlwind. There ensued a few fierce moments of desperate hand-to-hand fighting; then numbers and the bayonet had done their work, and a hoarse shout told that Skobeleff had captured the Krishine redoubt, and that at last one of the most important defenses of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians.

The redoubt was held during thirty-six hours of continuous fighting; reinforcements were refused, and Skobeleff came out almost alone, as MacGahan has so graphically described him:

> He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with blood, mud, and filth, his sword broken, his cross of St. George twisted round on his shoulder, his face black with powder and smoke, his eyes haggard and bloodshot, and his voice quite gone. I never saw such a picture of battle as he presented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was then quite calm and collected. He said: "I have done my best; I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed; my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements; I have lost three guns." "Why did they refuse you reinforcements?" I asked; "who was to blame?" "I blame nobody," answered Skobeleff; "it was the will of God!"

The world knows how Skobeleff became, after the Russo-Turkish war, the idol of his nation, and with what fierce longing he looked forward to the struggle with England on the plains of India. He died suddenly and mysteriously; therefore deep interest attaches to the concluding sentences of this sketch:

> The true story of his woful and awfully sudden death has never been written, nor can it be written. He did not commit suicide, at all events with intent; he was not assassinated; he did not die of heart-disease. He sacrificed his life to a paroxysm of what was perhaps his chief weakness—sensuality. And in his death Russia sustained a loss in any war in which she may engage which I estimate is equal to the deprivation of an army corps. My heart swells now at the sad thought of Michael Skobeleff's frank eyes clouded in death—of his gallant, manly spirit gone from among us.

Next to the article on Skobeleff the best chapter in the book is that devoted to Mr. Forbes' friend and colleague—the famous American war-correspondent, MacGahan. What pleases one most is the spirit in which it is written—no suspicion of envy tinging the glowing eulogy of the brave and deserving dead. There is little in Skobeleff's career, and there is certainly nothing in the annals of war-correspondence, that is more marked for high enterprise and daring than MacGahan's lonely ride through the great desert of Central Asia in pursuit of the column with which Kaufmann was marching against Khiva. From Orenburg he pressed across the frozen steppes of Russia and the snowy plains of Turkestan, reaching Kayala only to find that 300 miles of desert intervened between him and the army he was pursuing. Avoiding the officials that tried to detain him, he reached Fort Perovsky, and in seventeen days touched Khala Alta. Then, in his own words, he "plunged out into the darkness," with the Oxus for his goal, running the gantlet of hostile Turcomans, and fleeing from Cossacks who had been sent to arrest him, but who dared not follow him into the shadow of death. Passing through dangers innumerable, he rode at last into the Valley of the Oxus, which was echoing to the roar of Russian cannon. This deed of heroism was done to gather news; no wonder it made the modest correspondent the talk of Europe and the admiration of the Russian army.

Some may be inclined to think that Mr. Forbes overestimates the results of MacGahan's work in the exposure of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria; but his judgment, in view of his opportunities for observation, is not to be lightly cast aside:

> It is not too much to say that this Ohio boy, who worked on a farm in his youth and picked up his education anyhow, changed the face of Eastern Europe. When he began to write of the Bulgarian atrocities, the Turk swayed direct rule to the bank of the Danube, and his suzerainty stretched to the Carpathians. Now Roumania owns no more the suzerainty, Servia is an independent Kingdom, Bulgaria is tributary but in name, and Roumelia is governed not for the Turks but for the Roumelians. [Since the events of the last few weeks Roumelia is in the hands of the Bulgarians.] All this reform is the direct and immediate outcome of the Russo-Turkish war. But what brought about the Russo-Turkish war? What forced the Czar, reluctant as he was, and inadequately prepared, to cross the Danube and urge with varying fortune the war that brought the legions finally to the very gates of Stamboul? The passionate, irresistible pressure of the Pan-Slavist section of his subjects, burning with ungovernable fury against the ruthless Turk because of his cruelty on those brother-Slavs of Bulgaria and Roumelia; and the man who told the world and these Russian Slavs of these horrors—the man whose voice rang out clear through the nations with its burden of wrongs, and shame, and devilry—was no illustrious statesman, no famed littérateur, but just this young American from off the little farm in Perry County, Ohio. Therefore it is that I say that MacGahan it was who, having brought about the Russo-Turkish war that hounded the Turk from the regions that his hoof defaced, has his rightful place in history as the force that brought about the changes which the Treaty of Berlin made in the political geography of Eastern Europe.

The portions of Mr. Forbes' book which treat of phases of American and Australian society scarcely claim one's attention after the stirring and bugle-like notes of the author's military narratives. His wit smacks of the mess-room; his style, nervous and trenchant when he is filled with his subject, becomes emasculated by worthless adornment; and his perception is not sufficiently keen, nor his experience extensive enough, to give value to his reflections on the distinctions of caste. When he writes on the pommel of his saddle he is at his best; and readers must thank him for throwing into perspective some contemporary heroism which, under the usual conditions of history, receives its acclaim and its award only from posterity. The taint of a petty commercial spirit, which is most to be dreaded in this age of peace and prosperity, should be removed in some measure from the souls of youth, who may learn lessons of valor and of daring, and catch the noble inspiration of high deeds, in reading of exploits with which the present may fairly challenge the world's dim and glorious past; for, though Thermopylæ is a great name looming up from classic Greece, and though Austerlitz and Balaklava still shed their splendor on the world, who can say that all chivalry has died out of life while a Skobeleff fights single-handed in the trenches of Plevna, or a Custer falls hemmed in by savages on the Western plains, or a Gordon, in the sublimity of forlorn hope, dies with broken sword upon the ramparts of Khartoum? (Souvenirs of Some Continents. By Archibald Forbes, LL. D. London: Macmillan & Co.)

COOLEY'S HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

Judge Cooley has deserted his law-books for a time to write the history of the State of which he has long been an honored citizen. The task must have been comparatively an easy one; for the facts must have long been familiar to him, and there was no need of special research or investigation. He is a fortunate man who is called on to tell the story of a Commonwealth which is so young that there are those still living who have watched by its cradle. The only difficulty with him often is to find enough matter to fill his pages; while the historian of Massachusetts or Virginia finds hundreds of obscurities to be cleared up, and finds his chiefest trouble in compacting his too abundant material. But, youthful as Michigan is, there are, as Judge Cooley says, some points in the history of the State which are unique. The territory out of which it was carved was long under French domination. It was a French officer who first saw the necessity of establishing a post where Detroit now stands, and who through long years, in the face of opposition and indifference, maintained a feeble fort and trading-house there. By the treaty of 1763 Detroit, with the rest of the French possessions along the lakes and the St. Lawrence, were ceded to the English, and was for years under the rule of a military officer. When the Revolution began the officer in command launched against the scattered settlements on the Ohio the Indians who were under his control. This led to retaliatory steps on the part of the Americans, the most important being the expedition of George Rogers Clarke, which resulted in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Owing to this, when the treaty of peace came to be drawn up, the American boundary was fixed on the line of the lakes, and not of the Ohio, as might have been the case but for the exploits of Clarke. Had the Ohio been the dividing line it is hard to conjecture what the fate of the new Republic would have been. Free soil would not have gained the great States north of the river, and the Union would have consisted of a few free States tied to an overwhelming majority of slave ones. The tide of migration would no doubt have poured westward from New York and Pennsylvania, but it would have been on to British soil, and it would in course of time have been England that clamored for the free navigation of the Mississippi.

As Michigan lay a little to the north of the line of migration, and as the lack of roads made it difficult to get into the back country, it did not grow as rapidly as some of the other Territories; so that when the War of 1812 broke out there was hardly any settlement save the post at Detroit. Of Hull and his surrender the writer speaks quite fully. He finds the General blameworthy, but chiefly for having undertaken something which he felt convinced that he could not do, for he had no belief in success so long as Lake Erie was controlled by the British. But there is no doubt that Hull had other troubles to contend with which made any hope of victory hopeless. According to John Brown, who was at the camp with his father, who was a cattle-contractor for the army, the language used by Cass and the other Colonels was mutinous in the extreme, and should have subjected them to court-martial.

After the war closed the Territory made rapid progress, and it was not long before it sought admission as a State. Then came the boundary war—Michigan claiming that a large slice of Ohio, including Toledo, belonged to her—a claim which Ohio strenuously resisted; the matter being finally compromised by the cession to Michigan of the Upper Peninsula, and she then became a member of the Federal Union. Judge Cooley says:

> It was a grand Union to which the State was admitted, and it was made such by a Constitution which was worthy of everlasting regard and affection. The original Constitution was still maintained in its integrity. The States under that Constitution were very far from being dependent provinces or inferior municipalities. The people looked to the National Government for very little that touched their everyday life. State power and State law were present at all times, touching the citizen for his advantage and direction in all his relations. The Federal Government seemed a distant power. It was the State that was an ever-present beneficence, in whose doings he had a constant and immediate interest. In every way the State seemed vastly more important to the citizen than the Nation; and the range of subjects over which it had supreme control was so vast that State sovereignty seemed a much more palpable reality than the sovereignty of the Union. The time had not yet come for great expenditures of money by the Federal Government; neither had the time for high protective duties yet come to interest great numbers of people in the customs taxes and bring great lobbies to Washington. It may well be said, therefore, that it was something to be proud of to be a member of a Commonwealth possessing the sovereign powers which were possessed by the people of the American Union.

From this point on there is a thin thread of history on which are strung a number of episodes. Judge Cooley tells at length the experience of the State with free banking and internal improvements, describes its excellent school system, and gives a chapter to the manners and customs of the people during the early days. The experience of Michigan with free banks, and canals, and railroads was much the same as that of Illinois—the only difference being that Michigan learned the lesson so thoroughly that she did not allow of the system of local aid for roads which has swamped so many municipalities in this State.

The book closes with something which much resembles a jeremiad about the changes which have been wrought in the Federal Constitution by the War—changes many of which seem very distasteful to the writer. The taxation out of existence of State banks of issue, the Legal-Tender act, the extension of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and many of the reconstruction measures appear to strike him unfavorably, as being in derogation of "the Constitution as it was." He especially dislikes the encroachments of the Federal judiciary, and thinks that the best way to relieve the overcrowded courts is to take from them the additional labor imposed by the legislation which took place during and after the War. Then the Federal Government now has an army of officeholders, and it is to Washington that all look instead of the State Capitals. Out of the War has grown, too, to some degree, the policy of protection; three of the productions of Michigan—lumber, salt, and copper—being specially aided; thus increasing the feeling that it is to the Nation and not to the State that the people must look for aid and protection. And thus he closes:

> "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," can no longer be the motto and the watchword of any political party. We may preserve the Constitution in its every phrase and every letter, with only such modification as was found essential for the uprooting of slavery; but the Union as it was has given way to a new Union, with some new and grand features, but also with some engrafted evils which only time and the patient and persevering labors of statesmen and patriots will suffice to eradicate.

The book is quite free from errors, though there is one slip which must have been due to a moment's forgetfulness. It is stated that Brandt, the Indian Chief, went to Washington after the Revolutionary War. It was to Philadelphia, then the seat of government, that he went; and, while going and coming, he was much tormented with fears that some of the Pennsylvanians would kill him, owing to his real and alleged connection with the massacres at Wyoming and other places. On the whole, however, a better history of the State might have been written by a man with less reputation, who would for that very reason have taken more pains. (American Commonwealths. Michigan: A History of Governments. By Thomas McIntyre Cooley. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

"Bricks from Babel" is a brief review of the myths, traditions, and religious belief of races, with concise studies on ethnography, by John McNair Wright. The writer takes the origin of the families of nations as given in Genesis X., and follows out the various races as developed and scattered abroad, with many interesting traditions, and important information respecting national characteristics and religions. The chief contents of this little volume are: The Race in Its Cradle, The Chaldaic Kingdom, The Monumental Land or Egypt, The Ethiopian Races, India, The Children of Gomer, The Ionian Land, The Polar Races, Mongols and Malays, Children of the New World, and The Reign of the Three Brothers, Sham, Ham, and Japheth. At the close there are four appendices—The Hittites, The Celts, The Iberians, and The Polynesians. This little work gives the results of considerable reading and study. It is worthy of attention. (New York: John B. Alden.)

Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, M. D., has recently published a volume called a "Manual of Psychometry: The Dawn of a New Civilization." It seems to consist of three volumes reproduced as one, for the three parts are each paged anew from 1 onward. Perhaps the design is to have them bound separately hereafter. The first part contains two chapters, which were originally published at Cincinnati in the author's *Journal of Man*, in 1849. The remaining nine chapters were written within the last few years. Dr. Buchanan claims to have discovered the true explanation of all the marvelous phenomena of Spiritualism, mesmerism, prophetic forecast, etc. He calls his science Psychometry, or soul-measurement. He alleges that there are persons, more numerous in warm climates, who can obtain by spiritual vision a knowledge of the characteristics of any man or woman whose autograph or likeness is placed upon their forehead with certain precautions. These persons he denominates "Psychometers." They can thus, according to him, read the character of any one, living or dead, respecting whom they may be interrogated. In this manner all past history may be recalled and correctly rewritten, and the future may be accurately predicted. Many of the chapters in this volume are chiefly occupied with reports of the opinions given by psychometers respecting the traits and lives of men of whose names they were not informed when giving their impressions to interrogators. The persons so characterized belong to the departments of medicine, law, politics, literature, public affairs, religion. On the subject of marriage the views of Dr. Buchanan are similar to those of the Spiritualists. He holds that many marriages should be annulled because they were incautiously contracted by persons not physically or mentally adapted to one another; and that psychometry, if duly applied, would prevent all such mistakes in the future. As to religion, his doctrines are much like those of Emanuel Swedenborg, although he affirms that he never read one of Swedenborg's works, to avoid the charge of having borrowed from the Swedish seer. Dr. Buchanan's writings afford a singular phenomenon. His theories will not be likely to obtain any general acceptance, while the facts which he professes to narrate will suggest lines of inquiry that may conduct cautious philosophers to important results. (Boston: Holman Bros.)

The *Andover Review* for September embraces articles on "The Religious Problem of the Country Town," by the Rev. Samuel W. Dike; "A Roman Martyr," by R. J. Nevin, D. D.; "Private Aid to Public Charities," by D. G. McG. Means. Under the editorial head is a notice of a circular sent out by the Hartford Seminary on "The Relation of Congregational Churches to Their Theological Seminaries," which is construed as aimed to disparage the seminaries at New Haven and Andover. Another editorial, on "Progressive Orthodoxy," is devoted to "the work of the Holy Spirit." This is evidently a collateral defense of the doctrine of a future probation to those who have not heard the Gospel in the present life. Among the archæological notes is one on the El Fayoum Manuscripts, with a résumé of the discussion concerning the alleged Gospel-fragment. This fragment, which Prof. Bickell and others regard as belonging to a Gospel older than Matthew or Mark, is believed by Dr. Hoit of England and Prof. Manfield and others of this country to be part of a homiletical treatise of the third or fourth century; and their reasons are convincing. The book-notices in this *Review* are, as usual, discriminating and fair. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The *Homiletic Review* for September has many good things, but none that are specially noteworthy. Under the head of "Living Issues for Pulpit Treatment" is an article on "The Social Evil in London," in which the course of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is warmly commended. An article on "Current Religious Thought of Continental Europe," by Prof. Stuckenburg of Berlin, Germany, affords interesting and valuable information touching the state of personal religion and historical and biographical matters on the Continent. Also a brief notice of current literature in Great Britain and the United States, by Dr. J. M. Sherwood, is worthy of careful reading. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has just published the fourth volume of its series of Memorial Biographies, giving the lives of thirty-five members who died between 1860 and 1862. A fund to defray the expenses of this publication was left some years ago by the late William B. Towne; and up to the present time these four volumes, containing the lives of 162 members, have been printed. It must not be imagined that these biographies, though the result of the labors of a New England society, are purely of persons who were born or have lived in that part of the country. In the present volume, for instance, side by side with the lives of Nathan Appleton, George Nixon Briggs, Prof. Felton, and Lemuel Shaw, come those of Judge John McLean of Ohio, Bishop Meade of Virginia, ex-President Tyler, Dr. John W. Francis of New York, and the Rev. Nicholas Murray, the author of the Kirwan letters to Archbishop Hughes. These lives are not mere panegyrics, such as are too often printed under the name of biographies, where the dead are not only stripped of all the evil qualities that they had, but are endowed with all the good ones that they had not. Nor are they naked, lifeless statements of fact, like the abridged sketches of a cyclopedia. They are, on the contrary, valuable contributions to American biography—"the positive contributions to history" which it was aimed to make them—and are rich in illustrations of the manners and customs of an earlier day. For such reasons the work appeals to a much larger circle of readers than it would otherwise be entitled to claim. This volume of the memoirs, which consist of 560 pages, is issued like the others, under the general supervision of the Committee on Memorials of the society; but the labor of editing has fallen upon Albert H. Hoyt, the Secretary, who has done it with accuracy and judgment. Among the persons, in addition to those already mentioned, of whom there are memoirs, are Nathan Appleton, the Rev. Charles Lowell, Gen. William Hyslop Sumner, Richard Sullivan, son of the Massachusetts Governor, Charles Stearns of Springfield, and Gustavus Swan of Ohio. (Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Towne Memorial Fund. Volume 4: 1860-'62. Boston. Published by the society, 18 Somerset street.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several short poems which have never been published will appear in Tennyson's forthcoming volume.

"Twelfth Night," in W. Aldis Wright's convenient edition of Shakspeare, has lately come from the Clarendon Press.

An introduction to Col. Frank A. Burr's "Life and Deeds of Gen. Grant" has been written by Dr. J. P. Newman.

A novelet by Mr. Cable will soon be printed in the *Century*, the scene of the story being laid among the Acadians of Louisiana.

The *Atlantic* for November will contain an article by Rebecca Harding Davis, giving the testimony of Southerners of all classes in in regard to the condition and prospects of the negro.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is said to be the author of the enthusiastic article concerning Mr. Howells, lately published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The October issue of *Outing* has an article by Thomas Pettitt, the world's champion tennis player, entitled "The Tennis-Players of England."

The new popular edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has met with even a larger sale than was expected—more than a million copies having been sold.

Mr. Marion Crawford is writing a new novel, the scene of which is laid in Italy, and will be more like the author's "A Roman Singer" than any of his other stories.

The most striking feature of the *Magazine of American History* for October is Gen. Grant's autograph letter in fac-simile, covering six pages. It was written in 1883, on the death of Alexander H. Stephens, and is now published for the first time.

Says Andrew Lang: "Within thirty years so great a change has passed over the profession of letters in America that it is impossible to estimate the rewards which would have fallen to Edgar Poe had chance made him the contemporary of Mark Twain and of 'Called Back.'"

To the delightful Parchment Series, published by Kegan, Paul & Co., there have been added two new books which will keep up the reputation of the series. One is a new edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield," with a new preface by Mr. Austin Dobson, who has also added a large number of illustrative notes.

Frederick Spielhagen is at work on a three-volume novel, which is to appear first in an American journal. He has also written a number of political sonnets, which, however, he prudently hesitates to publish. Some are addressed to Bismarck, whom he compares to Napoleon I., although he severely criticises his economic principles.

Under the title of "That Very Mab," Longman & Co. are about to issue "a critical and satirical romance dealing with modern theology and science, and the vagaries of social life, morals, and character." The author is said to be a well-known novelist, who has written a burlesque on more than one readable piece of fiction.

A volume of "Representative Essays," admirably selected, has just been published by the Putnams. The twelve papers—by Irving, Lamb, De Quincey, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macauley, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone—are in truth fairly representative of the best modern thought and the best literary styles of the day.

In Cassell & Co.'s series of "The World's Workers" have been issued brief biographies of Lincoln and Benjamin Franklin. They are written simply and tersely, and in a manly spirit which ought to commend them to clever boys. It ought to be remembered, however, that no life of Franklin can surpass for youthful readers his inimitable autobiography.

In the *University* of Sept. 26, a new Chicago journal, "Margaret Benson,"—a name which, it may be whispered, conceals the identity of a lady well-known in Chicago literary circles—makes some incisive comments on the "unconscious egotism of literary people, as exemplified in the autobiographical passages on the personal habits of certain prominent writers which have been going the rounds of the press.

Maurice F. Egan says, in an article on "Some Recent Italian Novels": "It is the boast of modern realists that they do not recognize the soul. Our American realists do not make this boast; they simply leave out the soul altogether. Mr. Henry James' people have no souls. They have nerves—plenty of quivering and sensitive nerves, always ready to respond to petty emotions—but, as our novelists have never seen the soul, they leave it out of their work."

Mr. Stedman's "Poets of America" will be brought out almost immediately by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume is richly provided with what many valuable books published during the last few years have lacked—a copious and careful analytical index. The various divisions of the comprehensive whole bear these titles: Early and Recent Conditions, Growth of the American School, William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman, Bayard Taylor, The Outlook.

Mr. Brander Matthews, writing in *Lippincott's* of the short story, makes this excellent distinction between Hawthorne and Poe: "There is a propriety in Hawthorne's fantasy to which Poe could not attain. Hawthorne's efforts are moral where Poe's are merely physical. To Poe, the situation and its logical development, and the effects to be got out of it, are all he thinks of. In Hawthorne, the situation, however strange and weird, is only the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual struggle. Ethical consequences are always worrying Hawthorne's soul, but Poe did not know that there were any ethics."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

RECITATIONS AND READINGS. No. 1. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 10 cents.

A WHEEL OF FIRE. By Arlo Bates. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

EIGHT STUDIES OF THE LORD'S DAY. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE MONEY-MAKERS. A Social Parable. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

THE LUCK OF THE DARRELLS. A Novel. By James Payn. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

A MODEL WIFE. A Novel. By G. I. Cervus. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Simon Newcomb, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

WHITE, STOKES & ALLEN'S GUIDE AND SELECT DIRECTORY, NEW YORK CITY. With a Map. 25 cents.

FOR LILIAS. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

THE TEMPERANCE CENTURY. By the Rev. William F. Crafts. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, 1884. Philadelphia: Dunlap & Clarke.

THE DARK HOUSE. A Knot Unraveled. By George Manville Fenn. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 25 cents.

THE COURTING OF MARY SMITH. A Novel. By F. W. Robinson. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

THE FRANKLIN SQUARE SONG COLLECTION. Containing 200 Favorit Songs and Hymns. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents.

THE HAUNTED ADJUTANT; and Other Stories. By Edmund Quincy. Edited by His Son, Edmund Quincy. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Edited by Henry Cabot Lodge. Volume IV. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Edited by John Bigelow. In Two Volumes. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF BATTLE-LYRICS. By Thomas Dunn English. With Historical Notes and Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros.

A FEATHER FROM THE WORLD'S WING. A Modern Romance. By Algernon Sydney Logan. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

RAMESES THE GREAT: or, Egypt 3,300 Years Ago. Translated from the French of F. de Lanoye. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE WORLD'S WORKERS. (First Book) Benjamin Franklin. By E. M. Tomkinson. (Second Book) Abraham Lincoln. By Ernest Foster. Cassell & Co.

FALSELY ACCUSED. A Domestic Drama in Four Acts. (For Male Characters Only.) Edited and Published by Joseph A. Lyons, A. M. Notre Dame, Ind. 50 cents.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. By William Hepworth Dixon. From the Seventh London Edition. With Illustrations. In Two Volumes. New York: Thomas G. Crowell & Co.

CONDUCT OF LAWSUITS OUT OF AND IN COURT. Being a New Edition of "Practical Suggestions," Revised and Rewritten. By John C. Reed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO.'S DIRECTORY AND SHIPPING GUIDE OF LUMBER-MILLS AND LUMBER-DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1885-'86. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

WONDERS OF MAN AND NATURE. The Intelligence of Animals; with Illustrative Anecdotes. From the French of Ernest Menault. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE GUARDSMAN'S HANDBOOK. Compiled and Arranged for the Use of the Rank and File (Infantry) of the Militia Forces of the United States. By N. Hershler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PREMISES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Being a Reëxamination of Certain Fundamental Principles of Economic Science. By Simon N. Patten, Ph. D. (Halle). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE. The Phenomena and Laws of Heat. By Achille Cazen, Professor of Physics in the Lyceum of Versailles. Translated and Edited by Elihu Rich. New Edition, with an Additional Chapter. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRADE-MARKS AND ANALOGOUS SUBJECTS (Firm Names, Business Signs, Good Will, Labels, etc.). By William Henry Browne of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Century for October.

St. Nicholas for October.

Library Magazine for October.

American Naturalist for October.

Magazine of American History for October.

Have tried Tongaline, and find it a safe, easy, and efficient neuralgic remedy. It is an invaluable remedial agent long needed. A. L. Schuick, M. D., Ashland, Ohio.

AGRICULTURE.

Importance of Early and Careful Feeding in the Autumn and Early Winter.

An Expert's Views on Colors in Short-Horns—Test for Poisonous Cheese.

The Necessity of Care in Farm Machinery—Russian Mulberry—Various Notes and Experience.

LIVE STOCK.

FALL FEEDING.

The flush pastures of the West under the ample rains of August and September should not lead farmers to suppose they may intermit other food. Less will be needed, but it must be remembered the larger the amount of flesh that can be put on an animal before cold weather, in precisely such ratio will the animal be economically wintered. In fattening animals the same rule will apply and with equal force. The same ration of grain fed in the months of September, October, and November may determine the profit or loss on the winter's feeding. This is essentially true of all that class of thin animals that require to be brought up to a feeding standard of flesh before winter, and especially so of milch cows, rendered thin through their spring and summer flow of milk. When pastures from any cause are not fully up to what they should be, the necessity for grain feeding will be still more apparent. The man who allows his stock to grow thin day by day through the autum months should certainly hire out to some farmer who understands the common-sense practical art of feeding. An indifferent feeder will never be successful either as a breeder or feeder.

The man who buys stockers or feeders weighing up to 1,000 pounds and allows them to lose flesh before winter fairly sets in had better have waited and bought cattle of their then weight at the beginning of winter. He expects to buy at, say, $3.50 per 100 pounds and sell at $5.50 to $6 when fat. His profit lies not alone in the gain from feeding. The real profit comes from the difference in price between $35 on the original 1,000 pounds and the $60 on the same 1,000 pounds when fat. This is $25. If he lays on 300 pounds of flesh he gets six cents per pound for this and six cents a pound for the original weight. The cattle cost $35 each and sell for $78 each. For the grass, hay, corn, and care he receives $43. It may be readily seen that if the best profit is to be made animals must be pushed to their full limit of healthy digestion from the start. Whether the animal gain much or little per day the daily animal waste is the same. If the gain is nothing the feeder loses the entire value of the food given and the care also. Hence the greater the daily gain the greater the net profit up to the limit of proper digestion.

In the case of cows for dairying, the loss of flesh in autumn means shrinkage of milk. It is well known that when a cow shrinks in milk from any cause her flow cannot be again brought back the same season to the original quantity. Here, then, is caused a double loss. Hence, whether it be loss of flesh in cattle fed for beef, growth, or milk, the correct solution to profit in feeding is shelter, to reduce waste to a minimum, and feeding to the full capacity of healthy digestion.

COLOR IN SHORT-HORNS.

Mr. Harness Renic in the *Breeders' Gazette* in relation to the colors of Short-Horns very properly calls attention to the fashionable change in the colors of late years in these noble cattle. It has passed from that of white, red, and roan to deep red, with little or no white, and shows by quotations that there were comparatively few deep reds thirty years ago. For instance, the Ohio company's importation contained thirty-seven roans, light roans, and red roans, fifteen red and white—the red not deep red—two white, one yellow-red, three nearly all red—one of them dark-red, and one of the three without pedigree. The first volume of the English Herd-Book contains 710 entries, of which the color of 312 of them is given—namely: 169 roan, light roan, and red-roan; eighty-three red-and-white and yellow red-and-white; thirty-three white and twenty-seven red; perhaps some if not all of them had some white. The second volume has 889 entries, the color of about one-fourth not stated. I gave the colors of 277 of the first entries in the fore part of the book—namely: 175 various roans, forty-four red-and-white, thirty-five white, and seventeen red. The writer of the article in question asks if the deep-red color does not suggest inheritance from unimproved rather than improved ancestors; in fact, the assertion is definitly made in another portion of the article that the deep red is not the color of the improved Short-Horns, but of the unimproved animals, and claims bringing Short-Horns to the red standard, will surely be at the expense of deterioration, and that then the old unanswered question, "Are Short-Horns improving?" can be answered quickly, "No! No!" with emphasis, and not long thereafter the sale of ten or more Herefords to one Short-Horn will prove it, else he will be a false prophet. It is hardly to be counted on that Short-Horns will go out of fashion even if they should be bred all red. There is no better quality in any Short-Horns than in the "red, white, and roans," and when it comes to picturesque appearance it must be confessed the breed would suffer greatly.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

In relation to poisonous cheese, arising from a ferment, occasionally generated in its manufacture, and so obscure as not to be detected by color or taste, Dr. Vaughan of the Michigan State Board of Health says there is no certain means, aside from a chemical examination, by which a poisonous cheese can be distinguished from a wholesome one. The most trustworthy, ready method of examination is to press a strip of blue litmus paper against a freshly cut surface of the cheese. If the paper is reddened instantly and intensely the cheese may be regarded with suspicion. When treated in this way any green cheese will redden the litmus paper, but ordinarily the reddening will be produced slowly and will be slight. If the piece of cheese is dry it should be rubbed up with an equal volume of water and the paper should then be dipped in the water. Dr. Vaughan thinks that grocerymen should apply this test to every fresh cheese. But, since the fermentation is in the curd, why should not the manufacturer make this test also? Fortunately, this poison is extremely rare, almost never occurring in goods of the best manufactures. The poison is supposed to be a product of decomposition.

THE HORSE MARKET.

F. J. Berry & Co., Monroe street, corner Michigan avenue, report sales for the week as follows:

Description.	Y'ars.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Carriage team	6	16	2,500	$500
Coupé horse	8	16	1,250	250
Coupé horse	6	16	1,200	200
Bay horse	5	15¾	1,100	175
Bay driver	6	16	1,000	150
Gray driver	7	15½	1,000	115
Gray driver	6	15½	950	100
Gray driver	7	15½	950	110
Gray driver	7	15½	1,100	140
Draft team	6	16	2,950	400
Draft team	7	16	3,000	375
Draft team	6	16	3,000	425
Bay horse	6	16	1,300	175
Bay horse	7	15¾	1,200	140
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,200	160
Bay horse	5	16	1,400	200
Gray horse	5	16	1,400	190
One car-load, per head				175

SUGGESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

Bantam fowls are the result of cultivation. The principal breeds now have their diminutives, originally cultivated by those curious peoples the Chinese and Japanese, both nations also being famous for dwarfing plants and trees.

Those who during the late depression in wool simply reduced their flocks by sorting out the feeble and otherwise undesirable sheep are now much happier than those who sold off their flocks because there was "no money in wool." There is money in wool and mutton combined.

The fast walker is the coming draft horse. A prompt-moving, fast-walking team always sells for a high price, and the foundation of fast walking lies in training. There is a good opening for profit in this direction. If a team is urged to walk fast before being trained to a faster gait the lesson will never be forgotten.

Mr. George Geddes, the well-known farmer and writer of New York State, has a silo forty feet long, fourteen feet wide, and twenty-four feet deep, holding about 225 tons of pressed ensilage. It is filled with cut cornstalks at the rate of seventy-five tons per day. He estimates his stalks at twenty-three to twenty-five tons per acre.

A contemporary prints these nuggets of knowledge: "Working horses should be turned out to pasture at night as well as having their usual grain feed supplied to them. Their hoofs should be kept free from the eggs of the bat-fly, either by washing with warm water or scraping." Grass is a good thing, but a working horse needs rest, and the grass should be fed in the stable. Who ever heard of scraping or washing the hoofs of horses to rid them of the bat (bot?) fly. The eggs are laid on the legs and about the jaws, according to the species.

Many a man loses money on his stock for sale by failing to keep himself posted on market values. He should understand what is meant by the several grades, as recognized in the market reports. He must understand quality as met within these several grades. That is why one bunch, or an animal of a class, is worth more than another. In fat animals this depends partly on how much per cent of meat will be given per 100 of carcass, and also on the texture (quality) of the flesh. If he know little of these he should make a careful study thereof, or else leave the selling to one who does know.

Colman's Rural World quotes an article, in which it is stated that "the inspector week before last condemned 170 diseased hogs to the tanks. Twenty-nine killed, dressed, and all ready for the market were found the following Sunday in a slaughter-house in the yards, and were condemned"; and thinks it "a sufficient excuse for moving against Chicago dressed hogs." If the editors in question knew anything of disease they should know that it cannot always be detected in the living hog, and that the inspection is carried to the slaughter-house before animals are allowed to pass further is bona-fide proof that the inspection is good. The "scalpers" are closely watched.

A correspondent of the *American Bee Journal* says: I winter my bees on the summer stands, and in the fall, on approach of cold weather, I take all their honey from their sides and place it immediately over them in the top of the hive, putting all the empty combs in the lower part of the hive for the bees to cluster upon. I then make a whole box without top or bottom, and set it over the hive, the box being large enough to leave three or four inches of space between the outside of the hive and the inside of the box. I then fill the space with some non-conductor of heat and cold. I consider sawdust the best, but for the want of sawdust I have used leaves, boughs, meadow-hay, and straw.

The London *Times* deplores the blow that has fallen upon the dairy industry in the United Kingdom through the introduction of American cheese, and says in Cheshire prices have already fallen 15 to 20 per cent, bringing down the market to prices at which it will not be remunerative to continue the business. In this connection, however, the English contemporary should congratulate itself upon the fact that Canada is reaping the chief benefit, so far. There is no denying the fact that cheese is so degraded and adulterated, through vicious and incompetent manufacture in many sections of the United States, as to seriously operate against American cheese. But honest goods sell, and the time should not be so far distant when incompetent manufacturers will be driven from the market.

HUSBANDRY.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, mowing and harvesting machines, and all summer implements are never past the season of use. How many remain in the fields or yards exposed to the weather? More than one-half, it is estimated. How many are partially taken apart to be stored, and all bright surfaces properly protected immediately after the season of use? The estimate is only one machine in ten. Are you one of the great army who wholly abuse or imperfectly care for your machines? If so, and your other farm operations are after the same slipshod manner, you are doing what would swamp any man who so neglected his business in any other calling in one year.

The average life of a mower or reaper is three years. Properly cared for it will be a good machine at the end of ten years, and with less cost for repairs during that time than illy-cared for machines will have cost in a single year. Water quickly rots wood-work. The sun shrinks the joints. Iron and steel quickly corrode if left in the dew, rain, and sun. Hence you lose not only in the decay, but such machines never do good work. You cannot afford to allow this. The remedy is a cover where they may be carefully stored away and protected. The farmer who before using an instrument is obliged to spend half a day or more cutting the rust with oil of vitriol, washing it off with water, and then scouring it bright, does not understand his business. Such an implement never thereafter does perfect work. Every farmer should be able to take apart and properly put together every implement he uses. It is one of the first lessons he should learn, after the machine is bought, at least so far as the working parts to be protected are concerned. The gummed portions should be cleaned with kerosene or turpentine, dried, and these and all bright surfaces painted with kerosene and lampblack of the consistency of paint. Then if carefully laid away where the covering will not be brushed or washed off, the whole will come out perfect and ready for use when wanted. No gummy substance like linseed-oil paint should be used. It takes time to clean when the implement is wanted.

For plows, hoes, rakes, or other bright surfaces an ounce of camphor dissolved in turpentine or alcohol, four ounces of lard oil, and one ounce of black lead stove-polish, intimately mixed, make in this preparation one of the best and cheapest perfect preservatives, which is quickly removed by simple use, but it is no better than the kerosene and lampblack paint. Some very careful farmers have a can of the lampblack and kerosene mixture in the field, and every plow-share and mold-board is painted with it every night, and then turned upside down. The first furrow in the morning cleans it perfectly. The same is true of cultivators. If this pays, and it does, it certainly will pay with more costly machinery.

FARM NOTES.

At the late pomological meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich., Prof. Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College stated that Langfield (like Maiden's Blush in appearance and in quality as good as Famence) is the most desirable variety known to him for planting from ocean to ocean.

The *Farmer's Review*, conservative and generally correct, figures out the corn crop at nearly 2,000,000,000 of bushels, and thinks it may reach that figure. THE TRIBUNE estimate of 2,000,000,000 bushels will probably not be found short. It may, indeed, overrun these figures somewhat. September has constituted a vast integer in swelling the aggregate production.

A Southern farmer, in speaking of the cotton crop and its cultivation, said the hull of the seed is used for fuel and the ashes are used in compounding fertilizers, of which cotton-seed meal is the most valuable ingredient. This fertilizer is sold to farmers at $40 a ton and is in fact not as valuable for making crops and building up land as the cotton-seed which these same farmers sold at only $10 a ton, and adds: "Is it any wonder that Southern lands are starved and Southern farmers poor?"

The cultivation of liquorice has been carried on in a few sections of the South for years in a desultory way. The "Liquorice Plant" is the title of a pamphlet of twenty pages issued by the Department of State, embodying the inquiries of Consular Agents in various countries. In Sicily, Spain, and in Italy the sweetest liquorice is grown, and from four to eight years are required to produce a crop of roots. The product is principally used in sweetening tobacco and in masking the taste of nauseous medicines.

A farmer was deploring that it cost him as much now per bushel to thrash wheat by machinery as it used to to thrash with a flail. Suppose it does. When wheat was hammered out with a flail and yet left full of "white-caps," labor was worth 75 cents a day. Now it is worth double. Besides the separator thrashes clean and without white-caps, and this alone will enhance the value of the crop more than the cost of thrashing. If we should return to the old days of the sickle, flail, and to winnowing the grain in the air, we must reduce our crops correspondingly. The West would no longer remain the granary of the world.

From our exhaustive comparison of the wheat crops of the world it is figured that the deficiency in Great Britain and Europe, to be supplied from other sources, is 280,000,000 bushels. The estimate of surplus in other countries and its distribution is as follows: In the United States and Canada, 72,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary, 8,000,000; Russia and Roumania, 52,000,000; India, 52,000,000; Chili and Australia, 16,000,000; and Egypt and sundries, 8,000,000 bushels; a total of 208,000,000, showing a probable deficiency of 72,000,000 between the supplies of the producing countries and the requirements of the importing countries, which at this time last year about balanced. It is predicted that the reserve stocks all over the world will be drawn upon to meet this deficiency, and that the effect will be to gradually increase prices as the season advances. The West for years has grown the broom corn to supply the manufacturers of the country. Some years ago the Mohawk Valley, New York, had almost a monopoly of broom corn raising. A contemporary says that while from 7,000 to 8,000 acres used to be devoted to this crop, this year there are probably not over 600 acres in the valley.

THE COURTS.

John R. Case Trying to Obtain Some Security for a Large Loan.

A Stubborn Juror Prevents a Verdict for Damages Against a Railroad Company.

A rather amusing case is on hearing before Judge Moran, brought by John R. Case, a Chicago capitalist, against Mr. and Mrs. George W. Homan Jr., to compel them to secure a $15,000 loan by giving a mortgage on Nos. 322 and 323 Michigan avenue. Case is a middle-aged, jovial-looking man, with abundance of hair on the wrong end of his head, and an extraordinary memory. An occasional question only was needed to start him, when he would go on as methodically as a grandfather's clock, repeating word for word the numerous conversations he had had with the defendants. His story in brief was that the 15th of May, 1884, Mrs. Homan, a very particular friend whom he had known from infancy and regarded almost as a sister, etc., sent for him to call on her. He went, of course, and found her in great distress. Her husband had a deal on the Board of Trade which was going against him, and he was in New York, and his broker Gillette had sent for more margins, and she didn't understand such horrid things, and would Mr. Case just help her out for a few days. Her husband would soon be back, and he would make it all right. But Gillette wouldn't wait, and would her friend Mr. Case just see Gillette and see what was to be done. Of course the gallant Case would, and the upshot of numerous interviews and trips was that Mr. Case advanced the woman and her husband $15,000, she promising to secure him by a mortgage on her houses Nos. 322 and 323 Michigan avenue. Before this, however, Homan had represented he was well off—worth $150,000—but short of ready funds. After the money was advanced, however, Homan and his wife refused to give the mortgage. Case charged Homan with bad faith, and they had several interviews about the matter, Case trying to get Homan to persuade his wife to sign the mortgage. But Homan said his wife had got her "Irish Mallony blood" up and she would not sign. Then he drew out his pocket handkerchief and began mopping his eyes and nose, said he was all to blame, and dramatically exclaimed: "I am in your hands: do with me what you may." The present law not admitting of the sale of a debtor to pay a claim, Case failed to feel properly grateful for this outburst of generosity, and intimated he should prefer a hard real-estate mortgage; but all his efforts were unsuccessful, and he finally filed a bill to compel the defendants to keep their word. They admit that they got the money, but deny they ever promised to give any real-estate security. Homan in his answer expresses a sincere regret that he cannot pay his kind friend, and intimates that all his time and energies shall be devoted toward liquidating this claim. He was on the stand and manipulated his handkerchief and unscrewed a couple of tears from his eyes very much in the way Case had described. The hearing was not concluded.

A STUBBORN JUROR.

For the last two days Judge Hawes has been hearing the case of Isidor Lowenthal against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to recover damages for the loss of a leg. The jury went out Monday afternoon and yesterday morning came into court and said they could not agree, they standing eleven to one in favor of the plaintiff. One of the jurors, Thomas Waldron, said he had all along suspected the one obstinate juror was prejudiced. The Judge at first sent them back, but subsequently discharged them. It was afterwards discovered the juror had been employed at one time by the defendant company, and was therefore disposed to favor it.

A QUESTION AS TO WHAT ARE TRADE FIXTURES.

Judge Moran yesterday morning rendered a lengthy opinion on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of the Imperial Building Company against the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. In June last Hollister, Westlake & Co., keepers of the restaurant and billiard-hall in the Imperial Building, failed, and their assets were subsequently sold at auction by their assignee and purchased by the Collender Company. The Imperial Company thereupon filed a bill to prevent the Collender Company from removing the counters, shelving, mantels, gas-fixtures, etc., on the ground that they were a part of the building and reverted to the landlord by the terms of the lease. The question involved was as to what constituted trade fixtures within the meaning of the lease, and the Judge held that the purchasers were entitled to all the counters, shelving, gas-fixtures, mantels, etc., except the tile flooring, kitchen range, hearth and mantel.

ITEMS.

May 25, 1885, as James Maher attempted to cross the Wood street crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway his carriage and horse were struck by a locomotive, the horse killed, the carriage smashed, and plaintiff thrown out and bruised. Yesterday he sued the road for $15,000.

The hearing of the petition of Augustine D. Taylor, the old man arrested by his niece, to be released as an insolvent debtor, was postponed for one week at the request of the petitioner.

John Flynn, as is claimed by Mrs. Honora Callahan, boasted he had been unduly intimate with her, and yesterday she sued him for $10,000.

As Mrs. Ursula was sitting on the piazza of her house, No. 13 North Peoria street, it broke down, and she was injured. She yesterday sued James Abbott, the owner of the premises, to recover $3,000 damages for the injury.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,821—M. H. Bennett et al. vs. Edward M. McGillin of Cleveland, O. Attacht. $140,650 for breach of contract for sale of ranch, cattle, etc. Transcript of record from Superior Court. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

19,822—George H. Wooster vs. Harry C. Goodrich. Bill to restrain infringement of Alex. Douglas' patent of Oct. 25, 1858, reissued Dec. 10, 1872, for an improved folding-guide for sewing-machines. Betts, Atterbury & Betts, solrs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NEW SUITS.

8,226—In re petition of Charles A. Harper for habeas corpus. James Lane Allen, atty.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

99,224—Trustees of Schools T. 40, 13 vs. Edward and Anne Goodman. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $500 on Lot 4 in the sub. of Lot 20, Block 47 and Blocks 51, 52, and 53 in the Village of Jefferson. William Law Jr., solr.

99,225—Mary Cole vs. Charles C. Cole. Bill for divorce for adultery and desertion. B. W. Munn, solr.

99,226—Deer Lake Co. vs. Andrew J. Cooper. Asst., $5,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

99,227—Emilie Elsner vs. Frederick Elsner. Bill for divorce for cruelty and desertion. Joseph Pfirshing, solr.

99,228—Frank P. Purtell vs. Will H. Thorn. Confession of judgment, $515. Wilson & Zook, attys.

99,229—Hannah A. Morgan vs. William Harrigan and William Chambers Jr. Ejectment, $1,000. C. H. Barnum and E. F. Runyan, attys.

99,230—W. T. Glenn vs. Thomas P. and Mary E. Dudley. Asst., $496. N. M. Plotke, atty.

99,231—C. F. Schumacher Jr. et al. vs. Joseph Eckman. Asst., $500. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.

99,232—Pauline Baumgarten vs. Michael Frett. Attcht., $206. F. W. S. Brawley, atty.

99,233—Joseph Vistein vs. Vaclav and Josefa Cikanek. Confession of jdmt, $371. C. D. Lush, atty.

99,234—Chapin & Gore vs. Cheltenham Improvement Company. Attcht, $854. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

99,235—Herman S. Sendram vs. Barney and Henry Goldstein. Trespass, $5,000. D. L. Carmichael, atty.

99,236—Allen Vinnedge et al. vs. A. J. Trunkey and A. W. Tucker. Appeal.

99,237—George E. Detwiler vs. Arthur J. White. Attcht., $3,500. J. M. Longenecker and J. A. Fullenwider, attys.

99,238—H. Stitson & Co. vs. The Chicago Desk Company. Appeal.

99,239—James Maher vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Case, $15,000. P. T. McElherne and E. S. Cummings, attys.

99,240—Charles F. Young vs. Charles F. Kendall. Asst., $2,500. Abbott & Johnson, attys.

99,241—A. J. D. Dixon, executor, etc., vs. Walter Treleaven. Asst., $6,000. J. S. Norton, atty.

99,242—C. E. Robinson vs. George Peck. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of No. 477½ South Clark street. T. H. Schintz, atty.

99,243—Mason G. Sherman vs. D. D. Cole, C. S. Sherman and wife and J. A. Wilson. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,600 on Lots 23 and 24, Block 23, of Ravenswood. Follansbee & O'Connor, solrs.

99,244—Ursula Wissman vs. James Abbott. Case, $3,000. Julius Goldzier, atty.

99,245—Arthur Manlove et al. vs. Sig. Derches. Confession of judgment, $479. Holzheimer & Eliel, attys.

99,246—Lawson Bros. vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $1,422. Same attys.

99,247—Ferdinand Siegel et al. vs. Louis and Emanuel Hartman and A. Hartman. Asst. $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—2,646, Brown vs. McGregor: dem. wdwn., lv. to file afdvt. of clm., and rl. pld. 20 ds. Verdict—632, A. M. Jones vs. T. J. Martin. W. H. Graham, and H. Abrahams; verd. $4,511 agst. Abrahams; mo. n. t.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—9,748, Zernitz vs. Case; mo. entd. to set aside jgt.—997, Hendryx vs. Ranson; disd. p. c. and jgt.—753, McKillip vs. Ayer: disd. p. c. and jgt.—771, Gage vs. Butler: disd. n. c. w. p.—777, Zorn vs. Vogel; disd. p. c. w. p.—786, Rawe vs. Roe; off.—791, Earl vs. Terry; disd. p. c. and j. w. p.—795, Deutschwan vs. Springer; same.—952, Taylor vs. Armsby; disd. n. c.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—3,306, Kamphouse vs. Karst; disd. n. c.—3,111, Traders Ins. Co. vs. Bani; mo. quash stdt. den.—3,334, Rochester G. Ins. Co. vs. Same; same.—3,335, People's Ins. Co. vs. Same; same.—548, Constable vs. Surane; lv. file copies of afdvt.—110, Kellogg vs. H. L. Ins. Co.; mo. n. t. sustd.—97,507, Feisenthal vs. Fairbanks; mo. to set aside vdt. and jgt. denied.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—375, Fitzpatrick vs. Fincane; disd. as to certain defts.; gdn. ad lit. apptd.; dflt. certain defts. and ref. Noyes.—24, Avery vs. Rooney; ref. Washburne set aside.—1,182, Wolff vs. Heitman; dem. confessed, lv. file amd. bill instr., rl. ans. 10 ds.—744, Schwartz vs. Schwartz; dflt.—982, Pijler vs. Van Ballegoagan; demrs. wdwn., rl. ans. instr.—89,890, Brems vs. Brems; ord. $500 master's fees.

Decree—808, Cox vs. Turner; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.

Divorces—96,543, Mary L. Hull vs. Joshua R. Hull; decree for desertion.—1,092, Louis Frese vs. Dorothea Frese; same.—1,056, Catharine McAndrews vs. Arthur McAndrews; same.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,142—Joseph Slade vs. August and Maggie Hirn.

54,143—Honora Callahan vs. John Flynn. Case, $10,000. Brandt & Hoffmann, attys.

54,144—Frank Hurlbut by his next friend vs. Doris Landahl, William Landahl, and August Landahl. Case, $10,000. Payne & Smith, attys.

54,145—A. Peterson vs. August Wilding. Appeal.

54,146—Annie L. Sierer vs. Edward T. Sierer. Bill for divorce for desertion and cruelty. M. D. Brown, solr.

54,147—George Turner vs. Michael McCarty. Appeal.

54,148—Jens Christian Christiansen vs. Edward Christiansen. Case, $5,000. Kraft & Gresnacre, attys.

54,149—William Williams vs. Adolph H. Johnson, C. S. Beattie, Edward H. Morris, George F. Chilcott, Morton Culver, and John Culver. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $80 upon Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Block 7, in Harriet Farlin's subd. of s. ½ of w. ½ of w. ½ of s. e. ¼ of Sec. 25, 40, 13. Francis De Pfuhl, solr.

54,150—Bill. Suppressed.

54,151—N. J. Couch vs. C. H. Parks. Confession, $78. L. H. Whitney, solr.

Suppressed Thursday—54,128—Maria Laudeck vs. John Andreas Laudeck. Bill for divorce for adultery. William S. Young Jr., solr.

54,135—S. Eugenie Middlebrook vs. W. H. King and —— O'Neil. Bill for chattel mortgage injunction. Jesse Cox Jr., solr.

54,141—James J. O'Brien and William F. O'Brien vs. Terrence O'Brien, Annie O'Connell, and James O'Connell. Bill to declare resulting trust and for conveyance and injunction. Knickerbocker & Holdom, solrs.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—6,251, Basch vs. Clark; rl. plff. reply 10 ds.—3,143, Ernest vs. Speckelmeyer; rl. deft. file appl. papers 10 ds.—4,937, Stepina vs. Peklo; rl. deft. justify Oct. 12.—3,009, Strom vs. Larson; lv. file afdvt. 3 ds.—3,647, Miller vs. Reinert; dem. sustd. and lv. amd.—3,137, Deven vs. Hartney; appl. reinstated.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—466, Bunce vs. Packer; appl. disd. w. p. with proc.—468, Casey vs. Levi; disd. w. p.—474, Roebuck vs. Sutherland; disd. w. p.—305, Loewenthal vs. C., R. I. & Pacific R. R.; jury dschgd., unable to agree.

Verdicts—Jackson vs. McLaughlin; verd. deft.—363, J. J. Alstrup vs. Andrew Knorr; verd. plff. $40, motion n. t. by deft.

JUDGE COLLINS—Orders—6,620, Partridge vs. Burns; mo. to set aside deft. contd. Monday.—6,628, Hitchcock vs. Lichtenberger; lv. file amd. afdvt. and copy of acct.—3,290, Alston vs. Allison; disd. n. c.—4,680, Barr vs. Strauss; same.—2,568, Est. Payne; lv. to seal verdict.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—2,189, Robbins vs. Robbins; deft.—2,411, Goss vs. Goss; deft.—2,462, O'Brien vs. O'Brien; deft.—2,604, Priestley vs. Priestley; deft.—2,275, Farrar vs. Bogue; deft. and ref. Waller.—2,343, Clowry vs. Clowry; transfd. to Judge Moran.—2,480, Levy vs. Levy; deft.

Decree—2,349, Simon vs. Van Keufen; final decree.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—274, Wrampelmeier vs. Schulte; ord. to chg. decree.—2,335, Koellner vs. Bruton; ref. Windes.—B. R. 358, Vil. Ev. vs. De Condres; lv. N. W. Univ. file cross petn. instr., rl. defts. demr. 15 ds. or pld. or ans. 30 ds.—2,487, Imp. Bldg. Co. vs. Brunswick, B. & C. Co.; injn. modified, lv. to file sugg. dss.

Decree—53,919, Wilson vs. Wilson; commrs. rep. cfd. and decree of partition.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,215—Chicago & Wis. R. R. Co. vs. A. C. Schmidt. Petition to condemn a strip of land in N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 33, 40, 13. H. S. Boutell, atty.

6,216—Same vs. Gotfried Ambling. Part of S. W. ¼ of same.

6,217—Same vs. John Esch. Part of S. E. ¼ of same.

6,218—Same vs. A. C. Schmidt. Part of E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 12.

6,219—Same vs. Louvretta Ambling. Part of N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 2, 39, 12.

6,220—Same vs. Charles E. Baker. Part of Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32 in Cady's subd., etc.

6,221—Alverson E. Morley vs. Joseph and Henry Mann. Assumpsit, $1,000. Elbridge Hanecy, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—16, Washington Heights spl. asst.; lv. amd. petn. by filing a correct copy of ordinance as of Sept. 2.—6,069, Brown vs. Wischoffer; rl. pld. 10 ds.—6,142, Vol. asgt. Reitschow; orders as to payment.—6,025, T. of L. vs. Nunning; verd. $2,200 compensation and jgt.—5,179, Brettschneider vs. Adams; sub. ct.—5,259, Auftring vs. Searles; same.—5,145, Hoeft vs. Brown; lv. to seal verd.

Verdicts and judgments—5,283, Edward Prendergast vs. Bernhard Pfaelzer; verd. prop. in plff. das. $50 and jgt.—5,275, Christoph Tegtmeyer et al. vs. Martin Hoeleke; verd. plff. $221 and jgt.—6,106, Carl G. Deutzer vs. Leroy Payne; jgt. debt $487, das. $487.

PROBATE COURT.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. Johannes Notte; inv. apst. and children's awd. apvd.—Est. Edwin Blomeley; rep. sale desp. assets apvd.—Est. William O. Van Steenbergh; pf. hshp.—Est. Robert McClelland; addl. ptshp. inv. apvd.—Est. Joseph Cordan; rep. sale. pers. prop. apvd.—Est. Carrie Bell Sargeant; gdns. inv. apvd.—Est. Ada J. McClelland; atty. apptd. to defend agst. clm. of admr.—Est. Robert McClelland; clm. Frank J. Crawford alld. $559; atty. apptd. to defend agst. clm. of exr.—Est. William B. Huntoon; ptshp. appraisers apptd.—Est. Peter Enburg; lv. to amd. petn.—Est. Josef Pechous; est. settled, admr. dschgd.—Est. Edward O'Shaughnessy; proof of heirship entered; exrs. are sole heirs at law and devisees; all assets collected, no debts, final rep. to stand for final acct. apvd., bal. due exrs. released; est. settled; exrs. dschgd.—Est. Mary McMahon; sep. sale pers. prop. apvd.; lv. admr. file claims as desp. for benefit of heirs and creditors, who may sue for and collect same; first annl. acct. apvd.—Est. James J. Ennis; gdn. to pay John Tempel $640.—Est. Thomas P. Barry; cit. gdn. Oct. 5.—Est. Emory D. Chapin; admr. dschgd from duty.—Est. Lucian P. Cheney; ord. for record of copy of will.—Est. Peter Powers; new bond of admx. $3,000 apvd.—Est. William D. C. Vaughan; spl. bond apvd.—Est. William W. Tabor; acct. pers. est. apvd.—Est. Mathias Muchowski; sale real est. cfd.—Est. Anton Hageman; lv. mortgage real est.—Est. Ann McQueeney; new warrants.—Est. Andrew Anderson; exrx. dschgd. from duty.—Est. Daniel S. Wentworth; ord. admrs. settle Feb. 1.

Administration—Est. John Connell; letters to Michael Connell, bond $8,200.

Guardianship—Est. Ida Bell Cross; letters to Sarah Jane Cross, bond $500.—Est. Emelia Swensson; letters to Johannes Swensson, bond $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE ANTHONY—187, John Pierce and James Currens; sealed vdt. of glty. of pet. lar. and sentd. to 30 days each co. jl.—308, Michael Shaughnessey, robbery; motn. for n. t. ovrld., motn. in arrest judgt. ovrld., 10 ds. grtd. to file bill excs., sentd. on vdt. to 5 yrs. penry.—174, J. Fisher, burg.; motn. for n. t. argd. and grtd., pl. of glty. and under 16 yrs. age, sentd. to 2 years ref. sch.—114, Henry Shrink, forg.; sentd. on pl. glty. to 1 yr. penry.—165, Edwin Howard, burg.; motn. for n. t. ovid., 10 ds. grtd. to file bill excs., sentd. on vdt. to 20 yrs. penry.—219, John Connell, pet. lar.; sentd. on pl. glty to 6 months h. of c.

JUDGE SHEPARD—310, Isaac Robinson, conspiracy; further testimony heard.—164, Joseph Grepanier, burg.; sentd. on pl. to 3 mos. co. jl.—241, John Bigelow, burg.; sentd. on vdt. recg. stln. goods val. $15 to 3 mos. h. of c.—126, Edward Allen, burg.; sentd. on pl. to 1 yr. pen.—233, George Vincent, forg.; sentd. on pl. to 1 yr. pen.—271, John Armstrong, William Brady, and William Conroy, burg.; each sentd. to 2 yrs. ref. sch. and Armstrong's sentence suspended (defts. are all under 15 yrs. old).—213, William Pitt; motion for n. t. contd. by deft. to next term.—133, C. H. Loveland, forg.; mo. for n. t. contd. by deft. to next term.—274, John Horton, asslt. to kill; admitted to bail, Peter Maloney and A. J. Becker surts. in $1,000.

THE CALL TODAY.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Divorces.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE MORAN—Divorces.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,936 and 6,205. No case on trial.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions. Tuesday, call of Admiralty calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 642, 643, 649, 805, 810, 811, 812, and 814. No. 640, Smith vs. Packer, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 584, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592. No. 575, Rice vs. C. R. Co., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—First call, Nos. 151 to 453, inclusive. Trial call Tuesday, first 10 cases set.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions Tuesday. Nos. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 402.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 89, 154, 159, 162, 168, and 1. No. 151, Clary vs. Willett, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 485, 480, 508, 506, 509, 510, 518½, 521, 535, and 398. No case on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 2,574, 2,600, 2,612, 2,618, 2,626, 2,640, 2,652, and 5,956. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions Tuesday. No call. No. 10, Lansingh vs. Higgins, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—5,259, 5,370, T. of L. spl. asst. 547. Nos. 5,277, 5,279, 5,283, 5,287, and 5,293. No. 5,272, Anderson vs. Blaisdell, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 14, 19, 38, 40, 220, and 53.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—General call of the quasi-criminal docket.

SENATOR ALLISON'S SPEECH.

A SOUND CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL METHODS—HENDRICKS' HUMBUG ABOUT THE SURPLUS.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., Oct. 1.—Senator William B. Allison delivered an address to a good-sized audience in this city tonight. He began by referring to the present state of politics, and combated the idea that the coming election dealt only with local issues by calling attention to the fact that the Senators elected this fall would hold over and vote for the successor to the Hon. James F. Wilson for United States Senator. He devoted some time to the discussion of the Iowa Democratic platform, especially in its indorsement of the present Administration, and then referred to the record of the Democratic party in National affairs during the last six months, and challenged them to produce any evidences of Republican corruption which they have found since coming into power. He said that last fall Vice-President Hendricks claimed that the Republicans had $400,000,000 of surplus piled up in the Treasury in the interest of the banks of the country, and it was promised that at least $200,000,000 would be used to pay off the Government's interest-bearing obligations. The speaker charged that on the contrary not a dollar's worth of bonds had been called in since Cleveland came into the Presidency, and that today there is $30,000,000 more money in the Treasury than the 4th of last March. He claimed that the statement that the public debt is being reduced is misleading, and that the apparent reduction of the debt is brought about by destroying gold and silver certificates, which in fact represent the non-interest bearing debt of the Government. Upon the silver question he said that the majority of the people of the United States were not in favor of destroying silver as a circulating medium, and said if we narrow the metallic basis of the money of the country we make the gold higher and the holders of it richer, and he charged that the management of the present Treasury Department had been daily depreciating the value of silver in the hands of the people.

The speaker said in reference to President Cleveland's promises in regard to civil-service reform that he believed he had tried temporarily to keep these promises, but had signally failed. He compared the Congressional election in ten Iowa districts, where 270,000 votes were cast, with ten Southern districts, where but 65,000 votes were cast, and also compared four Northern States, electing forty-two Representatives, with six Southern States, electing forty-three, and said that the Southern votes had about twice the effect that Northern votes did, and advocated reduction of the representation in the South.

In closing he referred to the liquor question in Iowa politics, and claimed that in sixty counties in the State the majority sentiment is in opposition to free whisky. He said that the Republican position is that the Republicans never have made this a party question, but, as prohibition has been voted, the law on the subject should have an opportunity of testing its efficiency.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT.

The use of petroleum refuse as fuel began at Baku, where enormous quantities of the crude oil had been suffered to run to waste for years before this mode of utilizing it was discovered. As the refuse, called astatka there, costs only 60 cents a ton on the spot, and as one ton of it is equal to a ton and a half of coal for making steam, it rapidly came into favor after mechanical skill had devised proper methods of applying it. At the present time the single firm of Nobel Bros. at Baku turns out 450,000 tons a year, and all the steam marine of the Caspian, together with the locomotives of the Transcaucasian Railway system and several of the railways of Southeastern Russia, burn it alone. In applying the oil it is pulverized by a jet of steam in a very simple way, and by this process the combustion is perfect. There is no smoke, no soot, no clinker, no residue whatever, and no waste. The flame is entirely under control, can be raised or lowered instantly, and as instantly extinguished. Wherever coal is scarce and dear the astatka furnishes an ideal fuel, and while the flashing test is much lower than that of refined petroleum, experience shows that it can be handled without any danger. On the Caspian large steamers fully laden with oil have burned this fuel for ten years without a single accident.

The Russian experiment has now been transferred to California, where the Central Pacific Railroad Company has recently introduced crude petroleum into nearly all its steamers, including the Oakland ferryboats. The oil is obtained in the State, some of it at Ventura and some from wells not long struck near Livermore on the line of the Western Pacific Branch. The method of application is practically identical with the Russian—namely: by a steam jet. The nozzle is flattened so that the pulverized oil is blown in a sheet of flame into the fire-box and under the boiler tubes. The San Francisco *Chronicle* states that the results so far have been most satisfactory. On the freight steamer Thoroughfare "the cost of oil as fuel was found to be 44 per cent less for the first five months than for the corresponding period a year ago." On the great Central Pacific transfer steamer Solano, which carries a whole freight-train of cars at a load across the straits at Benecia leading into the San Francisco bay, the saving has been less hitherto; but as the oil costs $4 for 100 gallons as against $7 a ton for coal, and as 100 gallons of oil make as much steam as one ton of coal, the general average of economy is obviously high, to say nothing of the saving in stokers' wages. It is already demonstrated, in fact, by these successful tests that no region which possesses petroleum, or can obtain it economically, need be dependent upon coal for fuel for manufacturing or transportation, and it is equally certain that eventually the refuse oil will be utilized for household fuel, as has already been done in some parts of Russia.

MR. GARLAND'S DEFENSE.

A FRIEND OUTLINES THE PROBABLE COURSE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THE TELEPHONE CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[New York *World*.]—Attorney-General Garland will be at the Department of Justice tomorrow, when it is expected he will make a detailed explanation of his connection with the Pan Electric Telephone Company and that he will make a satisfactory explanation of the charges recently brought against him. A friend of Gen. Garland said today:

"I think I know exactly what Gen. Garland's defense will be. I feel certain that he is a holder of the stock of the Pan Electric Company. He was counsel for that company before he went into the Cabinet. Since then his old associates have pressed him for permission to have the United States District-Attorney in Tennessee bring suit against the Bell patent. He has steadily refused to take any notice of the matter on account of his personal interest in the matter. I have heard Senator Harris complain bitterly of Garland, because of his studied indifference. Towards the last some of the stockholders, who were interested in having this suit brought, went to Mr. Garland and said his position of negative indifference and refusal to act was working injury to private rights.

"Now, I don't know what followed, but I believe that Garland then did what any right-minded Judge would do when a case should be presented to him in which he had an interest. An honest Judge would refuse to pass upon such a case, but would call in an associate Judge to try it. Garland refused to act, and left the case to be decided by Solicitor-General Goode. Goode did not own a dollar of the stock in the concern, and had no personal interest in it. He received no instructions from the Attorney-General about the case and passed upon it independently. Garland did not sit as a judge in the case, and therefore I do not see how he can be criticised. All this row is being created by the rich Bell Telephone Company to break down, if possible, the Tennessee suit. But when it comes to the analysis of this case the public will find that Gen. Garland has acted in the most delicate and honorable manner. He is nearly the first Attorney-General who has refused to act in a case in which he was interested. Look at Brewster's decision in the National-bank case wherein he and Bliss took out of the Treasury for the banks over $4,000,000 of taxes remitted. No one ever criticised this decision, though Brewster and Bliss must have divided a handsome sum."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES, HARNESS, AND coupe rockaway carriage; parties leaving the city; horses are dark bay, 16 hands, and very stylish; will sell cheap. Call at barn rear of 441 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A WELL-bred young handsome horse, good in harness or saddle, warranted perfect, for $200. F. L. HOLMES, 191 La Salle-st., Room 62.

HAVING REMOVED TO MY NEW AND spacious quarters, Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash-av., will give special attention to the manufacture and repairing of all kinds of wagons, consisting of light, fancy, top, milk, grocery, and express; second-hand wagons of every description always on hand; new and second-hand carriages, coupes, top and open buggies, carts, etc.; harness of every description; horses, wagons, and harness sold on monthly payments. Cash advances made. The largest stock to select from and cheapest in Chicago. Wabash-av., south of Congress-st. H. C. WALKER.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP PHAETON OR buggy for a lot worth $150. F. L. HOLMES, 191 La Salle-st., Room 62.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ILLINOIS AND Wisconsin for S. S. Cox's great book, "Three Decades of Federal Legislation"; superbly illustrated; outfits now ready; agents making from $10 to $30 per day. Write or call. McDONNELL BROS., 185 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, RELIABLE, to sell new chemical fire-extinguisher; portable, durable, and cheap; exclusive territory. New York Fire-Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GEN. GRANT'S MEmoirs; extra terms to agents; no territorial limits. For inside track address APPOMATTOX, Box 446, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO introduce something new and useful. Send name and address to S. G. SHEPARD, 48 South Adams-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

A CAUTION—WE HAVE GOOD REASONS for believing that, in a quiet way, one or more infringements of our patent for movable furnace grates are being offered steam users; said patent is No. 292,230, issued Jan. 2, 1884, and any grate having a differential movement of the bars is an infringement thereof, so that their use cannot be permitted.
U. S. Rocking Grate-Bar Company,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—15,000 FEET SECOND-HAND coil and 2,000 feet second-hand one-inch pipe, cheap; also new coils and radiators. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-HORSE ENGINE; cheap. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PARLOR FURNITURE, EIGHT marble-top tables, gas stove, chairs, at 331 South Lincoln-st. Counters, shelving, three new showcases, large Stewart stove, at storehouse corner Carroll-av. and St. John's-place.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, $2; GRAND Rapids furniture, easy weekly or monthly payments; cash prices, no interest charged; plush parlor suits, complete, $25; No. 7 cook, complete, $11.50; tapestry carpets, 50 cents; bedroom suits, 3 pieces, $16. See cuts in this paper, only one suit to each customer; open evenings. Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

LADY, DO YOU WANT THE VERY LATest improved, high-arm, noiseless sewing-machine, with full set of nickel-plated attachments in a velvet-lined box, warranted 5 years, for only $25? Go to N. E. ELLITHORPE & CO., 44 South Clark-st., second floor; all kinds second-hand, from $5 up; machines exchanged.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—E. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3601 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

WEST DIVISION.

186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
672 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
841 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
881 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
638 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
455 MILWAUKEE-AV. }
535 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
296 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubacher & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
530 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, warehouse-receipts, and other collateral securities at less than usual rates. 116 Dearborn-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner Calhoun-place.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at less than usual rates. 118 Dearborn-st., Rooms 35 and 36.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A LOAN WANTED OF $1,000 ON CITY real estate; private party only. Address A 49, Tribune office.

BETTER THAN FIFTY PER CENT—ON the direct line between St. Paul and Minneapolis (two of the fastest-growing cities) is a level tract covered with large, well-trimmed shade trees, that has lain until adjoining property has been improved; is now platted and called Woodlawn Park; within about one-half mile to three depots; can go to business centre of either city in fifteen minutes; one block from new public school; property in neighborhood selling for $24 per foot, not so level and well located; the most popular resident part for both cities. This beautiful property is offered for the next 30 days at the very low price of $10 per front foot to alley; one-third or all cash; 8 per cent on deferred payments. Buy at these prices and double your money within two years. JOHN J. BUCKHOUT,
382 Wabasha-st., St. Paul.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds of the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 109 Dearborn-st.

COOK COUNTY ORDERS BOUGHT BY FRED G. FRANK & BRO., 99 Washington-st.

IMPORTANT FOR CAPITALISTS—SELL OR exchange, in part for suburban home, valuable coal land; top consists of choice 160-acre farm, thoroughly improved, modern residence, furnace, etc.; coal rights in vicinity recently sold $80 to $120 per acre. Address A 10, Tribune office.

I CAN NEGOTIATE A FEW CHOICE LOANS at 5 and 5½ per cent on business property. Z 8, Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (2 YEARS OLD or more—no assessment companies) and same bought. Send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTEL SECURITY. —After years of experience in loaning money on personal property, we have perfected a system whereby the publicity usual in such cases is done away with, and are now in a position to meet the demands of all who desire to raise money without delay, and in a quiet, business manner. Housekeepers, professional gentlemen, mechanics, and others can obtain advances of from $25 to $10,000 on secured notes, on household furniture, pianos, machinery, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal, and on watches, diamonds, and jewelry. One of the advantages we offer is that our loans are made in such a form that the amount borrowed can be paid back in installments, each payment reducing the interest pro rata. We have no brokers in connection with our office, and consequently save all lawyers' fees and brokers' commissions, giving the benefit of the same to our customers.
County orders bought.
Chicago Mortgage-Loan Co.
Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On improved city real estate at a low rate of interest.
SNYDACKER & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity in sums of $2,000, $3,000, or $5,000; usual rates of interest. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 154 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PARTIES, ESpecially physicians or druggists, to invest $10,000 in a safe and very profitable business that will bear the fullest investigation. Inquire at Room 516 Chicago Opera-House Building.

WANTED—TO INVEST $150 WITH SERVice in an established legitimate business. Address A 9, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
For the next thirty days only we offer buyers the following splendid inducements:
Five second-hand square pianos, rosewood cases, 7-octave, etc., $100 to $200; fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly.
NEW UPRIGHTS..........$165
NEW UPRIGHTS..........185
NEW UPRIGHTS..........225
NEW UPRIGHTS..........250
Old pianos and organs taken in exchange; write for particulars if you cannot visit our warerooms.
REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ESTABLISHED 1851—
VOSE & SONS' PIANOS.
New improved.
Equal to the best made
And fully warranted.
Do not fail to get prices.
Terms cash or time to suit buyers.
Pianos to rent, $4 and $5 per month.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

SCHUMACHER GOLD-STRING, BEHNING, McCammon, and Brainard pianos; also a number of upright pianos, nearly new, at bargains. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

PATENTS.

COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

LONDON, ENGLAND, AMERICAN EXHIBItion will be held May 1. Inventors and manufacturers can have their inventions and articles exhibited and sold for moderate cost. For particulars address National Scientific Association, Rooms 19 and 20, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION SEcures patents, caveats, etc., in U. S. and foreign countries; patent litigation attended to; local attorneys throughout U. S. Patent book free. Offices, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; LeDroit Building, Washington.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 183 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 years of age as shorthand and typewriter; has had a good education and is willing to work. Y 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN employed during the day as bookkeeper in a real-estate office, to do work evenings. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED and well-recommended young man wishes insurance, railroad, or wholesale office work. Also bookkeeper. Address A 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in shipping or packing department, wholesale house. References. Address A 46, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF the year or before, as foreman in a first-class wholesale clothing house, by a practical and tasty pattern-cutter of many years' experience as foreman; understands his business in all its branches. A1 reference from his present employer. Will give his reason for wanting to make a change in a personal interview. X Y 432, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening. Would prefer a place in one of the suburbs on the Milwaukee Division of Northwestern Railway. Address JOHN BENNETT, Winnetka, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as coachman in private family. Best of references. SAMUEL SHREVES, 37 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR hostler by a single man. Can give best of references from noblemen. Address 1241 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as coachman; has had good experience. Good reference. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, age 19, to take care of horses. Gave some time in a professional establishment. Z 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a respectable German; is strictly sober and competent. Best city references. Address A 12, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRANGER of good business experience, where quickness and ability will meet with a liberal salary. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN from the country; has extensive experience as Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder. Best of city and country references. A 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE drug business; have experience in wet-room. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 24 years, in produce commission house; thoroughly understands the business; 6 years' experience in office and store on South Water-st.; good penman. Good references. Moderate salary. A 3, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL NOT very long from the old country, where the lady is willing to show her. Call for two days at 131 Huron-st., in basement.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY just arrived from France as good seamstress and to do housework. Address MARIE DIDION, 1730 Prairie-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF children, or as housekeeper, or as a companion to a lady by an American young woman who can give the best references. A 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STENOGrapher; must be a good and rapid penman and first-class typewriter; a young man with above qualifications and of good habits who would be willing to make himself generally useful in an office can obtain steady employment with a large manufacturing establishment. Address, in handwriting, Box A., Michigan City, Ind. Give references and state salary expected.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND CALIgrapher or typewriter; one owning machine preferred, but not essential. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, V 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN drug clerk graduate. Z 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK; MUST BE experienced counter hand used to city trade. BICKSON'S, 113 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper as assistant in a large wholesale house. A 11, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CLOTHING salesmen who can control a trade. Apply to B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO., 204 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SADDLERY AND harness traveling salesman. Address Box 1375, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE SALESmen in country—Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois; salary paid. Reference required. Address A 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR TAILORS' trimmings in Chicago for a first-class Philadelphia house. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—SMALL BOY; MUST BE QUICK with pen. BARKER'S Book Store, 149 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—COOPERS—SEVERAL TIGHT-barrel coopers desiring steady employment in the country can secure situations by applying at once to A. D. CLINTON, 27 North Canal-st.

WANTED—BUTTERINEMAKER WHO IS capable and having a thorough knowledge of all modern methods. None other need apply. A 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BRASS FINISHers at G. Smith's Copper and Brass Works, 28 and 30 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE STEAM-FITters to work in Michigan. Eureka Steam-Heating Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—AT ROSS LABOR AGENCY, LAborers, teamsters, rockmen, and choppers for new railroads in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana; steady work and highest wages to good men. For full information call at Ross Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—HO FOR THE SOUTH—LABORers' cheap tickets to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natches, and New Orleans, over the Illinois Central and Great Jackson Route, at the old reliable Ross Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, HONEST MEN ALL over the country with team if possible to sell the celebrated Missouri Steam Washer. J. R. Dodge Jr., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: You ask what I think of the washer I bought last summer. 1. It is the best machine ever invented by man; 2. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day; 3. If you run short you cannot buy ours for $1,000.

Mrs. Hauck of St. Joseph, Ill., writes: I would not take $50 for mine; my washing was on the line at 8 o'clock this morning. Mr. G. Jaques, St. Ignace, Mich., writes: Formerly it took the washerwoman from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; now from 7 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. Mrs. A. W. Morrison of Longview, Tex., writes: It is a treasure; it makes the white lady independent of the colored washerwomen.

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms; to men without capital who can prove themselves trustworthy I will furnish machines to fill their orders, my money to be paid after delivery. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, Box 5004, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—HANDSOME MEN FOR OUR Great Dude Show,
commencing Monday, Oct. 5.
Apply at West Side Dime Museum.
KOHL & MIDDLETON.

WANTED—500 GOOD MEN FOR LEVEE, railroad, and plantation work. Apply to 83 South Front-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A new and easy money-making occupation; $2 samples best selling invention of the age sent free to those who mean business; experience unnecessary; our plan saves talking; write for papers; no postals. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IMMEDIATELY to take full charge of a very profitable business in Milwaukee, Dime Museum; pay, $20 weekly salary, all expenses, and half the profits; $150 cash required; money well secured; experience unnecessary. J. W. OSBURN, 167 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A STORE; one having a knowledge of draughting or painting; only competent man need apply. Address A 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO SUPply the goods we manufacture to local agents throughout the West; good salary, expenses, and half of the profits; party must have $150 cash; money secured. JOSIAH T. HAIR, 169 Washington, Room 14.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY town to sell a set of Christmas books. Any one can sell them. They sell for 50c, $1, $1.50, and $3. One new agent (a lady) sold 55 the first week, making $44.80; another $13 worth the first hour, making $5.20. Send for circular. CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING NOTION house, a smart, active young man as caller, packer, and shipper. Address, with reference and names of last employers, A 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAINED BUTLER. GOOD references. Apply at once at 1834 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A GIRL who understands cooking, washing, and ironing. 307 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, DO LAUNdry work, and some general work; wages $4 per week. Inquire at 3139 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO A chambermaid. 386 Ontario-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in private family. Must be thoroughly competent. Apply at 544 North State-st., between Schiller-st. and Burton-place, Saturday.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK; SMALL family. First-class reference required. 533 Dearborn-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Room 44, 153 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE COMPETENT TO take entire charge of child 18 months old; must be able to do plain sewing; French or German preferred. References required. Apply Saturday or Sunday at the Transit House, Union Stock-Yards.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME to color photographs for us by a new process; no instructions to buy; fascinating employment; work can be mailed anywhere; $1 to $3 per day can be made. Particulars mailed with a sample cabinet photograph, beautifully colored, for four cents. Address Home Co., P.-O. box 1918, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GIRL FOR TURKISH BATH. 327 South State-st., basement.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO CROCHET work at home; cotton, linen, silk, and wool. Western Lace Manufacturing Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SOME EXperience with school-teachers to present a work of rare merit. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 99 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITAL IN A profitable business, growing steadily without capital for years. The details cannot be left to employes, but must be watched daily by the principal, and these increasing yearly make a partner desirable. With capital added to the natural growth the business will rapidly reach any reasonable limit. It is not a "speculative" business, and no "barter" will receive attention. A quarter or half interest will be sold, for cash only, if the right man comes with it. Business to be located in Chicago, and office hours from 9 to 5. References required before negotiations begin. If satisfactory the same will be granted. Parties wishing to invest from $20,000 to $50,000 in an honorable, safe, and profitable business can find no better chance to correspond. No haste required, as money is not so important as the man, and no letters will be answered until character of the writer is investigated. A special interest might be sold for less if the man suited. Sharpers, speculators, and "men of that kidney" need not apply. To the right man it offers a permanent, honorable, and easy business for life. Address with references F 58, Tribune office, and wait for reply.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—SALOON handsomely fitted up; centrally located; established trade; must be sold. Inquire at Room 31, 117 Monroe-st. (Montauk Block), between 2 and 5.

DRUG STOCK IN DAKOTA FOR SALE ON account of sickness; stock, $2,500; good-paying, well-established business. "BRIDGE," care Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DAILY AND weekly newspaper, job-room, and bindery situated in one of the largest railroad centres in the West; is doing a good business and has been established over 25 years; will sell a half-interest, a two-thirds interest, or all of it; will sell newspaper or job-room and bindery separately. Address C. S. LEFFERTS, Council Bluffs, Ia.

FOR SALE—NO SILVER MINE, BUT A LEgitimate manufacturing business; big demand for the goods; $800 takes it, with stock on hand, tools, machinery, and no bonus for good will of trade; good reason for selling. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE—NICELY FITted up, clean stock, cheap rent, good location; cheap for cash. Call and examine. 609 South Ashland-av., corner Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY, 440 Ogden-av., stock and fixtures, doing good trade; good chance for those wishing established trade. Inquire in grocery. E. HANCOCK.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, and stationery store; terminus street-cars. Corner Archer-av. and Western-av.-boulevard.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—FIRST-class grocery stock and building, doing a large, profitable trade; reason, poor health of owner. For particulars address Box 84, Walnut, Bureau Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF WOOLENS and trimmings, store with fixtures to rent; good, established trade; will be sold cheap, and low rent. The tailor and cutter JOHN, 546 West Madison-st. There is money in this, you bet. See what John has done.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures at invoice; best location on State-st.; good reasons for selling. Address B H 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED REtail milk route of 5 cans, 2 horses, and wagon. Apply at 420 Lincoln-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STOCK and butcher stock; good corner in vicinity of R. I. car-shops; horse, wagon, and fixtures; business-man preferred. JEROME P. BOWES & Co., Room 8, 184 Dearborn-av., and 4103 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN SAWMILL and timber lands in Southwest; safe and paying investment. Good references given and required. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A valuable patent; article staple; demand permanent; now manufacturing in the city. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE—GOOD LOCATION—Must be sold. 435 State-st.

HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO invest in some good, paying business; must stand thorough investigation; no attention paid to answers not stating character of business in detail; I mean business. A 8, Tribune office.

WILL TRADE OR SELL AT A BARGAIN a small, clean stock of drugs. A. D. WILKINSON, Creston, Ill.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF UNdoubted character and reputation with $20,000 to take charge of the office duties of a commercial and manufacturing house in good standing and rapidly-increasing business. Address Z 80, Tribune.

WANTED—FROM 2 TO 10 BUSINESS-MEN with from $200 to $500 to form a company for the manufacture of a new patented article, already adopted by the trade; we already have orders for thousands. A fortune to the right party. Investigate. Z 42, Tribune office.

$10,000.—A BUSINESS WITH A VERY desirable patented article, nearly 3 years running, with about 1,200 customers; on account of health. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

$50,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE IN Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Texas, consisting of farms, houses, and lots. Will trade any of the above for stocks of dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, or general merchandise. Address L, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

319 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE-FRONT—ELEgantly-furnished rooms with first-class board at moderate prices; also day board.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND-STORY front alcove and other rooms with board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE and double room; exposition and other city visitors accommodated; strictly first-class table; day-board; rates reasonable. References.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms with board.

2256 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALcove, elegantly furnished, all modern conveniences, with first-class board; moderate terms.

3619 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, convenient to I. C. trains and cable-cars; one pleasant alcove room and one smaller room overlooking lake.

North Side.

146 WELLS-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOM, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $20 a month; furnished rooms very cheap.

196 NORTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT LOcation; handsomely-furnished apartments for families or bachelors; every modern convenience; day board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room; day-board.

228 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with the best of board. Accommodations for table boarders.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single and double, with first-class table-board; also table-board.

291 OAK-ST.—HANDSOME ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board.

499 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME, LARGE room; best board; table board.

A NICE SUITE OF PARLORS, ALSO SINgle parlor and other suite of rooms, on Dearborn-av. near Chicago-av.; permanent parties desired. Reference. O D 63, Tribune office.

West Side.

48 SOUTH ADA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one front alcove room.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, THIRTY-FIRST-ST. AND Indiana-av.—South front rooms en suite to permanent parties and first-class table on very reasonable terms; also single rooms.
W. H. RILEY, Proprietor.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st. Rooms from $3 to $5 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young lady employed during the day; terms moderate and first-class location. Address A 1, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Shorthand pupils are fitted to fill positions with perfect satisfaction in 13 to 14 weeks for $35. Send for circular. Positions furnished. 208 North Clark.

MADAME GARNIER RUSSELL HAS REsumed her classes and private lessons, at pupils' or her own residence. Apply for terms, etc., at 42 Cedar-st.

MRS. A. M. L. COLESON WILL TAKE only a limited number for shorthand instruction at Suite 904 Opera-House Block. Call soon if you desire to learn.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., northwest corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.
638 West Monroe-st., brick, 14 rooms, and barn.
883 and 885 Washington-boulevard, stone-fronts, 11 rooms, and barn.
472 South Ashland-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms.
226 Loomis-st., brick, 10 rooms, and barn.
357 Warren-av., frame, 10 rooms.
435 South Oakley-av., brick, 8 rooms.
408 Park-av., brick, 7 rooms, $30.
763 Washington-boulevard, elegant new brick, 12 rooms.
38 Ogden-av., stone front, 14 rooms, $50.
48 Centre-av., cottage, 8 rooms, $30.
212 South Morgan-st., elegant new residence, 11 rooms.
308 Warren-av., new brick, 10 rooms.
334 Warren-av., stone front, 10 rooms, $40.
1130 Wilcox-av., frame, 9 rooms, and barn, opposite Theological Seminary, $30.
122 South Sangamon-st., frame, 10 rooms, $56.
738 Carroll-av., house, 7 rooms, $18.
644 West Taylor-st., 2-story and cellar brick.
156 South Sangamon-st., frame, 10 rooms, $37.50.
483 South Ashland-av., brick, 12 rooms, and barn.
214 Warren-av., stone-front, 8 rooms.
509½ West Congress-st., brick, 8 rooms.
FLATS.
110 South Peoria-st., brick, third floor, 7 rooms.
255 West Madison-st., third floor, 6 rooms, $25.
191 South Green-st., first floor, 7 rooms, $27.50.
526 West Lake-st., stone-front, second floor, 7 rooms.
62 West Ohio-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $16.
363 West Monroe-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $30.
26 Gurley-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $25.
257 West Madison-st., first floor, stone-front, 3 rooms, $25.
FURNISHED.
Warren-av., near Union Park, 13 rooms, with barn.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.:
420 Fulton-st., west of Ada, large house and barn; will put in order to suit tenant.......$60
547 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements.......60
564 West Lake-st., parlor and basement floors.......30
8 North Sangamon-st., third floor, 6 rooms.......20
Indiana and Elizabeth-sts., suites of rooms, $13 and 18
873 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, second floor, bath...17
533 Loomis-st., 2-story and basement frame.......16
944 West Lake-st., 6-room frame cottage.......14

TO RENT—
15 Park-av., 3-story stone-front.......$50.00
31 North Ashland-av., corner Walnut-st., 3-story stone-front.......40.00
37 North Ashland-av., parlor floor and basement, 6 rooms.......20.00
43 North Ashland-av., 9 rooms and attic stone-front.......30.00
257 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick.......35.00
622 West Congress-st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.......37.00
636 West Congress-st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms, bath and furnace.......37.50
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—289 WEST JACKSON-ST., 12-room house, near Morgan; only $40.
247 Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st., 10-room house; $35.
412, 421, and 744 West Washington-st., three good houses; cheap.
350, 512, 532, and 896 West Madison, 4-room suites.
869, 871, and 873 West Madison-st., corner Leavitt, six new flats.
893 and 895 West Jackson-st., six new flats.
And others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER of Winchester-av., first-class new brick dwelling, 12 rooms, modern throughout, and in perfect order; choice location; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s.

TO RENT—SMALL 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, stone-front; furnace, bath, gas fixtures; splendid condition; good neighborhood; West Side; one block from Ogden-av. cars. 907 West Polk-st.; $30; call any time; partly furnished if desired.

TO RENT—941 AND 942 MONROE-ST. AND 395 Warren-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; houses have every convenience; neighborhood is unsurpassed on West Side; property will be rented cheap and kept in excellent condition. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—607 WEST MONROE-ST., TEN-room dwelling, with all modern improvements, in perfect order. Call next door, or at 185 East Washington-st. SQUIRE T. HARVEY.

TO RENT—FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY would rent their home to responsible private party; a house well furnished, all modern improvements, and located on the finest corner on Washington-boulevard. For particulars inquire of ROBSON WEDDELL, Room 3, No. 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence No. 852 West Monroe-st.; modern improvements. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—526 CARROLL-AV.—10 ROOMS; fine order; will rent in flats. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAKE OFFER—ELEGANT NEW 2-story 9-room house. 970 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $35 A MONTH, A LARGE 14-room house with three lots; modern improvements. 559 Austin-av., corner of Page-st. LISTER, Room 44, 69 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—3219 VERNON-AV., ELEGANT 2-story and basement marble-front residence, 10 rooms; every modern improvement; $50 per month. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 319 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—930, 932, AND 936 BOWEN-AV., near Vincennes—10 rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, closets, etc.; three blocks from Board of Trade cars; $30. H. A. SULLIVAN, No. 115 Monroe-st., Room 40.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE—THE ELEgantly-furnished house 3013 Wabash-av., family going abroad; will rent for one or more years; has large side lawn, rendered private by trellis, ample for tennis court; parties must be unexceptionable; no small children; possession at once; rent $100 per month. Owner, 3013 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—
1924 Michigan-av., furnished or unfurnished, 3-story and basement marble-front; 11 rooms; all improvements; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $83.33.
GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3116 AND 3120 VERNON-AV. 3149 South Park-av. Call or address F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VACANT HOUSE, 43 PECK-court, 13 rooms. Will furnish and rent or sell on the installment plan. The Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES just being finished on Groveland-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Apply to MATTHEWS & HOLT, 85 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. FRANK KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—A MODERN 10-ROOM brick house, with furniture and 2-story barn; immediate possession given. Inquire of owner on premises, 3654 Forest-av.

TO RENT—3413 WABASH-AV.—10 ROOMS, furnace, gas-fixtures; fine order. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2617 WABASH-AV.—NEW 3-story and basement marble-front; new; beautifully decorated from top to bottom; electric bell, etc. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN bricks, 808 Oakwood-boulevard, also 3920 Vincennes-av., with grounds, all in fine order, and near steam and street cars. Owner, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, ten rooms, 183 Twenty-fifth-st., near Michigan-av. Key at 2443 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—LARGE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE Oakwood-boulevard, large barn, $55. JAMES M. HILL, 3910 Langley-av.

TO RENT—LARGE 10-ROOM HOUSE, ELEgantly papered, corner of Langley-av. and Thirty-ninth-st. JAMES M. HILL, 3910 Langley-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st., in good order; very cheap if taken at once. Address A 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—
2720 Michigan-av., 3-story stone front.......
23 Sixteenth-st., 7-rooms; bath and cellar.......$35.00
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, ten rooms, 183 Twenty-fifth-st., near Michigan-av. Key at 2443 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—VALUABLE LEASE AND FURniture—A gentleman compelled to break up housekeeping very unexpectedly desires to sell his lease and furniture at a sacrifice. The house is in one of the best localities on the North Side, and is very desirable and the rent exceptionally low; will sell horse, carriage, buggy, etc., and give liberal terms to good party. This is a rare chance. The lease and goods would only be transferred to entirely reliable parties. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NOS. 8 AND 12 GRANT-ST.—Brick houses, 10 rooms each, $35. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 385 ONTARIO-ST., 14-ROOM brown-stone front; will be put in order to suit lessee; private family only.
No. 334 Huron-st., near Rush, 9-room house, in thorough repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSE 242 ERIE-ST. J. A. B. WALDO, 227 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.—242 Erie-st., 10-room brick in good order, $75; 92 Kroger-st., 7-room brick house, $16; 270 North-av., third floor, 6 rooms, brick, $15.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE, 13 rooms, brick barn, and large lot; Fiftieth-st. and Lake-av.; cheap; until May 1 or for term of years. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN GLENCOE—CHEAP—A GOOD house of 7 rooms; well-located and in good condition; barn, furnace, etc. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st. Residence Glencoe.

TO RENT—RIVERSIDE—ONE 8-ROOM dwelling, finished Oct. 1; hot and cold water; bath; water-closet; large grounds; convenient to depot. WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 35 THIRty-third-st., contains 6 rooms and extra room for storage; very convenient to Hyde Park trains and South Side cable cars; immediate possession.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 8-ROOM FLAT IN business centre, near Quincy-st.; good place for roomers; furniture for sale; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
1154 Forty-first-st., first flat.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASAN 7-ROOM FLATS; all conveniences; perfect order; 2908 Wabash-av. Inquire at upper flat.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
282 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms.......$32.50
200 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms.......22.50
290 North Wells-st., third flat, 6 rooms.......20.00
206 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms.......25.00
363 North Wells-st., second flat, 5 rooms and bath 25.00
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE ONTARIO," CORNER OF Ontario and North State-sts., flat of 11 rooms and bath, screens, double windows, range, gas-fixtures, steam heat, hardwood floors, elevators (both passenger and freight), telephone, janitor service, etc. This building is fireproof. But one flat left. Will be put in order to suit lessee. Apply to janitor or to S. L. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block. Hours 11 to 1.

TO RENT—APARTMENT NO. 10 IN "THE Walton Flats," corner of Clark and Locust-sts., overlooking Washington-square; desirable in location, convenience, and attendance. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—IN MARQUETTE APARTMENT Building, corner Rush and Ohio-sts., two flats finished in oak, in perfect repair; steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor, and elevator service. J. W. HOWELL, 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, the lower apartments in the elegant marble-front building; eight rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Rooms 19 and 20, S. E. corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 12 LINCOLN-AV., 7-ROOM flat, with modern conveniences and in excellent repair. Key with janitress, rear 17 Wisconsin-st.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT 6-ROOM FLAT, first floor, 324 Mohawk-st., near Centre; $20. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLAT OF 7-rooms with all modern improvements, at No. 177 East Indiana-st. Inquire in first flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—
1427 West Jackson-st., first flat, 6 rooms.......$10.00
1429 West Jackson-st., second flat, 6 rooms.......8.00
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS nicely furnished, complete for housekeeping, modern improvements, all in good order. Good references required. A. E. L., 185 West Van Buren-st., second floor.

TO RENT—CHEAP—959 MONROE-ST.; flat of 7 rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—A MODERN BRICK FLAT OF seven rooms with all the latest conveniences; one block from street cars; in a splendid neighborhood. Rent, $20 per month. 1079 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY furnished apartment for gentlemen, centrally located, cheap. 13 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room to one or two gentlemen. 264 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with modern improvements, to a lady or lady and gentleman, with board for the wife only. 2126 Wabash-av., first flat.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, bath, hot, and cold water; all conveniences; private family. 1912 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND TWO FRONT bedrooms; first floor. 19 Third-av.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS fronting lake. Flat 13.

TO RENT—FINE ROOMS, ELEGANT LOcation. Beaurivage, 194 Michigan-av. Inquire in Flat 12.

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR NICE ROOMS for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; terms moderate. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms; easy walk to business. 15 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM 165 East Adams-st., near Board of Trade; rates reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 347 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, choice furnished south front rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms; heat, gas, and bath; one block from Madison-st. cars. Gentlemen only. 32 Laflin-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in private family. 56 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM; all conveniences; new furniture; cheap to good party; gents only. 423 Oak-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. 34 Pine-st., first flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for 2 gents, with breakfast, heat, and bath. No other roomers. Z 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, SIZE 20x170, well lighted, 171 East Randolph-st. Inquire of GUSTAVE KNECHT, 200 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 11 South La Salle-st. Inquire of Price Baking Powder Co., 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE in the new business centre, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; cheap to good tenant.
J. F. KINGWILL, Agent,
103 South Water-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., A LARGE, spacious store and basement, with flat of 5 rooms connecting. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 319 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE NEW STORE, BASEment, and barn, for liquor business; a good location. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE CORNER MADison and Sheldon-sts.; Star Pharmacy will move to opposite corner, Loomis and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—2 ADJOINING BRICK STORES in business centre Grand Rapids, Mich. Address J. H. TOMPKINS, Agent, 55 Canal-st.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.—654 West Madison-st., store 30x80, brick, $50; 377 and 379 West Indiana-st., stores, plate glass front, $35.

Offices.

TO RENT—TO REPUTABLE PARTIES—Desk-room in an elegantly-furnished office on Dearborn-st., between Monroe and Adams. Address A 15, Tribune office.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER:
West Washington-st., corner Union, the finest factory building in Chicago, 42x150; every inch of room light; only a few left.
151 and 153 West Washington-st., six lofts, 25x80.
66 to 72 West Lake-st., several lofts, 20x80; all with power, elevator, and steam heat.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFT, WITH POWER, heat, and elevator. 300 Dearborn-st.; will divide. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED house or flat furnished in good style, South Side, on good street or avenue, for six months, by gentleman and wife; rent not to exceed $80 per month. Unexceptionable references. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE COZY ROOM by single gentleman, within ten minutes' walk of State and Randolph-sts. Will pay $2 per week. Address A 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 rooms, on first flat, between Forty-third-st. and Sixty-third, near I. C. R. R.; must be in first-class condition; not over $25 per month. Give full description. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SOUTH of Thirty-fifth-st. on Cottage Grove-av.; will pay $25 per month. Address A 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR MARried couple on South Side, north of Twelfth-st. Address, stating terms, FRED BARBER, 150 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A WOULD-BE NOVELIST WISHES A LITerary partner. A 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CASH for office business, thoroughly established, paying $200 per month; inside work. Answer quick. Address A 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE HAVE AN OPENing in our office for a smart young man with $1,000 to $2,000; hours, 9 to 5. AGNEW & CO., Financial and Land Agents, 154 La Salle-st., ground floor.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $12,000 TO $15,000 in a well-established manufacturing business; the only one of the kind in Chicago; need more capital for proper development. Z 78, Tribune office.

WANTED PARTNER—WITH SEVERAL thousand dollars to engage in a business where competition is light and profits good. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS SECRETARY AND TREASurer of a company, a young, active, honest, and competent man, with $3,000, to join the President, with like amount, in safe manufacturing and mercantile business, where energy and economy will attain success. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MRS. E. SCHURZ, MAGNETIC AND METaphysical healer, 749 Wells-st., second flat. Office hours from 9 to 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HONESTLY-BUILT HOUSES,
WELL-LOCATED HOMES,
BEAUTIFUL HOMES,
ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR FOR CASH.

Two-story brick houses, with all improvements, Monroe-st., corner Sacramento-av., $3,600.
Elegant brick cottages, 6 and 7 rooms, Gross-terrace, corner Madison-st., $2,700 to $2,850.
Cosy brick cottages, 6 rooms, Monroe-st. and Colorado-av., near Sacramento-av., $2,000 and $2,100.
Above property is in a locality of marvelous growth and delightful surroundings. Take Madison-st. cars to Sacramento-av. and talk with our AGENT ON THE PROPERTY.

6-room brick cottages just finished, Gross parkway, near Western-av. and Division-st., $1,900.
6-room brick cottages, Thomas-st., near Seymour, $1,700.
Agent always at the property. Go and see him.

6-room frame cottages, fronting park, at Gross Park, in Lake View, $2,000.
Also choice residence and business lots on easy terms. Branch office at Gross Park Station, corner Lincoln and Belmont-avs.

One 6-room brick cottage, corner lot, Thirty-second-st., corner Illinois-av., very easy terms, $1,650.

Customers calling at our main office taken free to see any of this property.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
Northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, AGENT for the care and management of property, first floor, 99 and 101 Washington-st.:

2 lots, 50x100 feet, at a bargain, between Pine and St. Clair-sts.

2 lots, 50x125 feet, at $200 front foot, south front on Superior-st., east of St. Clair-st.

2 lots, 50x150 to alley, on Dearborn-av., corner of Elm-st.; desirable every way.

2 lots, 60x150, to alley, on Dearborn-av., north of Maple-st.; very choice property.

A 3-story and basement brick house on Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln-av., all modern improvements, in good order, will be sold at a bargain; basement and first floor 3 rooms deep; immediate possession given.

A stone-front brick house, octagon front, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., on leased land, perpetual lease; the house is well built and in fine condition; 14 rooms; 4 rooms deep; all modern improvements; will be sold very low.

2 lots, 50x125, on Halsted-st., just south of Garfield-av., east front, desirable for stores and flats.

A very nice house, 3 stories and basement, stone-front and stone steps, in perfect order, all modern improvements, on Rush-st., near Ohio, at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—BY EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.
A beautiful brown stone house just completed on Bellevue place; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; great bargain.
An elegant double brick house on Ontario-st., near Cass; finished in hardwood, heated with steam, and in every respect a model home.
An elegant modern house, just completed, on Ontario-st., east of Pine; pressed brick, with brown-stone trimmings; heated with steam; finished in hardwood; hall is 12 feet wide. It is without exception the most attractive and cheapest house for sale on the North Side; south front; terms to suit purchaser.
Several beautiful brown-stone houses on Dearborn-av., north of Elm-st., with dining-room and kitchen on main floor, from $20,000 to $30,000.
South Side residences on the most desirable avenues from $10,000 to $100,000, a large number of which are new and never before offered. Also choice residence lots from $100 to $600 per foot.
Three-story stone-front residence on Michigan-av., north of Congress-st.; a great bargain.
A large list of central and improved business property yielding a fine income.
For sale or exchange—A fine stone-front house, with barn, on corner of Park-av. and Leavitt-st., for good modern house on North or South Side, not to exceed $15,000; will pay difference in cash.

FOR SALE—OUR OCTOBER LIST IS NOW ready for delivery, or mailed free.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house, with brick barn, near Eighteenth-st., $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern residence, near Twenty-sixth-st., with brick barn; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; a decided bargain; $20,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Thirty-second-st.; extra well built; brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—A real bargain in a handsome modern house near Twenty-seventh-st., if sold this week.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Two new modern houses in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st.; one for $18,500 and one for $19,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house with large lot, 60 feet front; $35,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful modern house, finely decorated in oil.
GROVELAND-AV.—Corner house, with south exposure; $12,500.
RHODES-AV.—Corner house; $7,000.
VERNON-AV.—New corner house, finished in hard wood; very desirable; $10,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New house, south of Thirty-first-st.; $12,500.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.:
Four very choice pressed-brick houses, east front, Forest-av., north of Thirty-second-st.
Very fine two-story frame, brick-cellar 12-room residence, Vernon-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., with 30-foot lot.
Very fine large residence, with 50-foot lot, Indiana-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.
No. 717 Austin-av., 11-room frame residence, brick foundation, suited for two families.
Two-story 10-room frame residence, brick cellar, lot 100x200, at Highwood.
For special reasons we are instructed to sell any or all of the above property at a bargain if taken soon.

FOR SALE—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, short distance west of the cable, one of the most desirable building lots in the city. It is very near the corner of Cottage Grove-av., and adjoins the best improvements of the street. This street, it is to be remembered, is under the control of the South Park Commissioners, who are bound to forever keep it in repair. All possible assessments have been made and paid, and except for the ordinary State, county, and town taxes, the property can never again be entered on an Assessor's books. This ground must be sold, and is offered, if taken at once, at much below the market. Address OAKWOOD, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON East Randolph-st., the 5-story brick and stone building, No. 175 Randolph-st., and a 12 years' lease of the lot will be sold by Henry Waller, Master in Chancery, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the Clark-st. entrance to the new Court-House, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1885, at 10 a. m. For particulars apply to WALTER M. HOWLAND, Attorney, 57 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—A rare bargain in a handsome modern residence; former price, $28,000; I will close at $23,000 if sold immediately.

FOR SALE—GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE AND 50 feet, near Lawndale Depot, $2,600; $40 monthly.
J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—EXamine, before purchasing, those handsome new ten-room houses opposite Ellis Park, south front, on Prospect-place or Thirty-sixth-st.; every modern improvement; furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc.; plumbing and sewerage guaranteed perfect.
J. L. McKEEVER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY; ONE piece well improved and one with frame buildings. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY No. 3340 Wabash-av., at a bargain. J. R. OWEN, 72 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1246 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY and basement brick dwelling; lot 25 feet front. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 16 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
STATE-ST.—Valuable corner, 128 feet front, with buildings, rented for $2,900.
STATE-ST.—Valuable corner, south of Thirty-first-st., 468 feet front; $60,000.
STATE-ST.—Corner, 44 feet front, with buildings; rented for $1,356; price $13,500.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., LOTS BEtween Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; will be sold on easy terms; water and sewer being put in. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3422 AND 3444 SOUTH DEARborn-st., 2-story buildings with flats of 6 rooms on each floor; modern conveniences, including gas fixtures, etc. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED BUSINESS property—40x138 feet on State-st., near Harmon-court. This lot will double in value in ten years.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT FROM $7,000 TO $10,000—The 5 elegant modern houses now being completed corner Vernon-av. and Thirty-third-st.; will be rented if not sold next week. D. F. BACON, 221 State-st.

FOR SALE—233 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO-story and basement dwelling; cheap. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
EXTRAORDINARY.
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—8 NEW MADISON-ST. STORES AND FLAT BUILDINGS.

Will be sold separately or together.
In that excellent neighborhood of marvelous growth, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Go and see them today; you will be astonished. Agent on premises week-days and Sunday.
Over 400 families to supply. We alone have built and sold over 90 houses in this vicinity.
In order to give deserving people a chance to live and start in business on their own premises we have concluded to sell four (4) stores and flats out of the number on the following extraordinary easy payments. Only four (4) will be sold on these terms; and we will sell the four to those applying first. This is a chance to get a business place and residence combined never before equaled:

Location.	Price.	Cash.	Monthly.
1370 Madison-st.	$7,500	$1,500	$75
1372 Madison-st.	5,500	550	60
1374 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1376 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1378 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1380 Madison-st.	5,000	500	50
1382 Madison-st.	5,300	530	55
1384 Madison-st.	6,500	1,000	70

Very long time will be given for balance after about one-half has been paid.
S. E. GROSS & CO., :o: S. E. GROSS & CO.,
N. W. corner Clark & Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. PROPERTY, 60X125, with two houses, near Leavitt-st.; only $6,500.
60x125, with a good 2-story frame house, near Hoyne-av.; $7,000.
2-story, 7-room brick house and lot, near Oakley-av.; only $4,000.
On Warren-av., 60x125, near Paulina-st., with two houses, for $11,000.
10-room stone front between Robey-st. and Hoyne-av., south front; only $8,000.
A good 2-story house and lot near Oakley-av. for $4,000.
125x120, Harrison-st., northwest corner of Honore, with four houses; $12,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WEST SIDE CORNER, Western-av. and Wilcox, 70x113 feet; $5,600.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., NEAR Sacramento.
Lots on Lake-st., near Sacramento-av.
Lots on Carroll-av. and Fulton-st., near Sacramento-av. Inquire of
GEO. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—NEW 6-room brick cottage, 178 Monroe-st., near Leavitt, two blocks from horse-cars; $1,600.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER ON MADISON-st., unimproved, corner Oakley-av.; 186 feet on Madison-st., besides building frontage on Oakley-av. of 164 feet; properly improved the percentage on investment would be large. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW WEST SIDE residences, Jackson-st., near Loomis; south front; complete in every respect; hardwood finish, electric bells, and stone sidewalks; open for inspection; best for the money in the city. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF lots on Madison-st., Washington-boulevard, Monroe-st., Jackson-st., Ogden-av., Calumet-av., Taylor-st., etc., etc., at the Real Estate Board Hall, 159 and 161 La Salle-st., on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock p. m. Call for circulars. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
GOOD HOUSES.
Ada-st., near Washington, 10-room stone-front, only $6,500.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a fine house and deep lot, $13,000.
480 West Taylor-st., a new brick house, $7,000.
Southeast corner Taylor and Lytle-sts., a fine brick house and lot; will take a $2,500 house and lot in exchange.
Jackson-st., near Lincoln, 10-room stone-front $6,000.
Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st., 10-room brick, in fine order, $6,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY AND BASEment brick, Nos. 9 and 11 Canal-st., with elevators and gas engine; the building is 38x100, very strongly built, and is suitable for flour or any heavy business; lot 38x150 to 18-foot alley; possession at once; a good investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—67 FEET FRONTAGE ON Washington-boulevard, near California-av., at low figure; also three 30-foot lots on Oakley-av., near Fulton-st., cheap. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—270X125 FEET ON WARREN-av., just east of California-av.; entire or in single lots; this property improved would pay handsomely. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—72X150 FEET ON MONROE-ST. corner Oakley-av., or any part; also 48x150 feet on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western-avs.; both pieces are choice and will be sold at the market. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—$5,250—2-STORY AND BASEment stone front on Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park; best investment on West Side. Going West. Address S 42, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS on North State-st., southwest corner Cedar; 31 feet front. Address H., P.-O. Box G.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK OR WASHington Heights—
Choice building sites on the high ridge, 100 feet above the lake, covered with forest trees, at from $6 to $8 per foot; or will build houses to suit on a small payment down and monthly payments. Let your rents apply towards the purchase of a home in the most healthy suburb around Chicago. Convenient to good schools, churches, and stations on the Rock Island R. R., landing opposite the Board of Trade. No bridges to cross and fare only $5 per month. Don't fail to see this property before locating elsewhere.
HOPKINSON & SILVA,
133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS—FIVE ACRES on Jeffery-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts., improved, $7,000.
Six acres grove land, adjoining Windsor Park (Seventy-fifth-st.) Station; suitable to subdivide; $1,500 per acre.
Forty acres on Seventy-ninth-st., west of Cheltenham Station; suitable to subdivide; $1,000 per acre.
Seven acres with riparian rights on lake shore, wooded, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth-sts., near Cheltenham Station; $3,000 per acre.
B. A. ULRICH, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE 9-ROOM BRICK houses corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av.; all modern conveniences; bath, hot and cold water; gas; furnace or steam heat; perfect sewerage; slate mansard roof; hollow tile division walls; hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Buy or rent; if former, can pay in monthly installments; if latter, can have low rent to May 1. Madison Park Station, on Illinois Central, one block off; trains every 15 minutes; time, 25 minutes; fare, 6 cents. Inquire at property, 5121 Lake-av., of L. B. CURRY, or of H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW QUEEN ANNE HOUSE on Washington-av., with 30 feet; $4,900; or will rent; near Hyde Park Station; also new house, hardwood finish; colonial style; at Hyde Park; $6,000.
25 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-eighth-st., $00.
70 feet on Cornell-av., fine brick house, $15,500; and 60x225 feet, vacant, on same street, wooded, $65.
Lots on Midway Plaisance; south front; corner Washington-av.
B. A. ULRICH,
182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE PREMises southwest corner Madison-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park; lot 150x187; good two-story brick house in nice order; barn; very convenient to station; price $16,500. BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—
2,000 LOTS
AT HUMBOLDT PARK.
AT GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW.
No money down if you build at once. Money advanced for building. Easy terms and long time.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
Northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT CHEAP—NICE house and lot near main depot, Englewood; sewer, lake water, etc. Owner, Room 7, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN lots—7 very desirable lots northwest of the city, within fifteen minutes' ride of the Union Depot on Canal-st. These lots are all located within two blocks of depot every train stops at. Want to sell all cheap for cash. Address A 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD—$80 A foot; 40 acres, 3½ miles from Chicago, $150 an acre; Drexel-av., $625 a lot. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—300 FEET AT NORMAL, NEAR depot, with sewer and water in street; the best corner left at the money; $21 per foot.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—
Easy Payments.
Go today and look at our new 6 and 9-room houses situate on La Salle-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth-sts.; all modern improvements; water, gas, sewerage, etc. Call on owner at 5816 La Salle-st., or
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—SOUTH PARK—9-room house; all modern improvements; lot 35 x175; on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., three blocks west of South Park Depot.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK DWELLING at Kenwood; 12 rooms; near station; terms easy. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building-lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build without money down; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers; 20 cottages now building at $1,000 each; only $200 down and $15 monthly. HENRY LEAVITT, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD AND NORMAL—You will never have a better chance to buy a home; your choice of nine new houses; every modern convenience; very pretty; substantially built in various locations among best improvements; easy terms; all prices from $3,100 to $4,750. JOHN M. YOUNG, owner, 6550 Yale-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—$475, IN monthly payments, will buy a lot, 50x165, near depot at Ravenswood, with water mains, sidewalks, etc., in streets. This price will hold for 30 days only. BERNARD F. WEBER, 84 La Salle-st., Room 16, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 22, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., near Fifty-first-st.; only $36; great bargain; speak quick. THOS. A. HILL, 69 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock as well as shade and shelter; balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with 7 veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 500 feet of the surface.
There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks.
Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886.
Apply to T. EDE, Barrister,
Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—NEW ILLUSTRATED prospectus; Disston purchase 4,000,000 acres; gulf coast; high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, homes, colonies, hunting, fishing, hotels, tropical fruits, vegetables, and investments; no killing frosts or malaria. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED STOCK and grain farm of 1,000 acres of choice land, with living water; beautifully located on the C. & N.-W. R. R., three-quarters of a mile west of Glidden Station, Carroll County, Iowa. Will sell all or part at a bargain; price $25 per acre. Address or call on the owner, E. LOCKE, at Inter-Ocean office for one week.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A RANCH; 7,680 acres in a body in Concho County, Texas; plenty of water and fine grass; splendid ranch for cattle or sheep raising. ALEX. GLASS, Wheeling, W. Va.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOSE BEAUTIful homes in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of 12 acres on Hawkins street; is within one block of street cars and fifteen minutes' walk of city hall and court house. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and shade trees, with large quantities of flowers, vines and shrubbery. There are also 1,350 bearing orange trees, 50 choice lemons, 26 English walnuts, 64 Italian chestnuts, 12 olives, 17 figs, 60 peach, nectarines and plums, 10 pears, 12 almonds, 20 limes, 8 pomegranates, 70 ornamental trees and Japanese persimmons. There is abundance of city and private water for household purposes, also for irrigation. The property can be divided into three or more most beautiful homes, or sufficient city lots can be sold from it to pay the purchase money without interfering with the mansion, lawns and outbuildings. The house, beautifully furnished at an expense of $4,000, has 11 rooms, consisting of 7 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, with laundry and wash house in a house disconnected from the main building. The house is in thorough repair. The oranges will produce an income this year of from $3,500 to $4,000, and constantly increasing as the trees advance in age—being now about twelve years old and must be seen to be appreciated. The above property is situated in a growing city of 35,000 inhabitants in a semi-tropic climate, where it never grows cold, or never gets to warm too be in the sun the entire day. Los Angeles is noted for its mild, genial climate, which is much sought for by those desiring a change of climate from the cold of the EasternStates during the winter months, as here the flowers bloom every month in the year. Address, Morford & Son, real estate agents, 110 North Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS, 280 and 160 acres, in Wisconsin and Michigan; will give good trade for city property.
Splendid stock farm, Central Kansas, $25,000; less than cost of fine buildings and improvements; 1,760 acres.
C. H. BECKWITH, 15 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Arkansas. Price $1,000, if taken at once. Call or address G. W. CORR, 548 South Union-st., Chicago. No agents wanted.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—IN LINcoln County; long time and low interest; 159 sections. For maps, circulars, and information inquire of HUGH RALSTON, North Platte, Neb.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN KANE CO., Ill., 38 miles from Chicago; is in the great dairy region; beautifully rolling and finely situated; price $12,000. J. C. ROBINSON, Room 36, 69 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, 50, 100, OR 300 feet, on some street in city suitable for stores or flats. Will buy or lease for 10, 20, 30, or 99 years. Give full description, selling price or rent asked for lease, and period for which it will be given. Address R 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES FOR SUB-DIVISION in exchange for good improved city property, paying 10 per cent.; might make such a trade if both sides suited. Address R 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL IMPROVED FARM on the lake, north of Chicago. Address H. HAUPT, JR., 95 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—5 TO 10 ACRES ON BURLINGton Road, between Naperville and La Grange; south or east front and slope preferred; natural drainage or easily drained artificially. Give lowest cash price, with all particulars. C. P. W., Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER READY TO buy—Improved business property worth $50,000 to $100,000. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—LOTS FOR DIAMONDS.
Wanted, boarding-house for clear lots.
Suburban lots for good equity in city property.
640 acres in California, 320 acres in Nebraska, and 80 acres in Michigan for city property.
$10,000 hotel for farm or city property.
Good lots for horse and buggy.
Good clear suburban lots for piano.
400-acre farm, 70 miles south of Chicago, for city property; price $20,000; this is very cheap.
HENRY LEAVITT, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ESTATE OF 400 acres, about 5 hours' ride to New York City, 3½ to Philadelphia, 2 miles from railway station; land fronts navigable waters; dock on adjoining property; has daily steamers to Baltimore; 250 acres improved, balance woodland; rich soil, good orchards, and abundance small fruits; all necessary buildings in perfect condition; 3 tenant-houses, barns, etc.; property netted over $3,000 to owner last year; price $35,000; no incumbrance. Will take city property or good Western lands. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, a small barn, 1¼ acres of land, located on the ridge in Evanston; price $8,000; to exchange for a house and lot in Chicago.
881 acres pine land in Florida for sale or exchange for Chicago or Evanston property.
E. R. PAUL,
325 Davis-st., Evanston.

FOR EXCHANGE—30-ACRE HOMESTEAD at Geneva, Ill., worth $5,000, for Englewood improved. Z 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR KANSAS CITY PROPerty, or sell on easy terms, farm of 172 acres near Kankakee, Ill.; good buildings, barns, cribs, etc.; every acre available; all hedged; now rented for $4 per acre cash. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE DRUG-STORE and building in Illinois; no opposition; want Western land and some cash. Address PHARMACIST, care John A. King & Co., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BRICK RESIdence and handsome grounds and other property for large farm. J. S. WOLFE, Waukegan, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE for vacant property. Address owner, Z 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PLEASE CALL AT MY OFFICE tomorrow at 10 o'clock. G. B.

PERSONAL—MR. BROOKS, PRINTER FOR Beebe in '82, send address to U. B. LAWSON, Muskegon, Mich.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE AMERICAN WALNUT HAIR DRESSING AND RESTORER is popular with all who use it for the following reasons:
It is clean and as easy to apply as any hair-oil.
It is as natural as nature in its effects, and the sharpest person cannot detect its use.
It is harmless, and no one need fear any injurious effects from using it.
It is the only restorer that will change red hair to a rich brown color.
It never stains the skin or linen, and keeps the scalp nice and white and removes dandruff.
It invigorates the hair and makes it grow thick and strong, and never leaves any odor in the hair.
Its effects show on gray hair with three or four applications.
It is the best hair-dressing ever used, is not greasy, and never makes the hair sticky, but keeps it soft and fine.
It is cheap, being only 75 cents for an extra large bottle. The
GENERAL DEPOT
for this famous preparation is at
75 State-st., Chicago.
Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

PERSONAL—50 HANDSOME MEN ARE wanted for our Dude Show, commencing Monday, Oct. 5, at West Side Dime Museum.
KOHL & MIDDLETON.

PERSONAL—MR. E. WARWICK, FORMERly with A. H. Revell & Co., and Mr. C. C. Koehler, formerly of the firm of Magoun & Koehler, are now with the Newberry Furniture Company, 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—EVERY LADY IN CHICAGO is invited to call and inspect our stock of furs and seal garments. SHAYNE, fur manufacturer, 141 State-st. 103 Prince-st., New York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention, consultation on business, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love and marriage; ladies, special attention. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.

MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRVOYANT, AT 239 Washington-boulevard, has concluded to remain until Nov. 1. She regrets that her engagements elsewhere will prevent her remaining longer. She can be consulted on business, law-suits, enemies, losses, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Pay refused if not satisfied.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & PRICE MACHINERY CO.,
35 to 41 Indiana-st., Chicago.
Designers and Builders of
Special and Experimental Machinery.
Prompt attention to jobbing of all kinds.
Correspondence solicited.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A NICE HOME FOR A LADY DURING confinement, by an experienced nurse; quite private. 78 De Kalb-st., corner West Polk.

ALL YE CARPENTERS—MEET AT KEENE BROS'. Saturday evening and inspect the new tools lately received. 167 Clark-st., near Madison.

A PRETTY COMPLETE SET OF TOOLS for family use, price $1.50. KEENE BROS., 167 Clark-st., near Madison.

AGENTS FOR ALL TYPEWRITING MAchines. We buy, sell, rent, and ship everywhere on easy terms. A. B. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS ARE easily exterminated when C. S. BROWN & CO.'S Cockroach Paste is used. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; terms reasonable. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 666 West Monroe-st.

MRS. A. M. L. COLESON IS AT 904 OPERA-House Block for shorthand instruction.

QUIET AND STRICLTY PRIVATE HOME for ladies during confinement at 566 West Indiana-st. Office hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. MRS. J. W. RICHER, Midwife.

SEAL GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER; REpairs and alterations; lowest prices in city for reliable work. SHAYNE, Manfr., 141 State-st.

SELECT MASSAGE PARLORS—SWEDISH movements; refreshing baths; professional operators. Manicure and chiropodist in attendance. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 6.

WEATHER STRIPS—WARRANTED FIRST quality, wholesale and retail. KEENE BROS., 167 Clark-st., near Madison.

YOU CAN BUY AS GOOD A RAZOR AS ever made, and no fancy prices, also strops, brushes, and mugs, at KEENE BROS'., 167 Clark-st., near Madison.

ALIVE IN THE GRAVE.

Some Exceedingly Tough Stories Concerning the Indian Fakirs' Trade.

Buried for Months, and Returning to Life Again on Being Exhumed.

But They Can't Exert This "Remarkable Psychical Power" in This Country.

New York *Mail and Express:* Much has been written of late about the capacity of frogs to live for years in rocks. Of much greater interest, however, is the fact that human beings can also lie for months buried underground and then be brought to life again. Such phenomenal beings are not, of course, found on this continent or in Europe, but in India, that veritable realm of wonder-working. A German writer, Dr. du Prel, has recently written a very interesting essay on the capacity, often proved, of Indian fakirs to allow themselves to be buried for longer or shorter periods, and to come to life again smiling after the ordeal. In a Persian work, the "Dabistan," on the religious sects of India, the statement was made that there were individuals who possessed the power to separate the soul from the body and to bring them together again at will, and that such persons could exist without breathing for weeks at a time. European scientists refused for a long time to believe this, but actual experiments have proved the marvel. Dr. du Prel, in his curious essay, says:

THE FAKIR HARIDAS.

"The first trustworthy information received in Europe about the Indian fakirs was from Dr. Johann Martin Honigberger, who spent many years as court physician at various Indian Capitals, and who wrote a book entitled 'Fruchte aus dem Morgenlande,' published in Vienna in 1851. Dr. Honigberger, after paying a flying visit to Germany, returned to Lahore in company with Gen. Ventura, who told him what had happened with the Fakir Haridas during his absence. An Indian Prince had heard that this fakir possessed the miraculous power of allowing himself to sink into apparent death, to be buried, and to be kept in his grave a number of months before being exhumed and again brought to life. The Maharajah summoned the celebrated fakir to his court and bade him make the experiment. The fakir did not hesitate. He sank into a condition resembling death, and his body, in the presence of the Prince and grandees, was wrapped in linen and placed in a box, on which the Prince himself hung the lock. The box was then buried in the garden of one of the Ministers outside the city. Over the grave barley was sown; round about it a high wall was built, and sentinels, who were relieved every few hours, were placed on watch. Forty days afterward the Prince, accompanied by his Ministers of State, Gen. Ventura, an Englishman, and a physician, went to the garden. The box was exhumed, and in it lay the fakir, cold and stiff. By the application of warmth to the head, the blowing in of air through the mouth and energetic rubbing of the body, the man was quickly resuscitated. One of the Ministers then said that he had known the same fakir to have been buried for four months. The day of the burial the chin had been smoothly shaved, and the day of the exhumation it was found to be perfectly smooth. The Calcutta *Journal of Medicine* (1835) reported that the same fakir had frequently been subjected to similar experiments by Englishmen, though, with them, he had always insisted on having the box hung up in the air instead of buried, as he feared the ravages of ants. Dr. Honigberger says that the way the fakirs go to work to produce this peculiar condition is to have the little ligature under the tongue cut, whereby they are enabled to stretch this organ out to a great length. Then they turn it back, inserting the end in the throat, and closing up at the same time the inner nasal apertures. The external apertures of the nose and the ears, he says, are closed with wax and the eyes covered to exclude the light. Long preliminary practice is, however, needed in holding the breath, and a long course of fasting before burial. There are stories current of fakirs who have existed, not for months, but for years in a comatose state."

OTHER CASES.

Other Indian travelers have reported marvels about the fakirs. Braid, the discoverer of hypnotism, reports two cases communicated to him, the one by a diplomatic agent at the Court of Lahore, the other by an English Major who lived a long time in India. The first case refers to Haridas, mentioned by Dr. Honigberger; and Sir Claude Wade is given as one of the witnesses of the disinterment and revivification. The second case is taken from a book of travels by an English officer, entitled "Report of a Journey in Rajwarra in 1835." In this the story is told of a fakir who wandered about and allowed himself to be subjected to interment whenever he was well paid, arranging the length of time according to the amount of his reward. He was buried within the four walls of a small house, the door of which was then walled up and a guard placed. Four weeks afterward the body was taken up and found in the same position as when placed. The teeth were so firmly pressed together, however, that an iron instrument had to be used before the mouth could be opened and water trickled into the throat. Consciousness returned slowly, the fakir began to speak in a low voice, and after a while grew so lively that he expressed his readiness to submit to burial a year longer if only the Prince should so command him.

In another case a fakir was buried without first being placed in a box. The experiment was made at a military station, and the officer in charge became so frightened that he ordered the disinterment after only a few days. Though the process of revivification occupied more than an hour, it was successful.

OPINIONS OF SCIENTISTS.

Prof. Preyer, in his work "Erforschung des Lebens," says that a number of cases of this kind have been verified, and reports at length on the preparations which the fakir must observe. Preyer, indeed, comes to the conclusion, from a study of cases of suspended animation of men and animals, that between life and death there is another condition, which he styles anaboise or lifeless. The winter sleep of animals, which, without breaking, and with a minimal movement of the heart, lie in a state of torpidity, during which they can be placed under water or land, in the midst of dangerous gases, can evidently not be called life, nor can it be termed death, since decomposition does not set in. The German savant comes to the belief, therefore, that there is a state in which conscience and the functions of life are brought to a standstill, but in which the capability of existence remains. Life is extinguished, but death has not begun its work. To bring on this condition at will is, therefore, the fakir's art and secret. Braid goes into a long discussion as to how the fakirs came to discover their mysterious art sometimes called jugglery. He cites a passage in the Dabistan, which says that the Fogins had the custom, when afflicted with any disease from which there was no hope of relief, to put themselves in a condition resembling the winter sleep of animals, and then allow themselves to be buried in order to be spared the terrors of gradual dissolution and suffering. He believes that the accidental disinterment of such an individual led to the fakirs' discovery, and that fresh air brought the patient to life again. Dr. du Prel, however, does not accept this explanation, rather inclining to the view that the custom of the fakirs allowing themselves to be buried alive is an abuse of the earlier exercises done in the service of the ecstatic phases of their religion. The act of putting one's self in a somnambulistic ecstatic condition has always played a great rôle in Indian philosophy and religion, and the fakirs—the lowest grade in the order of Brahmins—have developed the mystery to its present phase of apparent death, burial, and revivification for the purpose of gaining a comparatively easy livelihood. This capacity, however, is only one of the many remarkable powers of which the Indian fakirs are possessed. Dr. du Prel refuses to place their productions in the category of "jugglery," and says in conclusion: "Every Orientalist knows that there is no jugglery in the burial of these apparently dead fakirs. We have undoubtedly to do with a very remarkable psychical power, of which, at present, we know but very little. It is to be hoped that European scientists will eventually make the fakirs the subjects of their earnest investigations. Whoever takes in hand the book of the French savant Jacolliot, 'Voyage de Pays des Fakirs Charmeurs,' and therein reads about the experiments made by the Fakir Cowindasamy in Benares, will quickly come to the conviction that we Europeans have much to learn in India, of which at present we have only the faintest glimmering."

MISS ADA C. SWEET.

THE PATRIOT SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER AND PENSION AGENT AT CHICAGO—LIBELS UPON HER OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS NEWSPAPER IN BUFFALO.

Washington *Chronicle:* The Buffalo *News* makes this false statement:

"There will be much ado made by a certain class of newspapers over the removal of Miss Ada C. Sweet from the office of Pension Agent at Chicago, but sensible people who have given the matter a little thought will not be deceived by anything that may be said. After Miss Sweet threw down the gauntlet to Gen. Black and refused to resign it was thought that she would put her house in order and be prepared to meet any inquiry which might be made. But an examination of affairs in her office showed that with all her bluster business was not transacted as it should be, and also that there were over 500 names of pensioners who were dead on her books, and they had not been reported to Washington. Under the circumstances there was nothing to do but dismiss her.

Now, what are the facts?

Miss Sweet, a lady not known to us personally and only known to us through a widely reputable newspaper publicity as the daughter of a deceased patriot soldier, and as one who has made a most enviable record as Pension Agent, has written us, in response to some inquiries, a private letter, not for publication. The letter is so clear an exposition of the truth and refutes so completely the libels going the rounds of the press indifferent to the facts, or, utterly unscrupulous concerning them, that we assume the responsibility of disregarding the modest admonition of Miss Sweet and proceed to make public her statement. The public, on information, has a brave, earnest conscience and discriminates well in demanding that justice be done though the heavens fall. Here is Miss Sweet's letter:

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1885.—*Dear Sir:* Your very kind letter of the 19th inst. received this morning. I sent you a copy of an Ohio paper the other day, with a letter written by me in August, explaining the facts in the business of the dropping of the names of 560 deceased pensioners from the pension-rolls of this office. You say you regret that I "resigned in the face of the enemy."

My own personal affairs demanded that I should do so, as I am the sole support of myself and my young brother and sister, and a very fine business offer was open to me this fall, but the place could not be held for me until the expiration of my term of office next April. As for the charges made against me by the Democratic press, in the matter of the dropping of names from the roll, it never occurred to me that those charges would be seriously made and continued even to the length of attributing my resignation to such a cause. The charge is absurd. The fact is that only through ignorance of the actual business could any one blame me for a state of affairs that always exists, and always must exist. The law directs that the names of pensioners be held upon the rolls three years from date of last payment, in cases where the pensioner fails, for some unknown reason, to claim pension. (Sec. 4,719, U. S. R. S.) No money is drawn in such cases. The Pension Agent never has any of the pension money in his own hands. He is merely notified from time to time that a certain sum is placed to his credit with the United States Assistant Treasurer for use in paying pensions. Upon receipt of a voucher from a pensioner the pension agent draws a check to the pensioner's order on the United States Assistant Treasurer, and sends it to the pensioner by mail or hands it to him should he appear in person at the pension agency. At the end of each fiscal year the balance on hand to the credit of each Pension Agent with the United States Assistant Treasurer is deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer, and with the beginning of the new fiscal year a new account is opened. This order of business is prescribed by law.

I myself furnished the Commissioner of Pensions with the information that gave him the means to investigate the reason why several hundreds of the pensioners enrolled at this agency had not drawn pensions for some time. Upon examination into each case reported by me, it was found that 560 of the pensioners had ceased drawing pensions on account of death, or, in case of widows, remarriage. The Commissioner ordered their names stricken from the rolls, and there the matter should have ended. No word of censure or criticism was or could possibly have been addressed to me on the subject. Any man having even superficial knowledge about paying pensions will promptly decide that in this matter no possible blame could attach to my official conduct.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury audits all of my army accounts and he will give the same answer. The Fourth Auditor audits my navy accounts. The Second Controller of the Treasury passes upon the accounts after they leave the hands of the Third Auditor. All of these officials have a full and perfect knowledge of the pension laws (or will have after they have had some experience) and any one of them will say—if partisan zeal has not smothered the last spark of justice—that no blame can possibly be placed upon me for following the only guide an official can have, the law.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended to me, and requesting that this hurried letter be considered personal, though the contents can be used as you see fit, I am, very truly yours,

ADA C. SWEET,
United States Pension Agent.

After this frank and detailed statement of facts in explanation of Miss Sweet's official work and in refutation of the serious charges against her integrity and efficiency, justice demands a retraction by the press guilty of maligning her fair name. Gen. Black, who has the reputation of being a brave Union officer, should be prompt to put the seal of condemnation upon these charges by the one word due from him to a dead comrade's daughter.

DR. GREGORY TO GO.

HE RETIRES TO RELIEVE THE PRESIDENT FROM EMBARRASSMENT—THOMAN'S TURN NEXT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[New York *Sun.*]—Gregory is to go. He is putting the finishing touches on his letter of resignation, and it will be placed in the President's hands tomorrow. He will take a roseate, Eatonian view of the situation on paper, but privately the Illinois pedagog is said to feel that his going will create a void in the Civil-Service Commission that can never be filled. It is a matter of general surprise that Gregory should take a hint that he was not wanted and get out so gracefully. He is not the sort of officeholder to let go of a good thing. One interview with President Cleveland settled him, however, and instead of being put out for offensive partisanship, or for overloading his expense account, or for general incompetency, he is kindly permitted to say that he retires to relieve the President from any embarrassment on his account. He fixes no time for his resignation to take effect, but leaves the day to the President. Mr. Cleveland will make the day an early one. A Democrat will succeed either Eaton or Gregory, it being the President's purpose, it is understood, to have two Democrats and one Republican on the board.

Mr. Cleveland at first leaned toward the idea of a mugwump for one of the Commissioners, but since the New York mugwumps have deserted the Administration and are trying to stab it in the interest of Blaine in 1888 he may have changed his mind. Mr. Cleveland had in his mind's eye for Eaton's vacant chair Col. Charles R. Codman, the chief of the Massachusetts mugwumps. Col. Codman came here to see the President about it, but would not agree to accept the office. It is said that he returned to consult Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Carl Schurz is the man that some of the mugwumps want for the place.

Another idea of Mr. Cleveland's is that one of the Commissioners should be a man who has had experience in an Executive office, and looks at the civil-service question from the point of view of a practical man rather than a theorist. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coon and Chief Edward O. Graves of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving have been suggested as men of this sort. Charles Lyman, Chief Examiner of the present commission, has also been suggested for Commissioner. No Democrats have applied for appointments on the commission. Former Attorney-General Schoonmaker, one of the New York Commissioners, is a possibility. The commission needs an able lawyer, and he fills the requirement.

There is no doubt that Commissioner Thoman will be invited by the President to join Eaton and Gregory in a very short time, if he does not take the hint and resign. An entire new set of Commissioners, a majority of them in sympathy with the Administration, will soon be at work.

MRS. AYER WANTS TO BUY "BY-THE-SEA."

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—Mrs. J. C. Ayer of New York has been negotiating for the purchase of "By-the-Sea," the beautiful summer home of Mr. August Belmont. Mrs. Ayer thought, until informed that the opportunity was lost, that she would be able to purchase "The Breakers" of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, not knowing that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had been bidding above her. She has now made Mr. Belmont an offer of $400,000 cash for his place. "By-the-Sea" is one of the most beautiful places on the island, and runs from Bellevue avenue, which is the fashionable thoroughfare, back to the cliffs. It is not known whether Mr. Belmont will sell, but it is not thought he will.

Public speakers and singers find B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops a sure remedy for hoarseness.

AN INDIAN KING.

Gen. Brisbin Receives a Visit from the Head of the Brule Nation.

What the Chief Had to Say on Various Topics of Interest to His People.

"Two-Strike" Not at All Certain that White People Are Better than Indians.

FORT NIOBRARA, Neb., Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—That copper-skinned old rascal, Two-Strike, paid me a visit the other day. He had called twice before, but fortunately I was away from home. Hearing I was at the fort, he came over from the Rosebud Agency for the third time, and found me in. He had with him his villanous-looking lieutenant and inseparable companion, a yellow-looking Indian with a bad eye. They came to the house late in the evening, and old Striky announced he had come to talk. I appointed 10 o'clock the next day, after the guard-mounting, to hear him at my office. Striky was promptly on hand; and, after the official business had been disposed of, I directed Marshall, the interpreter, to open him.

TWO-STRIKE'S SPEECH.

Taking a seat by a table in the centre of the office, Two-Strike sat for a long time in perfect silence. I thought he was considering the last batch of Federal appointments, and did not disturb him. At last he rose, and, pulling his blanket about him much as I had seen Ed Forrest do in Metamora long years ago, Striky sawed the air once or twice with his right hand and jerked out: "I think it is good for me to be here."

As I did not wish to dispute this point I remained silent and waited for further developments.

"Long years ago," continued Striky, "we were not friends, and I saw you at North Platte. Now that I see you closer, and can take a good look, I think you are a good man, and I want to be friends with you. I would like to shake hands."

I told Marshall to inform him he was on the right lay, and, as I had been compelled of late to make up with so many Rebels, I might as well include Indians, and, if he would extend his dirty digits, I would shake them.

After this performance was over old Two-Strike returned to silence. He stood up, studying a picture of Gen. Grant, and apparently committing to memory the eulogy of Parson Newman printed underneath.

"STRIKY" IN 1868.

The last time I had seen old Striky was, as he stated, at North Platte in 1868. Gen. Sherman had ordered all the Indians out from between the two railroads—Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific—and had given them seventeen days in which to assemble at North Platte and go north to a reservation. Spotted-Tail, with some 3,000 Sioux, had come in, and Walk-under-the-Ground and Two-Strike were with him. Spotted-Tail, as usual, was loyal, and wanted to do what the Government required, but Walk-under-the-Ground and Two-Strike were much dissatisfied, and called old Spotty a woman. There was a good deal of wrangling, and Walk-under-the-Ground got killed. I was always under the impression that Spotted-Tail had killed Walk-under-the-Ground, but Two-Strike says not, and told me Walky was killed by a dog soldier.

"While we lay at North Platte, Turkey-Leg, who had staid out on the Republican, in violation of Gen. Sherman's order, was in constant communication with Walk-under-the-Ground and Two-Strike. Two-Strike and Walky encouraged the young men to run away and go to Turkey-Leg's camp. At the end of the seventeen days allowed by Sherman for them to come, Spotted-Tail was started north to Randall, and Gen. Bradley and the rest of us were ordered forward into the Republican country to begin the war. Old Two-Strike sloughed off from Spotted-Tail with about 200 warriors; and part of my cavalry, under Capt. John Mix (since dead), got after him, and gave old Striky a mighty lively time of it. He ran up and down and across lots; but Mix stuck to him and at last came near capturing the whole outfit. Two-Strike fled north, crossed the Union Pacific Railroad near Ogalialla, and went into the mountains, where he almost froze and starved to death the following winter. At last he sneaked over and joined Spotted-Tail, and since then has been a pretty good Indian, because he has had no opportunity to be bad.

Such was a part of the history of the copper-skinned and wrinkled old savage who stood before me. Having studied Parson Newman's oration for some time he said:

THE LAND QUESTION.

"My heart is very good, and I want you to feel good toward me. I am getting old. I am 64, and must soon die. I have thought much of late, and there are some things I want to say to you now, and I want you always to remember them. You have, no doubt, observed that land is getting very scarce in this country, and that a great many white people are moving West. Have you not seen them?"

I told Marshall to tell him I thought I had noticed a few million coming this way.

"Yes," said Two-Strike, "the roads, the woods, and the fields are full of them; and they want to take up all the land. They have made a road across our reservation to the Black Hills, and they walk on it constantly. I am afraid by-and-by they will want to stop on the road and settle down. That was the way they did with the Black Hills. They first made a road in there, and then they settled on it and would not go away. So we lost the Black Hills.

"Now," said Striky, "I would like to have all roads through our reservation shut up, and the white men to stay off our land. We have not got a great deal of land, and we have a great many people. We do not wish to sell our land, and we ask to be let alone. The white men have settled up to the very edge of the reservation; and some of them, I think, are within the reservation, though they all claim they are not. There is a fine strip [line], but it is very crooked. I wish our reservation could be defined and the exact boundaries fixed. It would be better done now than later on. There are not many settlers yet on the line, and, if any of them had to move, it would be better to move one or two than a dozen by-and-by.

THE CATTLEMEN.

"Now, I want to talk to you about the grass. There are some cattlemen on the lower end of the reservation, and we want them to keep off our land with their cattle. I will tell you how they came there. Some time ago Spotted-Tail's son went down there, and they thought because he was Spotted-Tail's son he was Chief and had power to lease them the land. But Spotted-Tail's son is not a Chief and had no power to lease the lands. I am the Chief, and I disapproved of it as soon as I heard of it. My people also disapprove of it. We want the cattlemen to stay off our reservation and leave us alone. Maybe some day we shall have cattle of our own, and then we will want both the land and the grass.

"We have been promised a great many things we have never got. This cannot be because the Great Father is poor, but must be because some of his lieutenants neglect their business to furnish what he orders for his red children. I wish some one would talk to the Great Father about this and see what has been promised is sent to us."

GRANT AND CLEVELAND.

"I hear our Grand Father, Grant, is dead. I think he was a good man, and I believe I have seen him and talked with him." Looking at a picture of Gen. Grant, he said: "Yes, I am almost sure I have seen him and talked to him, long ago. I feel sorry for his wife and children. I hope he left plenty of horses and some corn for them to live upon.

"Now we have a new Great Father, and I should like to see him. Do you know him, and is he a friend of yours?"

This latter query of old Two-Strike was a poser. I told him I had never met the present Great Father, but had heard him well spoken of, and knew to a dead certainty he was very fond of Indian and Indiana.

Striky said he was glad of that, and continued: "I want to see the new Great Father, and when the fall comes we will go down and see him. You write him a letter and tell him so."

I said I knew Mr. Cleveland would be delighted to see us both, give us a shake-down in the corner somewhere, and probably kill a fat dog or two for us to eat.

EDUCATION.

"Now," said Striky, "I want to talk about our children. They take them away off East to be educated, and I would like to have them educated at home. Why can't we have schools like those in the East out West, and keep our children with us."

I explained that it was thought that savage surroundings were not good for Indian children while at school. They went back every night into savagery, and lost what they had gained during the day in civilization.

"Then," said the old fellow, laughing, "you think the white people are better than the Indians. I had not thought so, and I am by no means sure of it. We are on the white man's road and learning his ways; but there are some things about him I think we had better not learn.

WHITE WOMAN AND INDIAN MAN.

"The other day a white woman, a young girl, a school-teacher up on the table-land, said she had been outraged by an Indian. The white people became very much excited, and wanted to hang an innocent man. They said Lone-Wolf committed the crime. But Lone-Wolf was not near the place. Fortunately he had people with him all that day who knew where he was and what he was doing. Lone-Wolf was arrested and cast into prison, and the white people wanted to take him out and hang him. We knew he was not guilty, but that made no difference—they wanted him all the same. Lone-Wolf has a wife and child, and his wife is dear to them and himself, so we would not let them have him. The girl said she had been knocked down and shamefully treated. I saw her two days after the crime and we could not find a bruise on her. I told her to look at Lone-Wolf and speak the truth. She looked at Lone-Wolf and said he was not the man. She had never seen him before. We have the man now who was with the woman, but he says it was no crime. The woman consented—so he says. I do not know what to think. If the woman was one of my own people I could tell better. I am an old man, but I remember my youth, and how often I could have got into scrapes with women if I had chosen to do so. This man is young; he does not deny he was with the woman, but he asserts most positively she was perfectly willing. I do not know what to think of it. I wish the Great Father would take the young man and kill him if he thinks he is guilty; but we do not want the white people here to kill him, as it will only make trouble. If they kill the man we will go and kill the woman. I would not do it, but I could not prevent it, neither could the agent.

AN INGENIOUS SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

"Perhaps the Great Father had better kill both the man and the woman. They are not good people and can be spared. I want to go and see the Agent and get the man brought here to you—then you can send him to the Great Father, and he can kill him if he wishes. It was this that mostly brought me over here today, though I have talked about other things. The man who was here before you came [Col. E. V. Sumner] told me to come right here to the post if we had trouble. I have done so, and I am glad I have come, for I see you are a friend of my people."

I directed the interpreter, Marshall, to explain to Two-Strike that we really had nothing to do with the Indians, they being entirely under the control of the Interior Department, while we were under the War Department. It was not very clear to Two-Strike; but, on my assuring him I would do all I could for him and his people, and always give them the best advice I knew how, he departed in peace, promising to come soon again.

There is a vast deal of good sense about this old Indian; and he impressed me as being considerable of a man, if he is only an Indian.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

WILL THE CAPITAL MOVE WEST?

GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION ARRAYED AGAINST ITS PRESENT LOCATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Editor New York *Commercial Advertiser.*]—Draw a line due north and south from the City of Chicago and we find that nearly one-half of the present population of the United States is west of that line; east of the line there is a land surface of 734,000 square miles, while west of the line there is a land surface of 2,237,000 square miles. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee Alabama, and Georgia, which are east of the line, have a population of 11,173,000, and a land surface of 268,900 square miles. Those States are nearer to the line than they are to Washington. If those who are interested in the matter will look at a map of the United States they will readily see that the middle line of Kansas is near the geographical centre of the United States.

Take as an illustration of the rapid growth of the Northwest the Territory of Dakota, whose north line adjoins the British possessions. South Dakota has today a population of 263,000, with 50,000 farms, and 450 manufactories. North Dakota has a population of 152,000, with farms numbering 35,000, and 600 manufactories. The population of North Dakota has increased 310 per cent in five years, while that of South Dakota has increase 168 per cent in the same period. The assessed valuation of the entire Territory is $100,000,000. Dakota will do some hard knocking at the Capitol down in Washington next winter for admission into the Union.

Minnesota has increased 40 per cent, or over 350,000 inhabitants since 1880; Nebraska has gained almost 40 per cent; and Kansas 30 per cent. These three States have added nearly a million to their aggregate population since the census of 1880.

The increase of our population during the last twenty-five years plainly indicates that in 1910 the United States will contain a population of 100,000,000. And no one can deny the fact that two-thirds of the whole number, whatever it may be, will be west of the Mississippi River. Will the Capital remain at Washington, or will it at no very distant day be removed to a point where it will be most convenient of access to the greatest number? The people of America will revere and cherish the name of George Washington until time shall be no more. But we also know how easily the children forget the places their fathers held sacred. Old homes and churches are demolished because business requires the ground on which they stand. Even the burial places for the dead, that have been used for many generations, where every inch of the earth has been hallowed over and over again with tears, must give way to the merciless demands of trade. That the majority shall rule is the fundamental principle of our Government. And whenever the majority say that the Capital of the Nation must be at a point most convenient for the greatest number that point will become the Nation's Capital. Let those who differ with me in my conclusions look at a map of the United States, find where Washington is, and then look at the almost boundless West.

I am well aware that in the minds of many there is a deep-seated prejudice against the agitation of this subject, but as a general rule it is better to look the inevitable squarely in the face than to close one eye against it. It is only a question of time when "Westward" the Capital will take its way.

SENEX.

[Before the close of this century the Dominion, in all probability, will be in the Union; thereafter Chicago will be the appropriate place for the Capital of the mighty Republic. It will be about the centre of population, commerce, wealth, politics, and power, and will contain, with its suburbs, in 1900, not much short of 2,000,000 people, if it keeps on growing as it has done for the last thirty years.]

BAYARD AND WADE HAMPTON.

CAUSE OF THE ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[New York *World.*]—A gentleman who read in the *World* today the story of the falling out between Mr. Bayard and Senator Butler said:

"You might have added another chapter to the story by telling how the Secretary of State has lost the friendship of the other South Carolina Senator, Wade Hampton. He, too, refused to sign the paper asking the President to appoint Secretary Bayard to a place in his Cabinet. Soon after Mr. Bayard had taken possession of the department Mr. Hampton had a call upon his favor by a Republican Consul stationed at a fairly good post in Europe. This Republican was a South Carolinian, who had served in the Confederate army. At the close of the War he was poor and thought he would advance his fortunes better by turning Republican. He asked Mr. Hampton to have him retained. Mr. Hampton had always known his family and so thought the request a reasonable one. He went to Mr. Bayard and said this was the one favor he would ask of him, to permit this Republican, who had a good record, to remain in his place. Yet this friend of Mr. Hampton was one of the very first who was removed. Mr. Hampton would, perhaps, not have resented this so much if there had been a general change, but while the majority of the Republican officeholders in the Consular service were retained, he takes it very unkindly that his friend has been singled out. He has not been to the State Department since."

I persuaded J. W. Waltz, who has been suffering with rheumatism for five months, to try Athlophoros. One bottle did him so much good that he is now on his fifth bottle, and is almost well. Geo. G. Pflieger, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

HUGHES ON LOWELL.

The Author of "Tom Brown" Delivers a Lecture on the American Poet.

He Thinks that Lowell's Countrymen Are Not Properly Acquainted with His Works.

Consideration of the Poet as a Critic, Moralist, Wit, and Lover of Nature.

New York *Tribune*, Sept. 30: Thomas Hughes, known to everybody who has heard or read of "Tom Brown," talked for an hour and a half at Association Hall last night to a deeply-interested audience on "James Russell Lowell's Works." This first of two lectures (the second to be given Friday night) was devoted to Mr. Lowell as a preacher, critic and moralist, as a wit and as a lover of nature. The speaker's manner was off-hand, simple, direct, and at the same time persuasive and vigorous. He quoted largely, and his reading, while far from the conventional style of the elocutionist, was marked by taste, and feeling, and a melodious utterance.

WHY HE LECTURED.

After being presented by Mr. Godkin and received with a warm welcome, Mr. Hughes said that it had been fifteen years since he delivered the "first and only lecture" he had ever delivered in this city, at the request of an old and honored friend who was then sitting below him. "I did not intend to deliver another lecture in New York," he continued, "and before you go away tonight you may think it would have been advantageous for me to have abided by my intention. [Laughter.] I wish to say in a few words why I have changed that intention. It is now almost exactly forty years since I first came to know Mr. Lowell's poems. Only a few of them were out then, but the small taste I had got made me eager to obtain everything which came from his pen. I made it a point to secure each new production of his, and his works have been a source of pleasure and strength to me since. I don't really know as I have any living author to thank so much as Mr. Lowell. I edited the first edition of the 'Biglow Papers' brought out in England. A little over twenty years ago I began—for an Englishman—to see a great many Americans, and to my astonishment, and considerably to my grief, I never found a single one who knew his Lowell as he ought to—as we in England do when a boy is familiar with the poets that have taken the most hold of him. And so, although it involved another public appearance in New York, I thought I would come and see if I could not inspire the youth of America to study Mr. Lowell's poetry and what he has contributed in other lines of literature.

LOWELL AS A CRITIC.

"And first I will consider Mr. Lowell as a poet. As such he must be looked at in several aspects, and the first is a strange one to me. I read the other day in one of your literary papers a new definition of a poet. It said that the poet's first great function was criticism—the criticism of the life of his time. I will take Mr. Lowell first in that function, although it is not his highest or so high as in two or three others of his functions. Now, Mr. Lowell is perhaps amongst poets a unique critic. I don't know that any poet—I don't know in any language with which I am acquainted anything at all like one of his longest works—and, in my opinion, a very important work—and that is 'A Fable for Critics.' That book was published anonymously in 1848. The plot of the poem is that all the American authors are passed before Apollo, who is sitting in a sort of judicial character, and he says what he has to say about each of them; and he not only does that, but he breaks away here and there and very often into other matters, and speaks not only of American authors, but of American national habits and manners. I say that the poem is unique, although I have heard it said by persons who ought to have known better that Mr. Lowell only borrowed this idea from Lord Byron; that Byron had done the same thing in one of his earliest works of any importance, 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' The only likeness between the two is that Byron puts before his own judgment-seat and not before the judgment-seat of Apollo all the great contemporary writers of his time and then criticises them. I say that criticism is simply an angry explosion of a young aristocrat who has found himself treated like other folks and is smarting and indignant under that treatment, and the consequence is that many of his criticisms are of little value. I venture to challenge any admirer of Byron, if there be such in the room, to find any single one of the criticisms on authors in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' which will give him any greater knowledge of what Byron was aiming at or a truer knowledge of the work of the man. One of the works of Byron you may have forgotten, and it ought to have been forgotten, I will tell you. Amos Cottle was a bookseller of the West of England. He was a great friend of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth when they were in need. He published a little book of poems about waves, very innocent, and quite as good as most volumes of that kind, and Byron—for he had no manliness about him—after flying at big game, the great reviewers who he supposed had insulted him, turned on Cottle and in severe language, altogether undeserved, assailed his little book of poems. It was simply ill-nature.

THE "FABLE FOR CRITICS."

"Now we come to Lowell. 'A Fable for Critics,' as I said, came anonymously in 1848, and when I first got hold of it I didn't know it was a work of Lowell's. If I had known it was his I should have gone for it and got it, and I know I should have specially admired it. I am very fond of looking at the title-pages of books and especially how the book is introduced. I was very much absorbed by the title-page and I soon found it was a very remarkable title-page, printed sometimes in big letters and sometimes in small ones, with nothing remarkable about it until you began to read: 'Reader, walk up at once (it will soon be too late) and buy at a perfectly ruinous rate a Fable for Critics; or better (I like as a thing that the reader's first fancy may strike an old-fashioned title-page, such as presents a tabular view of the volume's contents), a glance at a few of our literary progenies (Mrs. Malaprop's word) from the Tub of Diogenes; a vocal and musical medley—that is, a series of jokes by a wonderful quiz, who accompanies him off by a rub-a-dub-dub, full of spirit and grace, on the top of the tub set forth in October, the 31st day in the year '48. G. P. Putnam, Broadway.' When I read that I concluded the book would be worth reading. Just like when you go to a circus where there are clowns and such fellows—one clown steps into the ring and makes a bow, and the other steps into the ring and looks through his legs and makes a bow. You know from which of the two you can easily expect the most fun. [Laughter.] Then come a few remarks to the reader in much the same manner and printed in prose. They commence thus: 'It being the commonest mode of procedure I promise a few candid remarks to the reader. This trifle begun to please only myself and my own private fancy, was laid on the shelf; but some friends who had seen it induced me, by dint of saying they liked it, to put it in print.' And so he goes on. Then comes a poem—and now let me say, ladies and gentlemen, before I read you any of it, that if it were my good fortune, as it is not likely considering my age and other circumstances, to be appointed a professor of modern literature in one of your schools or colleges, the text-book I should take to teach American boys literature would be 'A Fable for Critics.' [Applause.] I have read no book, English or American, that has been written since the beginning of the century that is so artfully happy and so daintily descriptive as this rollicking rub-a-dub-dub of Lowell's, brought out in 1848.

ONE OF LOWELL'S CRITICISMS.

"Bearing in mind that criticism of Cottle by Byron, from whom Lowell was supposed to have taken his idea in his poem, let me call your attention to one of the criticisms by Lowell. I might compare almost any of the criticisms with the same object. I am quite sure all of you will appreciate it, for there is no one in this room who has not from his youth up read Fenimore Cooper:

"'Here's Cooper, who's written six volumes to show
He's as good as a lord; well, let's grant that he's so;
If a person prefer that description of praise,
Why, a coronet's certainly cheaper than bays.

"A great difference between that kind of criticism which teaches you something and makes you think of it and the absurd, superficial nonsense which Byron used in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' And then comes a passage which I think you will like—I hope it is no reason why Lowell is not thoroughly representative of the young men of America, but he very often speaks very plainly of them—I am sure the passage will do you good, and I think you will like to hear it. [Laughter.]

"There are truths you Americans need to be told,
And it never'll refute them to swagger and scold.
John Bull, looking o'er the Atlantic in choler
At your aptness for trade, says you worship the dollar.

[Laughter.] Mind you, it is not an Englishman saying all this; it is a full-born American. [Laughter.] And let me give you another extract from the same, and I hope you won't be vexed at it, for John Bull never wrote a line of it either:

"There are one of two things I should like just to know,
For you don't often get the truth told you in print;
The most of you (this is what strikes all beholders)
Have a mental and physical stoop in the shoulders.

MODERN CANT.

[Renewed laughter.] In describing himself he says boldly: 'I am a preacher.' And he always has been in his poetry. You will always feel he is entirely out of touch with most of the modern school of poetic notions. What we are told now—I think it is modern cant—is that a poet should have no moral aim at all; what a poet has got to do simply is to beautify, to bring out the beauty of his subject, to be an artist, a reflector, who should not tell you what you have got to do or why you have got to do it, but to reflect and to give you the beautiful side of every object which comes before you. That, I think, is great cant and I will tell you why. In England, at least—of course I cannot speak for you here—the persons who profess this doctrine most, that poetry has nothing to do with right and wrong, have actually claimed Shelley as their model. No doubt Shelley's poetry was fine; its beauty and rhythm were remarkable, and his striving after the beautiful was just as remarkable; but no one who has the least acquaintance with Shelley will say that he had not an idea of speaking to the moral sense. I won't take his light poems. Any scholar, though, any one who knows him as I should like the young men of America to know Lowell, must be convinced that Shelley certainly appealed to the higher sense. To this end I would commend a perusal of 'Adonais.' Everybody must be touched by the magnificent roll of these verses and I think almost anybody would say that the man who wrote those verses had a higher idea in his mind than the mere striving after beauty or effect.

LOVE FOR NATURE.

"To return to Lowell, the very first characteristic to be noted in him is his wonderful love for nature. Wordsworth wrote as no Englishman during his time or since, except John Ruskin, about sun, and cloud, and sky, and nature. You cannot read much in Lowell without feeling how completely he is at home in dealing with like familiar subjects:

"A beggar through the world am I,
From place to place I wander by.
Fill up my pilgrim's scrip for me,
For Christ's sweet sake and charity.

"You never have a poem in which he doesn't wish to enforce a moral lesson, as witness the verses, 'Within and Without' and 'Above and Below.' There is no mood in which Lowell won't touch you. Read, for example, 'Two Scenes from the Life of Blondel.' He is quite right to want a King, but a right sort of King. You don't want any King here, but you'll admire the devotion of a man who does and says he should be thoroughly worthy of the position."

The lecturer then read lengthy extracts from "Ambrose" "Hebe," and "The Ghost-Seer." Mr. Hughes evidently thought that his last selection, being of sombre tone, might have a like effect upon his auditors, for he leaned over his desk and said with a twinkle in his eye: "You'll all feel the better for going home with the sound of 'The Courtin.' I have given you nothing in the vernacular yet, for I have reserved that for next Friday evening, when I shall dwell on the national side of Mr. Lowell's poetry. I will read in conclusion the account of Zekle's courtship, and I am glad to see the ladies smiling, as this poem is fortunately adapted to them."

There was not only smiling but abundant laughter as Mr. Hughes read the lines, known in every school-house in the country, setting forth the hour which tried the souls of Zekle and Huldy, duly followed with a mother's blessing and the crying of the banns.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

HOW THE WISCONSIN LAW GIVES BENCH AND BAR PRIVILEGES DENIED TO OTHERS.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Civil (or uncivil) suits for libel are being prosecuted in Wisconsin every day with success, now that "statute law" has been made to cover any statement, whether maliciously made or not, and Supreme Court decisions uphold the practice of "champerty"—once so odious that an act of Parliament was passed in the reign of Edward I. strictly forbidding it, and, on suit, making all such contracts void. Now the practice is again revived by judicial determination, and flourishes in all its pristine vigor—furnishing occupation for otherwise briefless barristers, and keeping society in constant trepidation lest an unlucky word, hastily uttered, should furnish a cause of action, to be followed by the payment of punitory damages.

No one is now allowed to utter defamatory words without fear of punishment, save lawyers, within the precincts of a court or Judges on the bench! These may not only insinuate slander by their unauthorized assumptions which they are privileged to make, but in the form of questions, impudent and insulting, they may charge a crime or misdemeanor in terms, and compel admission or denial; in either case slander is disseminated, under penalty of being committed for contempt of court—no, not so for contempt of the lawyer. Or the Judge in his ruling or opinion may give utterance and currency to the most atrocious slander in terms without the least danger of being called to account.

Under plea of judicial privilege remarks are made almost every day by many lawyers and some Judges which, if made out of court, would subject the utterer to danger of personal chastisement or prosecution for criminal libel; that is, upon the assumption that one of the profession acting as District-Attorney could be induced to hazard a presentment by information, practically in Wisconsin since the virtual abolition of the grand jury, the only way of making complaint.

For everything has been prepared to mulct the non-professional in damages or convict him of the libel, if he dare utter any, even the slightest disparagement of professional honor, probity, or practice, and bring it home, however deserved the criticism may be; so that the "press" and the liberty of the press are muzzled, and except when the subject of the criticism is running for an office is effectually restrained from the use of any words, save flattery and praise; then license is taken, and the vituperation, slander, and abuse of the candidate, like pent-up waters, is permitted to flow without stint, and free rein is given to the baser passions of malice and envy.

The monopoly of the business of prosecuting defamatory suits is assured: First—By confining the privilege of license of slander to lawyers and Judges, a favored class, who must exercise it in subordination to the rules of law laid down by themselves for their own protection, and which prove in most cases a sufficient shield. Second—By the encouragement of such suits and allowance of punitory damages, a disposition which increases in proportion to the relaxation of the laws against champerty; by giving attorneys the right to bring suit and share in the damages recovered. Third—In criminal libel, practically abolishing the grand jury by neglecting to use it when selected; packing the petit juries by sending home the regular panel and by substitution of venal talesmen; by abuse of the right of challenge and the making of ignorance a prime qualification. And lastly—By that silent terrorism which makes it a crime, even in the interest of society, good order, and morals, to criticise the rulings and decisions of the courts, which thus become an "imperium in imperio," and in this way can make the crudest opinion or the most corrupt decision have all the sanction of the wisest and most thoroughly approved maxim.

S. Y. BRANDE.

SENATOR MAHONE'S SON IN TROUBLE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—While Policeman Edwards was patrolling his beat on Lombard street at a late hour last night he was overpowered by Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, and John Williamson and Charles Belcher, and his pistol and club taken from him. Edwards' statement is that the young men were using profane language on the streets and that when accused of it Mahone called him a liar. The officer placed his hand on Mahone's collar and told him to consider himself under arrest, when Mahone replied he would do nothing of the kind. Edwards says he was then overpowered by three men, and that, while Belcher and Williamson held him, Mahone placed his hand in the officer's pocket and took his pistol and discharged it at him, but failed to hit him. The parties then escaped, but were arrested and this morning were before the Mayor. The case, however, was continued until next Saturday. Mahone was released on bail in $200 and the other two men in $100 each.

DEFIANT MORMONS.

Trial, Conviction, and Sentence of Bishop Clawson and Others.

Lauded by His Bigoted Brethren for Clinging to His Creed and Suffering Martyrdom

In the Penitentiary—Demoralization of the Saints—More Trials Ahead.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 30.—Eight more unlawful cohabitation cases were called today—those of Charles Seal, Alfred Best, Emil Olsen, William Wiley, Samuel H. B. Smith, Edward Brain, and William Rossiter, all of whom pleaded not guilty. Aurelius Miner, formerly City-Attorney, was on hand with witnesses, etc., but his case was not called. The trial of Rossiter was proceeded with after much delay in getting a jury purged of polygamists. After testimony showing that Rossiter was living in unlawful cohabitation the court adjourned until tomorrow. Yesterday was a big day for Zion. It has been the talk of the town since. Clawson's course denying the law and taking the sentence of the court is enthusiastically approved by the bigoted Mormons, who claim that Bishop Sharp would never had promised to obey the law if he had understood the court right. They claim that Sharp will go before the court and retract his pledge. This probably will be only talk.

Septimus W. Sears, who pleaded guilty and promised unreservedly to obey the law and urge others to do so, resigned the same day as Assistant Superintendent of Zion's Coöperative Institution. It was accepted, taking effect today. Yesterday it was said he would leave here and settle in Chicago, and live with his second wife, repudiating the first. Today Sears says he will live apart from both wives. He probably doesn't know what he will do, but one thing is sure—he is out of the Mormon Coöperative Institution, though he is the third largest stockholder in it.

Bishop Clawson was promptly taken to the penitentiary last night, where his head was shaved and a striped suit put on him. The vigorous prosecutions at the opening of this term of court caused much dismay in the Mormon ranks, and, though the fanatics still shout as loud as ever for solid resistance to the law and declare as hotly as ever that no good Mormon can retain his standing in that church and acknowledge the supremacy of the law as interpreted by the courts, the fact that two out of three men arraigned yesterday submitted to law and pledged obedience in spite of the church at last shows to some extent the demoralization existing. Clawson expressly gave as one of his reasons for refusing obedience to the law that he would be scorned by his wives and children, ostracized and looked down upon by his brethren in this community so effectually that he hadn't the moral courage to face it.

Judge Zane's remarks replying to this were peculiarly effective, he where showed the cowardice of a man who claimed citizenship and protection, yet repudiates the laws under which he claims these privileges when a little local intimidation threatened. His course in quailing at these minor unpleasantnesses is in striking contrast with that of thousands of men who died to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

The cases to be called will be proceeded with in order, and if convictions follow they will yet be given an opprtunity to submit to the law, with a probability of mitigation of sentence if they acquiesce. Strong pressure—social, theological, and business—is being brought to bear hourly to keep all the accused up to the mark of defiance to courts and laws.

The *Deseret News*, the church organ, tonight devoted all its editorial space to lauding Bishop Clawson for his manly course in defying the court to do its worst and lashing Sears and Angell for submitting to the law. The editor who does this is John Nicholson, an alien who is himself under indictment for unlawful cohabitation and who attempted to secrete his second wife by running her out of the city two days after accouchement. She has been found, however, and if he cannot persuade her to defy the court by refusing to testify and so going to jail in his stead he will probably have a chance to know how it is himself. Some think he will weaken when confronted by the Judge with a sentence hanging over him. His editorial predecessor left town disguised in a gingham dress and sun-bonnet, driving to the depot in an express wagon.—*New York World.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

BURNSIDE'S ORDER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me the exact date of the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by Gen. Burnside in June, 1863, and oblige CHARLES B. MORTON.

[Gen. Burnside's order was issued June 2, and was revoked about three days later.]

NATIONALITY AND BRUTALITY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An instance of mild brutality occurred this afternoon at the corner of North State and Schiller streets which deserves severe condemnation. A negro burglar was caught by two men—evidently detectives, as they were not in uniform—and taken handcuffed to the nearest patrol-box. The man who held the prisoner struck him twice to my knowledge, and another spectator says that both men struck him. The negro did not offer to make any resistance or attempt to escape.

Those who war against society should be punished according to the laws which society prescribes, and ordinary humanity compels us to demand that the executors of the law shall not exceed their authority. It is well known that men of a certain nationality entertain feelings of bitterest antipathy to the negro race. It is a patent fact that men of this nationality constitute a majority of our so-called guardians of the community. It is also notorious that the worst criminals that are hanged or that escape that merited doom by a miscarriage of justice are of the same nationality. I mention these obvious facts simply to furnish what I consider to be the only reason for the brutality mentioned above. W. BANCROFT.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly allow me the use of your columns to correct a statement made in them about St. Luke's Hospital and the case of the mother of the Rev. R. F. Sweet? It is stated there that Mr. Sweet says I tried to hush the matter up by referring it to the Medical Board. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The facts as far as I am concerned are simply these: Early in September Mr. Sweet wrote me, saying that he had charges to make against the nursing and management of his mother's case, and wished them investigated. I replied that I would summon together the Medical Board (as that was the body responsible for the nursing) and he could come before them. He replied that he thought the Board of Trustees the proper persons to investigate, but that he would consent to appear before the Medical Board, reserving the right to go eventually before the Board of Trustees. The Medical Board was then summoned and Mr. Sweet notified. The day came for the investigation. Mr. Sweet called on me and said that he had decided that he would not go before the Medical Board, but only before the Board of Trustees. Very well, I said. The trustees shall be summoned as soon as practicable. I will have a Notary Public there, so that witnesses can take the judicial oath you ask, and I will have you notified in time. This seemed to satisfy him, and I am now arranging for that meeting. I do not think my action looks like hushing anything up, though I still think that when the Medical Board are responsible for the nursing, complaints against that nursing ought to come before them. I and all the other officials of the hospital court inquiry in this matter, and we owe it to ourselves that the investigation shall be thorough.

CLINTON LOCKE,
President of St. Luke's Hospital.

HOW A DUEL WAS AVERTED.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 30.—A story has just come to light in which a lover sold his right to the girl to a rival for a suit of clothes. Two young men named Thomas and Roberts had long been paying attentions to the daughter of a well-known farmer. The girl so divided her favors that neither could tell which was the favored suitor. Finally the rivals got to the fighting point and agreed upon a private duel with shotguns. They retired to a secluded spot, marked off the ground, and were about to fire, when Roberts lowered his gun and said: "If you'll give me a suit of clothes you can take the girl and be hanged." The proposition was accepted, and now Thomas is in sole possession.

HALSTEAD'S REPLY.

Treason and Traitors That Found Headquarters in the Cincinnati "Enquirer" Office.

Plottings of the Cincinnati Copperheads, Who Worked Hand in Hand with Southern Rebels.

The Dark Days of the Rebellion—A Newspaper Rendezvous for Traitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special to *Commercial-Gazette*.]—The managers of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are well aware that whatever impulsive writing they may be able to discover in the freedom and confidence of Mr. Halstead's private correspondence, they will never find a line or word that was not written in the interest of what he believed best to secure the speedy and thorough crushing of the Rebellion. Further, they will never be able to produce a particle of evidence to show that the office of the *Commercial* was not alive with loyalty to the National cause from the beginning to the end of the War. On the other hand, the official records of the Government show that the office of the *Enquirer* was a hot-bed of treason. One report sets forth that while the Knights of the Golden Circle were numerous in Cincinnati there had never been much necessity for a branch of the order there, because the *Enquirer* office furnished a sufficient resort. Extracts from some of these reports will be found below. The occasion for making them arose when Gen. Rosecrans set on foot his secret investigations into the operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois. An agent of the Government went to Cincinnati early in 1864, and passed there as a member of the above order in Missouri. It was a slow process to secure introduction to those known as the local sympathizers with these traitorous organizations in such a way as to command their confidence. Finally, through Rebels in Covington, he succeeded and was soon taken into fellowship in Cincinnati.

It is a pleasant official announcement that the Knights of the Golden Circle made the *Enquirer* office their rendezvous during the War. Gen. Rosecrans, when the *Enquirer* was blackguarding him for not being a traitor, put spies upon the rascals and found them out.

In a report to Col. J. P. Sanderson, Gen. Rosecrans' Provost-Marshal, dated Cincinnati, June 11, 1864, the first introduction to Cincinnati Rebels is thus mentioned by this Government agent:

> I took tea with Mr. Glandon, who came to this city with me. He came at my instance, to give me an introduction to some of the leading men here. I gave him a plausible reason for desiring their acquaintance and coöperation. We could only find one of his leading friends here. We met him at the counting-room of the *Enquirer* office, the great nocturnal haunt of prominent Rebels. He is a deep, sagacious, old, long-bearded Rebel, named McCormack.

The following is the first report of an evening spent in the *Enquirer* office:

> *Sir*: I have the honor to inform you that it was out of my power to report to you yesterday. I had an interview with McCormack and others in the morning, but they were too much engaged in their business to give me the information I was seeking. In the afternoon I went, by previous arrangement, to "Spring Grove" with some Rebel ladies. In the evening and until midnight I was at the *Enquirer* office with McCormack and his pals. Well, the plot begins to deepen and assume a more defiant aspect. The Star in the East is rising. The Rebels were aglow last night. You should have seen their greetings, their swaggerings and vauntings at the Lick last evening. The reappearance of the Messiah will not give more applause or satisfaction. But few, I am confident, were in the secret (of his returning). Some thought he had permission from the authorities, but this dissipated on the hearing of his (Vallandigham's) speech, delivered at Hamilton, O., yesterday. McCormack is "heart and glove" with one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, and told me that the said editor had gone yesterday to Hamilton to meet Vallandigham and have a conference with him, which he had, and returned to this city yesterday evening. This editor told McCormack that only three men in Hamilton knew of his coming previous to his arrival. The impression of this editor was that Vallandigham would not be molested by the authorities. I have made the acquaintance of a vicious, influential old Rebel, always at the Lick, and who is known as Maj. Mason. Said he: "I am an old man and an old soldier. Vallandigham got 186,000 votes in this State. His friends sacrificed him once by inaction. He has trusted himself to us again. I know many (formerly) military men, true soldiers, who think as I do. It is safe to count on 100,000 out of 186,000 men should this man be again disturbed. I and other military men will head this hundred thousand, and see what the Administration can do in Ohio." This is not literal, but it is the exact substance. Hundreds came and went. I did not hear a man express himself in relation to his rearrest but what believed there would be and advocated armed resistance. Some croakers did not believe his friends would come to the scratch. These were few and were not well received. One fellow, quite a theorist in politics, believed it was a trick of Lincoln's to divide the Democratic party, and said: "You know there are two wings in our party—War and peace Democrats. Vallandigham is a peace Democrat, and will canvass the State in advocating his principles. This will divide us, and hence Lincoln has acquiesced in his return, thereby to benefit himself." Nearly opposit the *Enquirer* office they pointed out to me his room, or the window of it, which he occupied when here. It was dark, while all around it were illuminated. How they wished he were there then. They expect him here in a few days, they say. . . .
>
> The Rebels who flock to the *Enquirer* office at night are feasted with all the important military telegraphic dispatches, and those of a secret character are given out, but not printed. Now, how can they obtain such? Certainly not legitimately. I heartily believe that they have a subterranean or concealed connection with the wires, and steal thereby all important dispatches.
>
> This could be done, has been done, and I believe is being done in this city or vicinity, and I think minute search of the telegraph poles, etc., would show it. They know all going on.
>
> E. H. F.
>
> To Col. J. P. Sanderson.

The second night's visit of Gen. Rosecrans' agent to the *Enquirer* office brought the following report:

> CINCINNATI, O., June 17, 1864.—*Sir:* I have the honor to inform you that, contrary to my expectations, I am still here yet and will not leave before tomorrow. My reason for this has been that I have better assurances for ascertaining the true condition of affairs here tonight than ever before. I am now writing at 2 p. m. What I shall state now is the result of last night's gleanings. I was very fortunate last night. I accomplished much that is of material benefit.
>
> As I could get McCormack only to go so far, I resolved to advertise to all the Rebels who visit the "Lick" that Mc and I were friends. I pinned myself to his coat-tail for three nights, talking very familiarly with him in their presence. This I designed; last night I took advantage of it.
>
> I had been making advances to several, none of whom pleased my own mind so well as a Mr. Baker, whom I have always found there at his post. He is a great devotee to party. Well, after making his acquaintance he introduced me to Mr. Shadinger, one of the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, remarking as he did so that "Mr. H. is one of our men from Missouri. You can speak with freedom."
>
> I told you in my last of the mystery about the telegraphic dispatches; that the Rebels managed to get all secret important dispatches. I solved the mystery last night. Baker told me all about it. He has two sons in the "Union Line Telegraph Office" in this city. One is a messenger boy; the other is a tyro at operating. They tell their father everything of private and important changes. This is one of the important leaks in military matters here, and I have no doubt there are others in other offices here.
>
> There is much corruption here, and a little more time would enable me to develop much. This one thing makes Baker a hero among the Rebels of this city, and I think justly so. He says he is not a member of the secret order, told me he would introduce me to some members if I would remain till tonight; that there were not many of them yet, but increasing. That all the Butternuts would go with them, defending Vallandigham. Said he: "Let them attempt to arrest him. We have an arsenal here, with arms enough for all. What would be a few soldiers? The whole party here is ripe for strife. He cannot be recaptured."
>
> He says under the plea of buying tobacco he is going to try and get through to Richmond by permission as the agent for Mr. Dickerson of Kanawha, Va. Says he has "scrap-book" in his head for benefit of the South. He told me of important military dispatches which the Federal authorities little suspect as known to Rebels. He is very bitter in talking of revenges. He remarked: "When this cruel war is over Butler, Burnside, and Hunter have no point on this continent they can call their own. They will all be assassinated."

The next day the agent continues his report:

> CINCINNATI, O., June 18, 1864.—*Col. J. P. Sanderson, U. S. A., Provost Marshal-General*—SIR: I have the honor to report to you in concluding my investigation of the condition of this secret order in this city that I am not positive as to its true status. I have labored faithfully for over two weeks in this city endeavoring to arrive at a definit conclusion, but am not satisfied beyond a doubt. I make up my own opinion from information derived from intelligent and seemingly perfectly truthful men—men who to all intents and purposes have full confidence in me. The substance of all my information is about this: The organization is here and on the increase. They are ready for any emergency. More interest is felt in it now than has ever before been felt. There has never been much necessity for such an order here.
>
> Had they no point of resort, like the *Enquirer* office, it would, in my opinion, have been much more general. But wherein was the necessity? That office is the great focus of evil. Under the plea of hearing the night dispatches read they all congregate there. They canvass affairs and do all their plotting about that baneful office. The counting-room is crammed, the sidewalk clogged up, but the back rooms are where the bullets are molded. There is where the distinguished and dangerous Rebels meet nightly. They come and go in flocks: more like "deer in a lick" than anything I can think of. Some remain late after midnight. Their language, though seemingly loyal to strangers and passers by, is wholly treasonable when interpreted by one familiar with their meaning and language. They have peculiar expressions which mean much to Rebels, but to no others. . . .
>
> This Baker is a dangerous man. I think his Christian name is Nathaniel. He deals in coal about the river. If not a detective, I regard him as the worst man I have met here. He resided nineteen years in Richmond, Va. He promised to raise me some funds today. The Rebels love him.
>
> I profess to have a number of men in Illinois whom I am anxious to get through to Morgan. The Rebels say "Go to Lexington, via Louisville, report to your friends there, and they will hire your men out to farmers till you see a chance to get out. When your men get to work they will not be suspected, and they can each look out a good horse, and, when ready, all slide off together." They say Gov. Bramlette is sending off all able-bodied negroes farther south. I leave here for Hamilton this evening. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> E. T. H.

There were those, however, whose malice was not satisfied, even after the murder in Ford's Theatre.

We quote from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Aug. 12, 1866:

> We certainly did once hope to be permitted to live to see the day when the satyr, the political ape, who once played his half-insane and all-mischievous pranks with the rights and liberties of this people would be brought to the bar of an impartial judiciary and treated like other criminals no meaner in spirit if less exalted in position; but this, through the special benevolence of an overruling Providence, has been denied us. He is gone—so it is supposed—to answer to a tribunal where Democratic principles predominate; before a Judge who is no respecter of offices, and we do not know that we have aught to offer in mitigation of his sentence to the longest time and severest penalty.

The *Enquirer* reproduces a letter written in the gloomiest days of the Rebellion which brings vividly to the mind of every one who passed through them the universal desire of loyal men for more vigor in the prosecution of the War. It does not attempt to recall any of the reasons for the depression at the North, nor hint at that treason in the rear which, to those who could observe its influences, made the utmost activity at the front a matter of additional importance. The foregoing reports will in part supply this neglect. H. V. B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications nor return rejected manuscripts.]

CHANGING A NAME.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A child being christened, we will say, Mary E. Jones, we desire to change the name Mary to Fannie. The minister who christened the child states the name cannot be changed. What is to prevent us rechristening the child in another church or simply calling the child Fannie? Would it be legal? Please enlighten me and oblige. X.

[It would be interesting to know what the writer thinks of baptism, and whether she attaches any special religious importance to it. The idea of baptizing ahead till one gets a name that suits is, from some points of view, rather comical. In the Episcopal Church the name given in baptism cannot be changed with the exception that if the name given was an improper one, like Judas Iscariot, say, it may be changed at confirmation. In the Roman Catholic Church it is customary to take an additional name at confirmation, which often meets such a case as this, where the baptismal name is not satisfactory. In other churches it is not considered right to change the baptismal name, for obvious reasons. But as a matter of fact it does not make any difference; call the girl Beatrice or Betsy, no matter what her baptismal name may have been, and if, when the girl grows up, she does not like it, she can change it herself to something that seems more harmonious to her ear. Still, if the correspondent thinks it wise, go ahead and have the child rebaptized, but do not tell the minister anything about the reason why it is done, or he might think it slightly disrespectful.]

HE PLAYED POKER.

AN ALLEGED NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT WHO TOOK IN THE ANNAPOLIS CADETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special to the *Courier-Journal*.]—A special from Annapolis says that the social, military, and poker-playing circles of that city are in an inquisitive frame of mind in regard to a handsome man of Chesterfieldian manners and fine conversational powers who came to Annapolis last Monday in the character of a special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, bent on writing up the Naval Academy, and left next day, enriched with data and shekels, with precipitate quickness. The name under which the stranger passed during his brief but brilliant stay was F. West; but, according to one of the professors at the academy, whose recognition of him is thought to have speeded his departure, he has also been known under the name of Raymond. An officer at the academy remembered having met Raymond in Egypt years ago. Great facilities were accorded Mr. West by the Superintendent for the collection of data for a first-rate letter, but, as the New York *Herald* pronounces him an impostor, there is, unhappily, little probability that the looked-for letter will make an early appearance.

SALOONKEEPERS WIN AGAIN.

A FOURTH ATTEMPT TO CLOSE THEIR PLACES IN LEAVENWORTH, KAS., PROVES FUTILE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Another attempt to close the saloons here under the Prohibition law failed in the District Court here today. The Attorney-General of the State applied for an injunction under Sec. 13 of the Prohibition law, which provides for the suppression of saloons as nuisances. The keepers of two saloons, against whom the action was instituted, closed their places last night, which fact developed in the testimony, and the court held that the petition on that account could not be granted. There is no question but the closing was a subterfuge to avoid the injunction, though that fact did not appear in the testimony, and the court therefore took no cognizance of it. There is considerable feeling against Judge Crozier here among Prohibitionists, but his decision accords with local public sentiment. This was the fourth attempt to close the Leavenworth saloons under the Prohibitory law, all having failed of their object. Two hundred of them are wide open in defiance of the law.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGE.

HE SENTENCES A POLYGAMIST TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT AND SCORES HIM FROM THE BENCH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 2.—Edward Brain, convicted of unlawful cohabitation today with his latest wife, a Danish girl, testified freely as to their marital relations. He made a long statement to the court, maintaining the truth of his gospel, and said he knew it by direct revelation of God to himself. His covenants were made for eternity. He would stand by them at all hazards. Judge Zane reminded him that there were two of his wives in this eternal covenant. He spoke about his being already divorced from his first wife, dishonored in her old age, and to talk of this being an eternal covenant under Divine command was blasphemy. The Judge said he was tired of hearing such hypocritical cant, and thereupon sentenced Brain to six months in jail and a $300 fine.

MURDEROUS RED MEN.

APACHES KILL A RANCHER IN THE DRAGOON MOUNTAINS—THE TROOPS EXPECT TO ENGAGE THEM SHORTLY.

TUSCON, Ari., Oct. 2.—S. S. Colman arrived here this morning and reports that Mike Noonan, a rancher, was killed yesterday by Apaches in his cabin on the east side of the Dragoon Mountains, just north of Middle Pass. He also reports that a large body of Indians was seen on the Dragoon Mountains last night. Coroner Matthews telegraphed to Lieut. Roberts at Fort Bowie, and received the following reply:

> FORT BOWIE, Oct. 2.—Three companies of troops and Crawford, with his scouts, are supposed to be in the Dragoons. Everything possible is being done to round up the Indians. Gen. Crook will be obliged for any further information.

An encounter between the troops and the Indians now seems imminent.

THE MIKADO.

The Mikado of Japan is said to have become a Christian convert.

THE NORTHWEST.

Indifference as to the Capture of the Perpetrator of a Double Murder.

Decapitated by a Railroad Train—New Discoveries in the Michigan Gold Fields.

Bad Case of Hydrophobia—Lack of Water in Montana Cattle Ranges—Other Items.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Evidence is being taken in this city in a case which is to decide the ownership of the Joseph Corder estate, valued at $40,000. Some two years ago Joseph Corder, a rich bachelor, died without making a will. A few years previous he had deeded to his brother William all his real estate, presumably to cover up some proceedings in bankruptcy. At the time of his death the bankruptcy matter had been settled, but for some reason William had not made back the deed. Now another surviving brother, James Corder, brings suit to have the deed set aside and half of the $40,000 estate given to him. Fifty witnesses have been examined and the lawyers are in glee at the prospect of several fat fees before the case is settled.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—William S. Thompson, who cut the throats of his wife and step-daughter at Champaign last Friday, having eluded the first efforts of the Champaign officers to arrest him, is now believed to be hiding somewhere about his farm, eight miles northwest of Tolono. The Champaign authorities have ceased all active efforts for his capture. The mob spirit which obtained to a great extent Friday night has reacted, and there is general indifference about the matter. It looks now as if the perpetrator of the most bloodthirsty assault ever committed in Champaign will go entirely unpunished if he has sense enough to keep from running against an officer with a warrant for his arrest.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Rockford has at last a city hospital. The new building was yesterday thrown open to the public for the first time, and last evening it was formally dedicated with addresses and other ceremonies. A great quantity of donations were sent in, embracing all kinds of useful articles. About 1,000 persons visited the hospital during the day.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 2.—The trial of Arthur Nettleton for the murder of Clarence C. White the night of June 23 in Willow Creek Township, this county, while his sister, Cora Nettleton, was being charivaried, is in progress here.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 2.—Dr. Harris, who shot and killed another physician by the name of Barton at Saybrook, Ill., last Monday, was by the Coroner's jury held for willful murder. Much excitement prevails.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—John Wicks, a saloonkeeper of Gratiot, Wis., came to the Galena Fair yesterday and returned to Scale's Mound on the night Illinois Central passenger-train. An hour after he left the cars his headless body was found near the track, and not far from it the decapitated member. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—John Bender, who has been married for four years, last Saturday sold his interest in the Cedarville Hotel. Yesterday he took his 3-year-old daughter, telling his wife that he would soon return, and has not since been seen.

MINNESOTA—STATE CENSUS—ELEVATOR MEN DISSATISFIED WITH GRADES OF GRAIN—MILITARY PRISONERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—There has been compiled at the State Secretary's office a table from the census that gives the number of legal voters in the State as 328,081; children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 387,402; insane persons, 1,446; idiotic, 440; deaf and dumb, 550; blind, 222; soldiers who served in the Federal army during the Rebellion, 13,699.

President Barnes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, Fargo, was in the city today. He is much disgusted with the wheat inspection at Minneapolis, and says it is not much better at Duluth. He says he received assurance from the State Inspector that the grading this year would be on the same basis as last year, and no higher. He instructed his buyers to grade on the old basis, and now finds he is getting badly left. So far he has given No. 1 hard grades on about 70 per cent of the wheat bought, and his returns from Minneapolis and Duluth show that he is getting only about 30 per cent. If he stiffens up on the grades in the country now his buyers will be assassinated by the infuriated farmers, and he cannot go as he is doing now. Other elevator men complain of the lack of uniformity of grades, and it is generally claimed that grades are not much higher than they were last year.

D. Hunter of the Running Water, Land & Cattle Company, whose range is located about 120 miles north of Miles City, Mont., was in the city this afternoon. Mr. Hunter states that while cattle in that portion are at present in most excellent condition they can hardly continue so. South of the Yellowstone River grasshoppers are very numerous and they have eaten nearly all of the grass. Between the Yellowstone and the Missouri River the damage has not been so heavy. The lack of water is causing a good deal of trouble. There has been but little rain of late, and the ranges are so crowded that it is difficult for the cattle to obtain all the water that is necessary for them.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A Sergeant and detail of the Fifteenth United States Infantry are here, en route to Fort Snelling with Williams, Evans, and Hockstein, three convicts of that command from Fort Buford, Mont., sent down for three years each for desertion. Six in all deserted in a body, three escaping into Manitoba and were not recaptured.

INDIANA—A WELL-DEVELOPED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA—A BLACK BRUTE SENTENCED.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—News reached here today of a case of hydrophobia at North Grove, a small village twenty-five miles east of this city. The victim is Edward Rader, a German 17 years old, whose symptoms unmistakably indicated the bite of a mad dog. He growls, barks, snarls, and froths at the mouth, but as yet has not attempted to bite any of his kind. Rader has been gradually growing worse for a week past, and his case is hopeless.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Late in August a negro named William Riley entered the house of William Copp at Warsaw at night and outraged his 16-year-old daughter Lulu. She was at home alone with some younger children, her father having come here to attend a soldiers' reunion. The negro threatened her life if she refused. As soon as he had gone she raised an alarm and he was arrested. The trial ended today, resulting in the jury finding him guilty and sentencing him to five years in the penitentiary.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The trial of George Engle for the attempted assassination of Jehial Cook, a wealthy Union Township farmer, has been in progress from Wednesday morning until this afternoon. The verdict of the jury gives Engle two years in the penitentiary. Engle testified that a criminal intimacy had existed between him and Mrs. Cook from April, 1885, up to the time the crime was committed, and that Mrs. Cook favored the scheme of getting rid of her husband and furnished a portion of the money with which he purchased the revolver. The grand jury has investigated the charges against Mrs. Cook, but the result has not yet been made public.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—George Wilson, who was shot by his cousin, Thomas Wilson, on the public highway near Russellville last Tuesday, died today. The cousin is here in jail. There were no eye-witnesses to the affair save the two principals. Both men were on horseback, and at the first shot both horses started on a dead run, but George soon fell from his horse mortally wounded, with two bullets in his back. According to the statement of Thomas Wilson he acted in self-defense. The dead man made an ante-mortem statement under oath, the substance of which has not been made public.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Argument in Chambers train-robbery case was closed tonight by Col. Friedley making a powerful speech for the State, in which he reviewed all the evidence and in most scathing language charged Chesley Chambers with committing the crime. The jury will not likely take any steps till tomorrow, when a verdict may be looked for.

MICHIGAN—THE UPPER PENINSULAR GOLD FIELDS.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The prospectors in the new sugar-quartz gold range est of the city, report a number of encouraging finds. An important discovery of galena has also been made on one prospect. The idea among those who saw it seems to be that it is a "blow-out" of several feet in width and cannot be depended on as a true vein. The Ropes mine is working along in the same steady and slow style as before, employing about twenty miners and treating that many tons of rock daily.

IOWA—INCORPORATION OF A CREMATION COMPANY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 2.—The American Cremation and Sanitary Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The capital is $600,000 and the object is to dispose of night soil by Engle's patent.

NEBRASKA—A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Dr. J. J. Solomon, who was arrested a short time since, charged with the Jonasen diamond robbery and was acquitted, has begun suit to recover $10,000 damages for false imprisonment.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Grasshoppers are doing great damage to the young wheat in this vicinity, numerous fields having been so badly eaten by them that they had to be resown. The corn has also been injured by the 'hoppers in many places.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The farmers are now busy; considerable plowing has been done for fall wheat. Grasshoppers are very plentiful, and the farmers fear to sow wheat until they disappear. Some have had to resow. There will not be the average sown this fall owing to the scarcity of good seed and the low price of wheat. Corn has ripened fast, and there is an immense crop in this county, much of it in good condition. Some has been blown down and is very much tangled. Two or three loads of new corn in this city last Saturday sold at 25 cents a bushel. Corn-cutting has commenced, and considerable of it will be cut in this county. Potatoes are good but prices low. Sweet potatoes are good and the yield very large.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Corn is maturing slowly; much of that planted late is still soft. Farmers are saving their seed corn. Fall feed is plenty. The apple crop is very light. Many apple trees have died. But little rain has fallen this week. The grasshoppers have disappeared.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Samples of new corn indicate that the immense crop is of good quality. Wheat is about half sown. The acreage will be nearly the same as last year. Considerable wheat is up and is being seriously injured by the fly.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Not feeling satisfied with the $80 a ton offered in this city for broom-corn a local producer took a car-load to Chicago and realized $90 a ton for the lot. This makes him $20 net per acre for ground cultivated. Broom-corn is a profitable crop, and farmers and business-men of this section begin to realize the fact more and more. As a standard crop no other pays better. Bankers are now much more willing than formerly to assist farmers whose dependence is upon this crop, and consequently the brush is frequently held some length of time for the advance in prices that is sure to come late in the season.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Three successive days' rain has brightened up the young wheat considerably, and will help it gain on the grasshoppers which are making considerable inroads on it in all directions and have almost destroyed pieces in Crittenden and Raymond Townships. Corn is ripening up slowly, but is generally in good condition. It is safe to say that the largest crop ever raised in this part of the State is reasonably sure of being gathered with only a very small percentage of damaged corn.

MANTENO, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this section is fully matured. Even the latest is beyond injury from frost. The quality is excellent and the yield large.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Thrashing is at present the order among the farmers, and new wheat and oats will soon be on the market. Corn in this county is secured from danger by frost, and will prove a little less than an average crop. Some of the farmers in this section predict a failure of the potato crop in Jo Daviess County. It is claimed that in many fields this vegetable is rotting in the ground on account of the excessive rains that have prevailed during the last two months.

MACOMB, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Farmers in this vicinity are engaged at present in laying great quantities of tile. Many are borrowing money in order to tile their land. The investment is considered a good one, for the increase of crop pays the interest and a portion of the capital each year. In some low fields a splendid crop of corn has been secured where, if it was not for the tile laid last fall, a total failure would have resulted. In one instance of this kind a farmer estimates his increase as 100 per cent.

PAXTON, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Corn is well-matured for this season of the year, and is now beyond the reach of frost. Fall pasturage has been greatly benefited by frequent showers during the week.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—D. W. Small, a man well posted in hop matters, announces that there is but a half crop in Wisconsin this year at best, and that there is no market for the commodity, although the nominal value of hops is from eight to 10 cents a pound. The hops of this year's crop are of excellent quality. Mr. Small estimates the total hop crop of the State at 3,000 bales.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Farmers in this section are now busily engaged in thrashing and in early fall work. The yield is the poorest ever known in this region. Wheat does not yield over seven bushels per acre, while the average is about five bushels. Oats turn out from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, barley still less, while rye yields from eight to ten bushels. Hay is a good crop, and the price is high for the season of year, ranging from $10 to $12 per ton for prime. Potatoes are a poor crop and badly rotted in the hill. Considerable winter wheat is being sown, and the acreage the coming year will be 100 per cent larger than this.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Up to this time there has been no frost to do any damage about here, and the corn is past all danger. There is a splendid stand. Some exceptionally fine fields are seen on every hand. The tobacco is all in—even that planted with little hope of securing it. The worst thing for farmers this season has been the rotting of the grain in the stacks.

ELKHORN, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The corn in this vicinity is beyond all danger from frost. The yield will be heavy and of good quality.

MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The warm and dry weather during the last week has enabled farmers to finish up their wheat-sowing in good shape, and ripened late corn so fast that it is nearly all cut. Reports north and east from here state that frost has done considerable injury to late corn, while others from the same district report that it is very slight. The rot in late potatoes, caused by long-continued wet weather, is quite general around here, especially on low lands.

DAKOTA.

WAHPETON, Dak., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Thrashing has made slow progress this fall, and farm work generally is somewhat behindhand. Farmers, when able, are putting wheat in granaries and the amount coming to market is small. The amount passing through here from the Northwestern country, although considerable, is small compared with last year.

INDIANA.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—New-sown wheat is up and is making a good appearance. The acreage sown is very large, being at least 30 per cent more than that of last year. Potatoes are being dug and the yield and quality are good.

IOWA.

WEST UNION, Ia., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The corn in this county (Fayette) is now in condition to crib. It will be the largest and finest crop in years. The potato crop is small—not more than enough to supply the local demand.

MONTANA.

GLENDINA, Mont., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Grasshoppers have pretty nearly destroyed vegetation along the Upper Missouri. Between here and Fort Buford—eighty miles—where vegetables chiefly grow, scarcely anything is left, but at the fort region the company gardens on which the soldiers rely for vegetables escaped.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT-CROP.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—William Young of the Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a tour through Canada, says that he has been thoroughly convinced of the truthfulness of reports that the Canadian wheat-crop is practically a failure. The stock of wheat at Montreal, he says, is but 400,000 bushels. Regarding the crop throughout the Dominion he says: "I understand from the most reliable sources that they have not raised more than enough wheat for bread and seed. If they have done that, it is all. They cannot export a bushel, and yet foreign figures place the amount to be exported from Canada this year at 8,000,000. There is not much of a surplus left over from last year's crop there."

THE LATEST STATIONERY.

Pompeiian paper, mottled as if with the dampness of eighteen centuries, is the newest thing in Paris stationery.

AUTHORITY QUESTIONED.

The State-House Commission to Be Enjoined Against Using Bronze Statues.

The Funds, It Is Claimed, Not Appropriated for That Purpose—The Revenue Revision.

Many Alleged Reformatory Measures Discussed—New Corporations—Other State Capital Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Hon. D. T. Littler, the author of the bill submitting to a vote of the people of this State the question of appropriating money for the completion of the State-House, today filed in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County a petition asking that a writ of injunction be issued restraining the State-House Commissioners from using any portion of said appropriation to pay for placing eight bronze statues on the corbels around the interior of the State-House dome. The petitioner, after reciting the fact that an appropriation had been voted for by the people and made by the Legislature for the purpose of completing and finishing the State-House, says:

> That by the provisions of said act the Commissioners are required to let all contracts for labor or materials in the completion of the State-House requiring the expenditure of more than $500 to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, after advertising for bids for the same for at least thirty days in two daily papers published in the City of Springfield, and the same number in the City of Chicago, such advertisements to specify the time, etc., where the same shall be opened. Yet the Commissioners have let the contracts, notwithstanding the provisions of the law, to persons unknown to the orator, for making eight statues in bronze of public men of the State of Illinois, living and dead, without advertising for bids for said work as required by law or in any other manner, but, on the contrary, have privately let the contract on terms which they decline to disclose and in an amount far exceeding $500, and will probably reach the sum of many thousand dollars. The orator avers that such private letting of said work is a direct violation of the law, and the action of the Commissioners, if carried out, will result in the wrongful and fraudulent diversion of the moneys so appropriated by the General Assembly.

Continuing, the Senator avers:

> That the selection of persons whose statues are to be placed in the State-House is no part of the duties of said Commissioners, and their action in that regard is in excess of their authority; that the Legislature never intended to confer upon these individuals, selected to superintend the completion of the State-House, the power of selecting from the numerous names, noted and honorable in the history of Illinois, the particular eight which should be perpetuated in bronze; that it is a matter in which the people of the entire State are interested, and the Legislature alone was the representative of the people and is the body that should select the names of those thus to be honored by the State. It was never contemplated that these individuals, selected without any regard for their capacity to distinguish between the relative merits of public men, should be at liberty to indulge in their prejudices or partisanship, or to gratify their personal or family vanity in performing this public and legislative act in which both the present and future generations have a deep interest; and your orator further avers that the selections so made amount to an invidious and unjust discrimination against many other great men of the State whose services equally entitle them to distinction; and your orator avers, on information and belief, that all the money appropriated as aforesaid is needed for the purpose of completing and furnishing the State-House and the improvement of the grounds surrounding the same. And, therefore, your orator avers that the act of said Commissioners in letting said contract is not only in violation of the law requiring public lettings to the lowest bidder, but is also an abuse of the authority of said Commissioners, and is illegal and unwarranted; and yet your orator avers that unless said Commissioners are restrained by the order of this court they will execute the necessary vouchers to the contractors for said work, and the present Governor (being one of the "big eight") will probably approve the same, and the Treasury of the State will in this manner be depleted of a portion of the fund set apart for the purpose of completing the State-House.

A notice has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Sangamon County requiring the defendants to appear in said court Tuesday, the 6th day of October next, and show cause, if any they have, why an interlocutory order should not be entered restraining them from making, executing, or approving any vouchers in payment for the said bronze statues.

One of the State officers said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today: "I don't see any impropriety, in case the commission has plenty of money, in placing statues on these corbels; but the selection, as a matter of taste, is open to the severest criticism. There is Gen. Grant, for instance; he should not be placed up in the dome, but in the niches on the floor of the rotunda, where the Nation's celebrities should have a place. What has Lyman Trumbull ever done, and who and what does he represent, that he should be thus honored? And Bill Morrison, why should he be selected? The commission should, to say the least, have not made selections among the living. Why not take the first Territorial officers, or the first State officers, or both?"

Bill Springer says if the Commissioners put Bill Morrison in the collection they ought to inscribe on his pedestal the letter which he wrote in 1884 commending himself for the Presidency.

Mr. Boyington, the architect, and the Commissioners are here and are preparing to commence work. Orders have been given to the State Boards having offices on the ground floor to get out. These are the Adjutant-General, the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the State Board of Health, the State Board of Pharmacy, a portion of the Secretary of State's office, the Auditor's office, and the Board of Agriculture. These will be provided with temporary quarters on the House floor. So far from having money to expend to the amount of $10,000 on statues to adorn the dome, it is surmised that the Commissioners will not have enough money to finish it in a safe and durable manner.

DOINGS OF THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Revenue Commission this morning the following resolution was offered by Mr. Burchard:

> *Resolved*, That in the revision of the revenue laws, in lieu of providing for the taxation and listing as credits of notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness secured by mortgage on real estate, the value of the interest or claim of the mortgagee or his representative should be assessed against him and taxed as an interest in the mortgaged premises, the total value of the latter being assessed and apportioned to and between him and the owner according to the value of their respective interests.

Mr. Ewing moved to amend by adding: "The interest of the mortgagee shall be treated as real estate only for purposes of taxation."

An informal discussion followed as to the question of taxing mortgages, Mr. Thomas holding that the only way to protect the borrower from paying the tax on the mortgage would be to exempt mortgages from taxation. He held that especially where the mortgage is given for purchase money for land should the mortgage be exempted, else there would be a double payment of tax.

Mr. Green called attention to the fact that foreign corporations doing business in this State should be taxed, since they enjoy all the benefits to be derived from carrying on that business, loaning millions of dollars each year, and they should pay a tax on their proceeds.

Mr. Thomas suggested that such corporations loaning money in this State shall be made to pay a tax of say 1 per cent of the money loaned, the money to be paid into the County Treasury at the time the mortgage is recorded, and a failure to pay such tax should invalidate the mortgage. This suggestion occasioned considerable discussion, several members claiming that it would drive foreign corporations out of the State, and enable home corporations to charge a higher rate of interest.

At the afternoon session, working in committee of the whole, Sec. 24 of the present code, in regard to the scheduling of personal property, was struck out and the following substitute offered by Judge Duff was adopted:

> Persons required to list personal property shall make out and deliver to the Assessor at the time required a schedule of the numbers, amount, quantity, and quality of all personal property in their possession or under their control required to be listed by them. And it shall be the duty of the Assessor to determine and fix the fair cash value of all items of personal property on hand the 1st day of May. And if any person shall neglect or refuse to make such schedules when requested, the Assessor shall list his or her property according to his judgment and information. Any person being so requested to list personal property and shall neglect or refuse so to do, or shall willfully make a false or incomplete list, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $300. All violations of this section shall be annually reported by the Assessor to the County Attorney, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the same at once.

The clause of the twenty-fifth section, "Every watch and clock and the value thereof," was on motion of Mr. Crandon stricken out. The following clause of the same section was stricken out: "Every sewing-machine or knitting-machine, and the value thereof." Mr. Ewing moved to strike out the sixteenth clause, providing for the scheduling of patent rights, claiming that under the Constitution or laws of the United States a patent-right could not be sold for nonpayment of taxes thereon, since it was a right extended to an individual by the United States Government. Judge Duff and other members dissented from his views, holding that for a tax on personal property it did not necessitate the seizing of that particular piece of property on which the tax was unpaid, but that any personal property in the man's possession might be seized and sold for nonpayment. After considerable discussion the motion was voted down and the commission adjourned till next Tuesday.

LICENSED CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies: The George F. Child's Adjustable Parlor Chair Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, George F. Child, Burton F. Kales, and George D. Coughtry. The People's Coal Company, at Bloomington; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, James H. McGregor, E. M. Heafer, N. B. Heafer, and Joseph Holmes. The Chicago Safe & Lock Company filed a certificate of increase of the number of their directors from six to seven.

CAPITAL NOTES.

This forenoon the body of a man was fished out of the Springfield reservoir, where it was discovered floating on the surface of the water. There was nothing on the man's person to indicate his identity, and to all appearances he had been in the water about nine days. It is from this reservoir that the city gets its water supply.

A very interesting house-to-house inspection report of the City of Lincoln has been received by the State Board of Health. It covers 994 houses, in which were found eighty-nine damp and fifty-eight bad cellars; 134 privies and fifty yards in bad condition; and 397 nuisances caused by animals. There were also found forty-five adults and 716 children who had never been vaccinated.

A DESPERADO'S DEATH.

HE IS CLEVERLY CAPTURED BY A UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL, AND TWO YEARS AFTERWARDS HIS SKELETON IS FOUND.

LANDER, Wyo., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—At one of the large cattle ranches of the Big Horn Basin two years ago the outfit were actively preparing for the annual fall beef gather. In the midst of all the bustle a stranger rode up to the ranch and inquired for the foreman. The newcomer's horse bore all of the signs of a long and hard journey. To the foreman the stranger made a request for work. The sharp eye of the head cowboy took in at once the exhausted horse, the fact that his brands were unknown in the basin, and there was a certain uneasy something in the bearing of the rider. A few quick questions elicited the information that the stranger was from Montana; that he had been at work there in a cow outfit; that he had grown tired of the country and was seeking employment elsewhere. The outfit wanted another rider, and the Montana man was told to turn his horse out and go to work. The new man developed a satisfactory willingness to work, but the practiced eye of the foreman saw in the way he rode at the first bunch of stock that he knew nothing of handling stock. One morning the man from Montana was in a very bad humor, and took occasion to speak to the foreman in a way that secured his instant dismissal. The offending hand was allowed to take a horse upon which to ride to the ranch and hunt up his own animal. The next evening the foreman, in company with a cowboy, strolled about the ranch grounds. About half way across the pasture they met a man leading his horse by the bridle-reins. The stranger announced himself as a United States Deputy-Marshal, and wanted a man named Williams. The official said Williams was a noted hard character, a horse-thief, and bad man, and that he would require help to make the capture. The foreman, with his pistol in his coat-pocket, stepped gently into the outside door of the main room, while the officer and Bob entered the kitchen. The desperado, whose pistol was lying on the table in front of him, half arose from his chair at the entrance of a stranger, but in an instant the pistol of the daring officer covered him. The foreman stepped quickly forward and fastened a pair of handcuffs upon his wrists. The officer started for Montana with his prisoner, but got there alone, reporting that the desperado had escaped. A coyote-picked skeleton was found next fall in the near vicinity, so it is not hard to guess the manner of the escape.

STAGE ROBBERIES.

A DARING YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN "HOLDS UP" A STAGE, DEMANDS THE MAIL-BAGS, AND DELIBERATELY RIFLES THEM OF THEIR VALUABLE CONTENTS.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 2.—Norris & Co., among the largest dry-goods dealers of New Laredo, Mexico, undertook to transport a large quantity of goods shipped to them in bond from Piedras Negras to New Laredo. Wednesday they found the teamsters belonging to the transport train securely bound to trees thirty miles north of New Laredo, while the most valuable portion of their goods had been carried away by robbers.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—J. B. Kane and John Cormack, citizens of Lampasas, who were passengers on the stage from San Angelo to Abilene, give the following account of a daring robbery sixteen miles east of Rundells: "A smooth-faced boy about 18 years of age met and passed the stage. He was riding a gray horse. He wore a loose, blue flannel shirt and his trousers were stuck in his boots. He carried a Winchester rifle and a six-shooter. After the stage had passed him he turned and demanded a halt. The driver whipped up his team and an exciting race for a half a mile ensued before the stage was overtaken by the highwayman, who demanded the mail-sacks, at the same time saying he did not care to disturb the passengers, six in number, including a lady. The mail-sacks were delivered to him, when he carried them 200 yards out on the prairie and leisurely appropriated what he wanted. While this scene was being enacted the stage from Abilene for San Angelo came up with seven male passengers. Weapons were called for, and a man who claimed to be a Ranger en route to Runnells loaded his pistols, buckled on his belt, and held himself in readiness to repel any attack that might be made on his stage. The robber, however, after satisfying himself, rode off, leaving the mail-bags on the prairie. Officers are now in hot pursuit of him. He is supposed to be the same highwayman who robbed the mail between Cisco and Brownwood a few days ago."

MAYOR GRACE HAS A PART OF GEN GRANT'S MONEY.

New York *World* (Dem.): Mr. William R. Grace was elected Mayor of New York as a beau ideal Democratic reformer. He was the model candidate of the mugwumps. The revelations now made of the Mayor's transactions with Ferdinand Ward affect the public interests, and, if the stories are true, the City Government ought not to remain for more than a year under Mr. Grace's control.

William R. Grace was a director in the Marine Bank. Likewise Ferdinand Ward. Mr. Grace was a discounter of Grant & Ward's notes, and, it is openly charged, a sharer in their profits. When he became Mayor Mr. Grace shrewdly retired from the directorship of the Marine Bank and was succeeded by his business partner, Mr. Charles R. Flint, who was fortunate enough to leave the board just before the failure.

The Marine Bank was a depository bank, according to Mr. Grace's story, before his first term as Mayor. But it is alleged that after he first became Mayor the deposit banks were rearranged and the amount assigned as the limit the Marine Bank was to hold was increased from a trifling sum to $2,000,000, although its capital was only $400,000.

Mr. Grace discounted Grant & Ward's paper, according to the statement now made by Ferdinand Ward himself, at 5 per cent, but used to receive in addition a bonus of $1,000 for every $10,000 he advanced. "He got in round numbers," says Mr. Ward, "as I remember it, $100,000 in profits."

As Mr. Grace admits that some of the notes were rediscounted for him by the Lincoln Bank, of which he is a director, his large profits must have been made without any investment of his own money.

When the joint concerns, Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank, failed, the city lost $1,000,000 supposed to have been on deposit in the Marine Bank. But as it was not there, and as it is lost to the city, except such small amount as may be obtained in the shape of a dividend, the reasonable conclusion is that it was used to pay the "profits" in which Mayor Grace is alleged to have been a liberal participant.

Surely this scandalous business ought to be thoroughly sifted. Even ideal reform will not recompense the people for the loss of a million dollars through operations certainly not of a practical reform character. For it is inconceivable that a shrewd, successful business-man, with adventures stretching to Chili and Peru, and skill and sagacity enough to secure political influence to protect his foreign claims, should have supposed any legitimate speculations could have realized the enormous "profits" of Grant & Ward, in which he shared, or that a bank linked with such a wildcat concern was a safe depository for $2,000,000 of the city's money.

QUEER CIVIL SERVICE.

How the New Democratic Collector at New Orleans Gets Around It.

Forcing Ex-Union Soldiers Out on Flimsy Pretenses of "Economy"—The Facts.

Something for the Reform Administration to Digest at Leisure—A Puerile Defense.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I venture to send you some facts relative to the methods pursued by the present "reform" Administration in its evident purpose to evade the spirit if not the letter of the Civil-Service act in the dispensation of Federal patronage in Louisiana. The truth is, there is not a Republican or anti-Administration paper in the city, and the present official agents of the Government may commit the most gross violations of the Civil-Service law, and no city paper can be induced to take up any case or enter protest to such official action. Southern Republicans can give these facts to the country only through the Northern press. While the officials—heads of departments here—profess a desire to observe the law, practically there does not seem to be the slightest regard or protection for those whom the President and the civil-service reformers would doubtless consider as within the pale of protection afforded under the Civil-Service act. I refer to clerical employés within the classified service, and especially to those who have been "absolutely appointed" under the act. Reform here is construed to mean the substitution of Democrats for Republicans, even in the classified service. The fact that an employé served in the Union army does not afford protection to him. Although the present Collector has been in power but seven weeks, every employé in the unclassified service has been removed; also, several in the classified service have been displaced, without charges, either by direct removal or abolishing the position, and recreating the same under another name.

Two years ago last June I passed the civil-service examination, standing first on the list, and was appointed Record Clerk to fill a vacancy caused by death. This was the first appointment under the act, made in the South. I served six months on probation as required by civil-service regulations, when I was "absolutely appointed" in the language of and in compliance with the regulations. Six weeks since Mr. Jonas, the newly-appointed Collector of Customs, notified me that my salary had been reduced to $800 per annum, and requested me to qualify under the reduced salary, which I declined to do, as I would thereby place myself outside the classified service, would be deprived of any protection justly claimed under the law, and subject to removal at will. If there is any meaning or legal power in the Civil-Service act it must surely apply to those who have been appointed and confirmed under it. The reduction of salary is a purpose to evade the law by indirection. In answer to the letter of the Collector wherein he states his belief that the salary of the Custodian of Records "was excessive for the duties performed," etc., it is sufficient to say that the average salary of this clerkship for twenty years past has been $1,500 per annum, and that upon my retirement from the office a clerk with a salary of $1,400 was detailed to the Record room in addition to the employés of the past. Overt acts are more conclusive as to the Collector's regard for the law than professions. The "threat" referred to in the Collector's letter is the following language in my letter of protest to him: "I beg to remind you that I am a pensioned ex-soldier and shall contend for all the privileges that this fact and my claims under the law give me." Declining to qualify, I was relieved Sept. 15, and have been compelled to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment from Aug. 3 to Sept. 15, and that the Collector approves at the reduced salary. The chief clerk referred to in the Collector's letter is his own appointee. The other portions of the letter are too puerile to refer to. The program was to appoint Commodore Hunter to this clerkship. Commodore Hunter was in the Federal navy at the breaking out of the Rebellion, but left the Federal and entered the Confederate naval service, and there was a demand to reward him for his devotion to the Lost Cause; but his age—76 years—proved a legal barrier to his appointment.

I entered the Union Army as a private in a Maine regiment in 1861, serving nearly five years, the last two years as a Captain. I am a pensioned ex-soldier. My successor was an officer in the Confederate service. I am not anxious to serve under a Democratic Administration, but I deem it my duty to place the powers that be on record in a case like mine. To be sure, it is only a clerical position, but it is in just such positions that the President and our mugwump friends demand that the incumbents shall be protected. No charges are made.

CHARLES W. BOOTHBY,
Late Record Clerk New Orleans Custom-House.

A LAME EXCUSE.

The following is the letter of the newly appointed Democratic Collector, in which an attempt is made to justify the underhand efforts made to force Boothby out of the Custom-House in spite of the civil-service rules:

> COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 7.—*Mr. C. W. Boothby*—SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst.
>
> The change made in the office which you hold was not for the purpose of depriving you of the protection afforded by the Civil-Service act, or with a view of taking the position outside of the civil-service classification.
>
> I desire to have the salary of the chief clerk restored to what it had been always, and finding that it had been temporarily reduced in order to make a place for an appointee who was debarred by age from passing the civil-service examination, and who only nominally filled the duties of the office, other salaries being increased by the amount which the chief clerk's was reduced, and in order to restore the salary of the chief clerk, without increasing the expenses of the collection of the revenue, I recommended that the salary of the Custodian of Records should be correspondingly reduced, believing it to be excessive for the duties to be performed. And I may add that this was the information which I received from persons familiar with the duties of the office. I was entirely ignorant of the fact that you had been appointed as a result of the civil-service examinations, I was scarcely aware that you filled the position, and I repeat that I never had any purpose of interfering directly or indirectly with the Civil-Service act. If you have a creditable civil-service certificate I suppose it would qualify you for some other position; but I am not aware that, because you filled the position of Custodian of Records, I am debarred from making a recommendation that the salary of that office should be reduced.
>
> The threat made in the latter part of your letter will have very little effect upon me, as I expect to conduct my office strictly in accordance with my own views as to the competency and character of the employés, whom I shall select, always, of course, strictly carrying out and obeying the requirements of the Civil-Service act, whenever I am required to make appointments within the classification prescribed by that law.
>
> My opinion is that if you do not qualify and accept the office, with the salary as now constituted, that the position will be vacant, and I will be called upon to make another appointment.
>
> I see by the roster of the employés of the custom-house that you have a clerk in the office with you at a salary of $800, and I am satisfied that the duties required at the hands of the Custodian of Records, with this assistance, will be amply paid for by a salary of $800 per annum. I know that there are a good many able and competent men who would be willing to accept the place at that salary. Respectfully, B. F. JONAS.

STOCK EPIDEMICS.

HOG-CHOLERA RAVAGES—MANY HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED.

PAXTON, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Hog-cholera is raging in this vicinity, and is rapidly decimating many herds of swine. A farmer residing a short distance east reports the loss of about forty from a drove of eighty hogs, and many others report like results from the disease.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Hog-cholera is causing the farmers west of this city serious damage. One man reports a loss of some 400, another a loss of eighty head, and still others less numbers.

STEAM FOR OIL FIRES.

Utica *Observer*: Speaking of the Syracuse Oil Works fire, an experienced oil manufacturer from Pittsburg, who was an eye-witness of the fire, said that the oil company's works there were very poorly protected against fire. He condemned the use of water in cases of oil burning, for the reason that it augments the flames rather than subdues them. Water, he said, is never used in such cases in the oil region. The buildings are divided into small apartments and each of them is well provided with steam pipes. When a fire occurs in any one of these rooms the doors leading into it are closed and the steam allowed to exhaust, thus filling the room. This method never fails to extinguish the flames.

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Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
SURPLUS, $211,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
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Successors to Preston, Kean & Co., at the Old Stand,
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The Mutual Building & Loan Association,
161 Adams-st., Chicago, 1st October, 1885.
The second ordinary annual general meeting of this corporation will be held in Club-Room A of the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Tuesday first, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. Fourth series stock now open for subscription. Copy of Auditor's annual financial statement, showing a very successful and profitable year's business, to be had on application to the Secretary or any of the Directors. A. S. OSGOOD, President; EDW. WORCESTER, Vice-President; JNO. G. ORCHARD, Treasurer; WM. S. PETTEGREW, Sec.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 2.	Sept. 25.
New York	$107,775,358	$73,728,356
Boston	14,506,034	8,225,713
Chicago	11,148,000	6,760,000
Philadelphia	10,698,578	6,339,489
St. Louis	3,025,489	2,278,046
Baltimore	2,816,901	1,305,000
San Francisco	2,006,117	1,205,116
New Orleans	959,298	560,341

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50c discount.
Boston, par.
St. Louis, 50@75c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, unchanged.

The time has gone by when the public are very sensitive to the condition of persons engaged in stock speculation, and the failures of Heath & Co. and H. N. Smith of New York yesterday made but a slight impression outside of that class of people who have speculative risks outstanding. They were failures of a very different sort from those that we had last year, being due to a rise in stocks instead of a decline. For size they compare favorably with the most important in the history of American stock speculation.

Financial activity in this city was well kept up. The transactions incident to the first of the month of course gave the bankers a good deal to do, but there was a fair demand for money from the merchants. The loans for carrying Board of Trade stuff through October have, of course, been made, and the most common rate was 4 per cent, but some lots of money were placed lower, and it is said that there is some call money in the market now at 3 per cent. The shipments of currency to the country were very large, the orders coming mostly from the spring-wheat region. Eastern bills were strong at 50c discount. Foreign exchange was steady at the following quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	484½	486½
Bankers' actual	483⅜	485½
Commercial sterling	482	484
Bankers' francs	521¼	517¼
Commercial francs	523⅜	521¼
Bankers' marks	94⅜	95¼
Commercial marks	94⅛	94⅜

There was a good trade in securities. Interest in the Stock Exchange is increasing in consequence of the removal to the Call Board Room. To meet the wishes of those members who are also members of the Board of Trade, and who are unable to remain through the entire sessions, it has been decided to place railroad stocks first on the list and have them called promptly at 10:30 a. m. The experiment of having the afternoon trading begin at 1:30 has been abandoned. It will be opened at 2:30 and continued till 3 o'clock. This will afford to brokers a chance to fill orders that cannot be executed on the New York Stock Exchange at that late hour. There was a fair attendance of Board of Trade men on the local exchange yesterday. Several holders of stock for investment have already ordered it transferred to Chicago and will have certificates written for amounts desired. The remainder of the delinquent memberships were sold yesterday at $102.50 to $108.

The following were the transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange in the order in which they were made:

50 C & N W..........99⅞	110 ChicagoGaslight.132¼
$5000 City 4s, 1904.......103⅜	100 do..........132½
$3000 Mut Union 6s....... 79	100 do..........133
$3000 do (s 10)....... 79½	100 C, M & St P (s 10) 76
$5000 do (s 10)....... 79¼	400 do (s 10)....... 75¾
$3200 B of T 5s (small).103⅝	100 C & N W (s 10).... 99⅞
$3000 do..........104	100 C, M & St P...... 75¾
$1000 South Park 6s....105½	100 do 75¾
$4000 Wabash 5s....... 78¼	$5000 City 4s, 1904.......103¼
6 Opera-House 6s...105½	10 C & N W (s 30).... 99
3 C, B & Q..........129	

Among the sales over the counter were $15,000 United States 4s at 122⅝, $500 United States 4½s at 112⅝, $2,000 District of Columbia 3.65s at 115¼, $1,000 North Chicago Railway 5-20 6s (old) at 108, $3,000 West Division Railway 5-20s at 109, $1,500 Board of Trade 5s at 104¼, $5,000 Iowa Division 4s at 96⅝, and $10,000 Denver Division 4s at 95¼.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

†Chicago Trust & Sav.126	Cook County 4s, 1905..103¼
Commercial Nat. Bk..140	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895..107⅛
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk...245	N.C.C.Ry.1st m.6s,1900.114
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.206¼	N. C. C. Ry., 5-20 6s.....108
†Nat. Bk. of America.140	N.C.C.Ry., 5-20 6s, new.109¼
Nat. Bk. of Illinois...143	South Park 6s, 1899....105¼
Chicago City 7s, 1888..106	W.Div.Ry.coup.5-20 6s 108⅞
Chicago City 7s, 1889..109	West Div. Ry. Reg. 6s.107⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1890..111⅛	West Park 7s, 1890.....109⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1893..117⅜	West Town 5s, 1899.....102⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1894..119	Mu. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912.. 79⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1895..121	Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912. 9
Chicago City 7s, 1898..124	Chi.Bd. of Tde. 10-50 5s.104
Chicago City 7s, 1899..126	Con.G.F.& L.Co.6s,1912 62
Chicago City 6s, 1895..112	Chamber of Com....... 55
Chicago City 6s, 1897..115½	Chicago City Ry........252
Chicago City 6s, 1898..116⅛	Chi. G. L. & Coke Co..132⅛
Chicago City 4½s, 1900.106	Con. G. F. & L. Co....... 1⅝
Chicago City 4s, 1901..103	Traders' Ins. Co........120
Chicago City 4s, 1904..103⅛	Union Steel Co. pref... 38
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902 99½	Cen. Union Tel. Co.... 48
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s..100	Chicago Opera-H. Co.105
Cook County 7s, 1889..109	C. M. & St. P........ 75⅝
Cook County 7s, 1890..111	C. M. & St. P. pref.... 107⅛
Cook County 7s, 1892..116	Chi. & Northwestern.. 99⅞
Cook County 5s, 1899..107⅛	Chi., Burlington & Q..129
Cook County 4½s, 1900.106¼	Pullman Pal. Car Co..129

The stock speculators in this city, generally speaking, did not know what to do, and, therefore, did nothing. The effect of the failures on the market puzzled them. There is a certain long interest in Chicago who do not seem to be scared by anything, such is their confidence in the future of prices. They are well margined up and are in to stay. As for the scalpers, they have for the most part hit the market wrong of late. There are quite a good many shorts in Union Pacific, and they were comforted by the report of a large shrinkage in the earnings. The lease of the Central Branch to the Missouri Pacific had a bad effect on the stock, though the lease can be broken on six months' notice, and the relations of the roads are not materially changed, as the Missouri Pacific has heretofore operated the road. The lease is one step in the direction of combining the Southwestern roads which has been in progress for some time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Foreign exchange dull at 483¾ for sixty days and 485⅝ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 423,167 shares, including Delaware & Lackawanna, 51,940; Erie, 16,050; Kansas & Texas, 4,360; Lake Shore, 88,612; Louisville & Nashville, 13,505; Northwestern, 51,070; New Jersey Central, 3,622; New York Central, 23,800; Pacific Mail, 8,935; Reading, 3,320; St. Paul, 41,050; Texas Pacific, 5,585; Union Pacific, 12,990; Western Union, 50,675; Northern Pacific preferred, 6,517; Oregon Transcontinental, 13,227.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were fairly active and strong. Erie second consols continue to monopolize a fair percentage of the business in railroad bonds, the transactions amounting to $1,679,000 out of a total of all bonds dealt in of $2,619,000. These securities sustained a net loss of ⅝ per cent. Prices of other bonds were generally somewhat higher. Perhaps never before in the history of Wall street have there been such important failures that were immediately followed by such slight changes in quotations as those which have taken place this week. Although prices this evening are lower than they were this morning the changes as compared with last Tuesday evening, before there was any general suspicion of trouble anywhere, are unimportant, a number of stocks being fractionally higher tonight and a few immaterially lower. Following such a failure as that of William Heath & Co., which occurred this morning, and in which there was an enormous short interest to be settled, the first immediate result is always supposed to be an advance in prices growing out of the necessity on the part of brokers who had accounts with Heath & Co. to protect themselves by immediate purchase of the stock involved, the difference, of course, to be settled subsequently. Yet the market today, which opened somewhat irregular and rather feverish and took no decided course in either direction prior to the announcement of the suspension, which was made shortly before midday, advanced only for fractional amounts, and before the close of the day all the advances and something more were lost. There was an apparently unlimited quantity of stock on hand at current quotations, and when the purchases had been made which closed the accounts, so far as the exchange was concerned, of William Heath & Co., there was a weak and dull market, with only slight spasms of activity until late in the afternoon. During the last hour quotations settled to a figure generally a little above the lowest of the day, and so remained until the close of the day, the market closing steady to firm at small fractions above the lowest prices. Louisville & Nashville lost 1⅛, Omaha common 1, and Denver & Rio Grande 1⅛, and with those exceptions not a single stock on the active list lost as much as 1 per cent, and not one made any advance. It is probable that some of the intimate friends of the suspended firm were cognizant of the impending announcement and before it became known on the exchange that the firm had suspended had bought in their stocks. It is generally understood that the house of Heath & Co. was short of about 120,000 shares, but the transactions under the rule foot up only 44,000 shares, including 8,500 Western Union, 7,800 Lackawanna, 7,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,300 St. Paul, 5,000 Northwestern, 2,600 Lake Shore, 2,100 New York Central, 1,400 Jersey Central, 1,200 Reading, 1,100 Erie, 600 Missouri Pacific, 500 Omaha preferred, 400 Union Pacific, 300 each Rock Island and Oregon Railway, 200 each Michigan Central and Louisville & Nashville, and 100 Canada Pacific. The difference between the amount bought in under the rule and the total amount of which Heath & Co. were short was made up by purchases in the ordinary way, and supposed to be upon orders given by Heath & Co. The total business of the day was unusually large, amounting to 423,000 shares, but Lake Shore, with 88,600 shares, New York Central with 23,800, and Northwestern, Western Union, Lackawanna, and St. Paul with 41,000 to 51,900 shares each, contributed 307,000 shares, leaving only 116,000 shares to be distributed among the rest of the list. The failure of Henry D. Smith, which was the cause of that of Heath & Co., removes from the market one of the most persistent bear operators known in Wall street for several years. It is therefore claimed by prominent bull operators that the result will be to strengthen the bull party. If to the account that was bought in for Heath & Co. be added the short accounts of other bear operators, it is probable that the purchases today for the short account were between 150,000 and 200,000 shares, or nearly one-half of the day's business. Of course this furnished the bulls with a market for that amount of stock, thus placing them in a position to purchase again at any material decline that might follow. The railroad situation, they claim, is more favorable than it has been for some time, and they are consequently tonight predicting that the result of the failures of the current week will be decidedly favorable to future operations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The loan negotiated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, amounting to $12,000,000, has been exhausted, and the extension to Philadelphia practically completed. To extend it further to a connection with Reading would involve the negotiation of another loan. President Garrett is not inclined to do this, the amount required being $6,000,000. Mr. Garrett returned from Europe not favorably impressed with the feeling abroad toward American railways. The Reading is dissatisfied with the contract with the Baltimore & Ohio, and may annul it. Oregon Transcontinental stock shows much strength under large purchases, some of them traceable to heavy interests. Various reports of favorable developments in the company's finances are current, among them the report that the Oregon & California is to pay a claim of about $500,000 to the Oregon Transcontinental. A high officer of Reading says the coal combination next year will have the Pennsylvania as a member. Another officer said the anthracite combination had made a loss this year of $11,000,000, of which the Pennsylvania has lost $1,000,000.

Sales of wool in Boston the last week were 4,098,500 pounds against 1,733,000 pounds the same week last year, making since Jan. 1 the aggregate sales 126,262,652 pounds, an increase over the same period of 1884 of 36,906,792 pounds. The market has been less active, but prices are well sustained and home wools are held higher than a week ago. Clothing manufacturers report an immense New England trade. In the New York dry-goods trade a new feature is the receipt of liberal orders for the spring trade in weights of worsteds, cassimeres, and sateens. The freedom with which the orders are being placed is called remarkable by the trade and something new in its experience during late years even at the busiest periods.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Oct. 2.	Last Oct. 1.
Canada Pacific	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	45¼
Canada Southern	210	37¾	37	37	
C., B. & Q.	864	129⅞	129	129	
Den. & Rio G.	400	13⅛	12½	12⅛	14
Del. & Hudson	1,114	88⅛	87¾	87¾	88¾
D., L. & W.	33,540	103⅞	102⅜	103	103⅜
Erie	10,250	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
Do pref.	300	37½	37	37	
Erie seconds		71	69⅞	70⅝	71⅜
E. Tenn. & Ga.	2,015	5	5	5	
Do pref.	125	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Illinois Central	300	131½	131	131½	132
Jersey Central	422	41⅝	40¾	40¾	41¾
K. & Texas	3,100	25⅜	24¾	24¾	25
Lake E. & West	1,030	10½	10¼	10½	10⅝
Lake Shore	83,362	74⅜	73⅛	73⅜	74½
Louis. & Nash.	11,405	45¼	44	44⅛	45⅜
Manhat. Con.	400	100⅛	100	100	100⅜
Michigan Central	300	67⅛	67	67	67
Minn. & St. L.	200	18¼	17¾	17¾	
Do pref.	400	39	38½	39	
Mo. Pacific	1,000	94	93	93⅝	93⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	700	6⅛	6	6	
Do pref.	270	12	12	12	
N. Y. Central	2,280	99	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	23	23	23	
Northern Pacific	550	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
Do pref.	5,411	47⅝	46⅝	47	47⅝
Northwestern	49,770	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Do pref.	100	129½	128¼	128¼	129
Ohio & Miss.	500	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	700	81½	80	80	81¼
O. Transcon.	11,027	21⅛	20¾	21	21⅜
Pacific Mail	6,910	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞	51⅜
Peoria D. & E.	220	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15¼
Reading	1,320	17⅝	17	17⅛	17⅜
Roch. & Pitts.	200	3½	3½	3½	
Rock Island	662	119⅛	119	119⅛	118¾
St. Paul	35,250	76⅝	75	75⅜	76⅛
Do pref.	200	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
St. Paul & O.	400	33	33	33	34
Do pref.	1,700	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞	94
St. Paul, M. & M.	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅜
Texas Pacific	5,485	18⅜	17⅛	18	18⅜
Union Pacific	11,190	49⅝	48¾	49⅛	49⅝
Wabash	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Do pref.	100	14½	14	14	
Western Union	32,930	69⅝	68⅞	69	69⅛
West Shore ctfs.		44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams..........140	Fargo..........114
American........98½	United States........54½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds, bid..103⅝	St. P. & S.C. 1sts........121
United States 4½s, cp..112⅜	Texas Pacific land g... 47
U. S. new 4s, coup.....122⅝	do Rio Grande.... 70
Pacific 6s of 1895, bid..128	Union Pacific firsts.....115¼
Central Pacific 1sts....113¼	do land grant.....107⅝
Erie seconds.......... 70⅝	do sinking fund.....120
Lehigh&Wilksb.(of'd) 99	

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols...... 80	Tennessee 6s (new)..... 50½
Missouri 6s............102⅝	Virginia 6s............ 40
St. Joe................116½	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.. 48
Tennessee 6s (old)..... 50½	do deferred........ 12

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 La cn stamped 4s 67½	110000 NYLE&W n 2 cn 71⅞
10000 do 68½	10000 do (seller 3) 71⅝
10000 La cons 80	70000 do 71⅝
2000 N Car spcl tax s3 6	5000 do (buyer 3) 71⅞
85000 do 6⅛	15000 do 71½
8000 A & S con 6s s3 115	10000 do 71⅝
5000 B & O 5s 104¼	20000 do 71⅝
7000 Can So 1st gtd 101	5000 do (buyer 3) 71⅜
3000 do 101¾	5000 do (seller 3) 71⅝
3000 do 101	71000 do 71⅝
3000 C & E Ill cns 100	30000 do (seller 3) 71⅜
2000 Cent Ia 1st ex cp 94¼	20000 do 71⅝
1000 Cent Ia 1st E D 6s 59	20000 do (seller 3) 71⅜
5000 C B & Q deb 5s 103⅝	10000 do (seller 3) 71⅜
2000 C C C & I cons 119	10000 do 71
10000 D & R G 1st 115⅝	20000 do 71⅛
3000 do 116	30000 do (buyer 3) 71⅜
3000 D & R G W 1st 58⅛	20000 do (buyer 3) 71⅛
6000 E Tenn 5s 58½	85000 do 71⅛
13000 E Tenn inc 17¾	100000 do 71
1000 E T & H 1st 110	10000 do 70⅞
1000 Ft W & D 1st 79¼	4800 NYLE&W inc 41¼
5000 Gt West 1st 107⅝	1000 do 41⅛
20000 H&StJo 6s con 116¼	1000 N Pac 1st cp(s30) 106⅞
1000 H&TC1st-WDecp 104	3000 do (buyer 3) 107
3000 Kan Pac 1st con 98	1000 do 107
1000 L E & W 1st 84¾	1000 N O Pac 1st ex cp 65
5000 L B & M 1st 106⅛	1000 Ore S L 6s 90½
9000 L N O & T 1st 90¼	18000 O Transc 1st 79⅛
24000 M & St P cons 125	10000 Ogn Imp Co 1st 84
10000 M&StPlst—Tm5s 93⅞	1000 O So inc 24
1000 M K & T gen 6s 71⅞	21000 R W & O Ex 5s 75¼
1000 M K & T gen 5s 71⅝	25000 do 75⅝
1000 M K&T cons7sbd 110⅛	5000 St L & I M 5s 75⅝
24000 do 110	1000 do 75¾
500 Mid of N J 1st 92⅝	10000 StL&IM-Ark Bcs 111¼
32000 NYWS&B tr rcts 44¼	1000 S P of Cal 1st 104
2000 do (buyer 3) 44⅝	1000 T P & W 1st 88
1000 U P 1st 115⅝	2000 T Pac inc l g 47
23000 Wab g m 6s 41	2000 Tol & W 1st 109

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

4000 La cn 7s stmpd4s 68½	30000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 70⅝
24000 N Car 6s spcl tax 6	30000 do 70⅝
5000 S Car 6s non-fd 4½	25000 do 70⅝
5000 Va 6s defd 12½	45000 do 70⅜
5000 do 12½	45000 do 70⅜
5000 do (seller 3) 12	30000 do 70⅝
3000 B & Olst—Pkbg 119	20000 do 70¼
1000 Can So 1st gtd 101¼	15000 do (seller 3) 70
2000 C & E Ill 1st 118	10000 do 69⅞
7000 C&Olst—SeB e cp 68	10000 do 69⅝
2000 H&TC2d—ML 79½	15000 do 70⅛
5000 K Pac 1st con 98	10000 do 70⅛
5000 L&N—N O & M 2d 84½	25000 do 70⅛
2000 L&WB cn asstd 90	70000 do 70⅛
1000 L E & W inc 24	10000 do 70⅛
10000 M&StPlst—SMD 113	20000 do (seller 3) 70⅛
1000 M K & T gen 5s 71	30000 do 70⅛
5000 M K & T cons 111	10000 do 70⅛
10000 Mutual Un 6s 81¼	20000 do 70⅛
2000 do 81	30000 do (seller 3) 70⅛
55000 N Y W S & B tr r 44⅛	10000 do 70⅛
25000 do 44⅜	10000 do 70⅛
10000 do (seller 3) 44⅛	40000 do 70¼
2000 N Y C debs 105	40000 do 70¼
10000 N J C 1stch asstd 102⅛	10000 do (buyer 3) 70⅜
1000 Nor & W g m 97½	10000 do 70
10000 do 97	30000 do 70
5000 Ore S L 6s 90⅝	1000 Un Pac 1st 115⅝
7000 R & D deb 81	25 Broadway Bank 275
8000 St L & I M 5s 79⅛	10 Conti Bank 103
22000 NYLE&W n2dcn 70⅝	89 Metn Bank 10
40000 do 70⅛	25 U S Ex 54½
10000 do (seller 3) 70⅝	35 do 55
10000 do 70⅝	30 Wells Fargo Ex 115½
6000 do 70⅝	5 do 115⅝
5000 do (cash) 70⅝	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 La cn stmp 4s 68¼	3000 Kan P 6s 1896 112
10000 S Car 6s non-fd 4⅝	1000 L E & W in 23
10000 do 5	5000 M K & T gen 5s 70⅜
10000 A & P inc 16¼	5000 do 70⅜
4000 Buf & Erie new 120⅝	5000 M L S & W inc 80
2000 C & St L 1st 102⅞	15000 NYLE&W n 2 cn 70⅛
2000 C & E Ill cons 100	5000 do 70⅛
10000 do 100⅛	40000 do 70⅛
3000 C & E Ill 1st 118	40000 do 70⅛
5000 CB&Q—Ia D4s 97⅜	15000 do 70⅛
5000 Can So 2d 77	15000 do 70⅛
3000 C & O 6s 1911 77	15000 do 70⅛
2000 C Pac Ig 102¼	15000 do 70⅛
35000 D & R G 1st con 77	3000 N Y C & St L 1st 79
16000 E Tenn 5s 58½	2000 do 78⅝
10000 E Tenn inc 17⅛	10000 N P 1st coup 107
15000 do 17⅛	10000 N J C Iscon asstd 102⅛
10000 do 17⅛	10000 Ohio So inc 23⅛
10000 G H & S A WDist 92⅝	5000 Ore S L 6s 90⅜
7000 Intl coup 6s 78	5000 SoPac of NMist 97⅛
4000 do (buyer 3) 77⅞	5000 St L & I M 1st 114⅞
23000 Jeff R 1st 101⅜	11000 T Pac R Term 6s 57

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The balances between the banks today have been at 2½ per cent. Balances, $1,955,218.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS FIRST BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Telephone	100	178	178	177⅜	177⅜
N. Eng. Tel.	100	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
Erie Tel.	100	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
Atchison	300	69	69	68⅞	69⅛
A. & P.	200	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅛
C., B. & Q.	100	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	500	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Pullman	50	129	129	129	129⅝
Calumet	116	214	215	214	215
Quincy Mining	117	38	38	38	38

SALES OF BONDS ON FIRST BOARD.

1000 L R & Ft. S 7s..108⅝	35000 Mexican 7s.... 41⅞
25000 Mexican 7s.... 42	1000 do scrip.... 70
20000 do.... 42½	2000 do scrip.... 71
60000 do.... 42⅛	2000 N Y & N E 7s..118⅛
25000 do.... 41⅞	1000 N P 6s........105⅝

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS SECOND BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Telephone	100	177	180	177	180
Erie Telephone	100	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½
Atchison	300	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
A. & P.	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	1,500	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Mex. Cent.	1,000	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½
Franklin	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

SALES OF BONDS ON SECOND BOARD.

25000 Mexican 7s.... 41⅞	75000 Mex Central 7s.. 43
25000 do.... 42	25000 do.... 43⅛
25000 do.... 42½	25000 do scrip.... 72
50000 do.... 42⅛	10000 do inc.... 8¼
50000 do.... 42⅜	2000 Ogn S L 6s.... 90⅝
50000 do.... 42⅝	1000 O Ry & N 7s....102
50000 do.... 42⅜	3000 Atchison 5s.... 86¼
10000 do.... 42⅜	1000 C B & Q 4s.... 97
20000 do.... 42½	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The money market shows no substantial change from the conditions heretofore reported. In this city call loans are about 3 per cent and good time paper 3½@6 per cent. Balances, $1,825,644. The market closed weak:

	Bid.	Asked.
Reading	8⅜	8¾
Lehigh Valley	55	
North Pacific	21	21⅛
North Pacific preferred	47	47⅛
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	45
Buffalo, New York & P	3⅜	4
Jersey Central	40⅛	40⅝
Oregon Transcontinental	20⅞	21
Reading general mortgage 6s	73⅜	73⅝
St. Paul	75½	75⅝
Hestonville	21⅜	22⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	20	22
People's	21⅜	22

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was in good mercantile demand and firm at 50c selling. Between banks sales were made during the day at 50c premium. Counter rates were: New York exchange—Buying, par; selling, $1.20.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 2—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 15-16 for both money and the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 33½; Canadian Pacific, 46⅝; Erie, 18; do seconds, 73½; Mexican ordinary, 22¾; St. Paul common, 78¼; New York Central, 101⅞; Pennsylvania, 52⅞; Reading, 9.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £62,000.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 52½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez M. Co. (new). 55	Franklin.......... 7¼
Calumet & Hecla....215½	Osceola.......... 12⅝

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—In mining shares little business was done. Little Pittsburg sold at 22c; Chrysolite, $1.25; Caledonia Black Hill, $2.50; Little Chief, 37c; Standard, $1.10; Iron Silver, $1.10; California & Virginia, $1.40; Alta, 27c; Bodie, $1.80; Red Elephant, 4c; Sutro, 16c. Closing prices:

Homestake.......... 17	Quicksilver.......... 7¼
Iron Silver..........110	Quicksilver pfd...... 28½
Ontario.............. 24	Sutro................ 16

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta...........$ 15	Mexican..........$ 45
Belcher........ 1.00	Mount Diablo..... 2.87½
Best & Belcher.. 1.25	Navajo........... 90
Bodie Con....... 1.75	Ophir............ 75
Chollar......... 1.12½	Potosi........... 25
Con. Cal. & Va.. 1.37½	Savage........... 1.50
Crown Point..... 1.00	Sierra Nevada.... 70
Eureka Con...... 4.00	Union Con........ 35
Gould & Curry... 80	Yellow Jacket.... 1.75
Hale & Norcross. 4.50	

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and did not vary much in prices. The October deliveries had been all made except the few which will drag along till later in the month, and a leading speculator had departed, leaving the crowd uncertain as to which way the markets would tend without his interference. With most of the markets it was a day described in a song prepared for use in the public schools of this city as one of "quiet rest," little being done except in wheat, and that was somewhat unhinged by the reports of failures in New York. There was some war news, but it was not much noticed as a reason for trading.

Provisions were tame and irregular within narrow limits. Hogs were firmer at the Stock-Yards, and the official publication of stocks of product showed that the reduction during last month was a very large one. But it was remarked that the shrinkage of about 58,000,000 lbs since September set in leaves a supply that is some 70 per cent larger than a year ago, and the statement did not carry much comfort to the bulls. Ribs for the month were quoted up 7½c, being held by a leading firm. They sold to $8.50, and closed with that asked, while other deliveries were a shade easier, at 32½c discount for November and 70c discount for January. Lard sold 2½c higher, but lost the advantage by the close, when November was quotable at $6.00 bid, with this month at 2½c discount, December at a shade of premium, and January at 7½c premium. Pork sold up a trifle, to $8.45 for November, but closed easier at $8.40 bid, with October at 2½c discount and January at 85c premium. February sold at $9.40. Cash sales were reported at 410 brls pork at $8.35@8.40, 350 tcs lard at $6.00@6.07½, 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c, 15,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 5⅝c loose, 25,000 lbs long clears at $5.30, and 175,000 lbs short ribs at $5.45@5.72½, the outside for choice cuts.

Flour was very tame, only 250 brls and 800 sacks being sold, all on private terms. The trading was only local, shippers being discouraged by a stiffness in freight rates. The market was quoted steady, with light offerings, and no prospect of a steady increase in the quantity on sale.

Wheat was tame and unsettled. Our receipts were light, and the British markets were reported firm with a fair inquiry, while private cables contradicted the later public intimation of an easier tone on the other side of the Atlantic. Some of them said "3d better." Our market was firm at the start, with good buying by Lester and others, and the Adams brokers leading as sellers. It was afterwards surmised that all these parties were acting for the one New York crowd which wanted to unload and to keep the market up while doing so. We weakened on the news of the first suspension in New York, and turned firmer when it was reported that rather large sales had been made on the seaboard for export. The second suspension there weakened us again, but the later feeling was a steady one. It was regarded as very significant that the greater part of the twenty-six boat-loads of wheat and 8,000 brls flour said to have been taken in New York is spring. It was interpreted to mean that the offerings of winter grades are scarce on the seaboard, as they are known to be light in the West. November sold up ⅛c, to 87⅞c, receded to 86¾c, improved to 87¼c, fell back to 86⅝c, sold to 87⅛c, and closed at 86⅝c bid, with October at 1⅛@1⅝c discount, December at 1⅞@2c premium, January at 2½c premium, and May at 9⅜c premium. The narrowing of the premium for carrying into next month caused some of the wheat to be turned back yesterday morning and delivered out in the afternoon. Cash sales were reported of about 75,000 bu at 85@85⅞c for No. 2 spring in store, 76¼@76½c for No. 3 do, 78@80½c for No. 3 free on board cars, and 63@69c for No. 4 do.

Red winter wheat was very quiet. Sales were reported of 9 cars by sample at 93½c for No. 2, 88@89½c for No. 3, and 76c for No. 4. Lots in store were nominal at 90@90½c for No. 2 and 86½c for No. 3.

Corn was very quiet and a shade firmer. The British markets were publicly quoted steady at the start, and afterwards 3d lower; but private advices noted a firm tone, and our receipts were small, while the persistence of the damp weather was not favorable to an early movement of the new crop nor to large receipts of the old. The later firmness in wheat caused some buying of November corn by parties who had sold earlier. The shipping demand was tame, but that part of the market was kept firm by the scantiness of the offerings. November sold ⅛c higher, at 39⅛c, receded to 39c, and closed at 39⅛c asked, with October at fully 2c premium and May at 1⅜c discount. December sold sparingly at 37⅝@37½c. Cash lots in store sold at 41⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 41⅛@41⅜c for No. 2, and 40⅛c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 42¾@43c for No. 2 yellow, 42⅛@42½c for No. 2 white, 42@42⅛c for No. 2, with 42c for No. 3 yellow, 41⅛@41⅜c for No. 3, and 40⅛@41⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 210,000 bu.

Oats were very firm, but unusually dull, the trading being extremely light. The near futures closed ⅛c higher. October sold at 25⅛@25⅜c, and closed at 25⅛c. November sold at 25⅜@25½c, closing at 25⅛c bid, and May at 28⅞@29c. No. 2 in store sold at 25½@25⅝c, or ⅛@¼c higher. The sample market was steady for the better grades, but owing to the completion of the majority of freight contracts at the low rate, the demand was less urgent for the low grades, and towards the close concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. Nearly everything was cleaned up. No grade sold at 15@24½c, No. 3 at 19@26c, No. 3 white at 24@29½c, No. 2 at 26@27c, and No. 2 white at 29½@30½c. The total sales aggregated about 150,000 bu.

Rye was firm with more or less speculative inquiry for long futures. October was salable at 59c. November sold at 61c, closing at 61c bid, and December at 63c, or ½c lower than Thursday. No. 2 in store sold at 59c, and No. 3 at 54c. The offerings on the sample market were light, and all were taken at 55@56c for No. 3 on track and free on board, and 60@60½c for No. 2 free on board. The sales made a total of about 8,000 bu.

Barley was steady for cash and futures but weak for medium and low grades of samples. No. 2 in store was salable at 70½c, and 70¼c was bid for October delivery. The sample market was completely demoralized on all offerings except those of No. 2, and 3@5c lower. Choice sound barley was firm and no difficulty was experienced in effecting sales. No grade sold at 25c, No. 5 at 33@35½c, No. 4 at 38@44c, No. 3 at 42@60c, and No. 2 at 71@72½c. Total sales about 90,000 bu.

Millstuffs were dull and 25c lower, with fair offerings, which were in excess of the demand, buyers holding off by reason of the advance in freights. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $11.50@11.75; choice spring-wheat bran, $11.25@11.50; and medium and fine, $10.50@11.00; coarse middlings were $11.50@12.50 and fine $14.00@16.00. The sales were 4 cars bran at $11.25@11.75; 1 car middlings at $14.50; and 1 car wheat screenings at $6.00 per ton.

The seed market was easy for both timothy and flax. The former was weak, declining 2c, with prime sold at $1.66 early and $1.64 at the close. The offerings were liberal, but sales slow, ranging at $1.50@1.67 for poor to choice. Futures were inactive. October was offered at $1.65 and January at $1.70. Flax was ½c lower, consequent on large offerings, notwithstanding a good demand. No. 1 cash sold at $1.20½@1.21, mainly at the inside, choice Russian at $1.21½, rejected at $1.18½@1.19, and no grade at $1.16. October delivery sold at $1.20½@1.20¾. November at $1.21, December at $1.23, and the year at $1.20½. Clover was inactive and quotably $5.10@5.20 for prime.

Cooperage was steady, with a fairly active demand and moderate offerings. Prices ranged at 90@92½c for pork barrels and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

The street markets were very quiet for the leading products. Poultry and game were in good demand, and the former was ½@1c higher for hens and spring chickens. Eggs were easy at former quotations and plentiful. Even peaches were slow, but that was attributable to the fact that holders were trying to get 25c above the market price for the fine fruit. The warm weather checked shipments of fruit and vegetables. There was even a risk in sending cabbage a comparatively short distance. The demand for the finest grades of butter showed some improvement, and orders were coming in more freely from the South for full cream cheese. The export trade is so dull that there is no money in it. The Southern trade has had a surfeit of centrifugal cheese, and a Memphis dealer considered the last consignment he received as only fit for food for fishes and dumped the whole of it into the Mississippi accordingly. Hay was steady by reason of light receipts.

The lessening of trade in the dry-goods market is beginning to make itself apparent, and is attributable to the continued warm weather. The jobbing trade has felt it most, as near-by dealers are deferring their purchases, especially of woolen goods, for the present. No material change has been made in prices, and they are generally steady at current quotations. The millinery establishments are receiving a smaller number of visitors, but the country orders are fair in volume, particularly for goods for the winter season.

The first class in short ribs had a recitation on 'Change yesterday. The aggregation of their knowledge was to the effect that ribs are regular at fifteen days old if a packer has sold them, and at about eighty days old if they are sold by a "chump."

Towne remarked yesterday that a man should sell wheat when it is plenty and buy corn because it is scarce. Then, when wheat grows scarce he can buy it back, and sell his corn when that article becomes plentiful on the new crop. As a result of such action he may count upon the wearing of cheap clothing next year.

It was reported here yesterday that a Chicago party had sold a lot of 75,000 bu No. 2 spring wheat to New York at 91c, c. i. f. Upon this Orr telegraphed to Bingham offering to sell at 90c, and received in reply a bid of 89c.

A lot of 5,000 bu No. 2 red winter wheat grown in Indiana was sold here the other day to go to a mill in Western Iowa. The wheat is part of a lot bought by Rumsey-Buell about a month ago, when it was offered "dirt cheap," and they sold spring wheat against it here at nearly the same price. Our market is not exactly a strong one now, but it is very much firmer than it was a few weeks ago.

The publication of the stocks of provisions in this city for the close of last month was a surprise to many, though they had been aware that the shipments of stuff were on a very liberal scale during September. About 90,000 tcs lard went out, being 3,000 tcs for each day in the month, including Sundays, and it is reported that two houses alone have made arrangements to take out about 10,000 tcs additional within the next few days. A very large quantity of pork was turned into "strips" during the month. The stock of ribs is a large one, but it was reduced at a rate almost unheard of in the history of the trade up to this point.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
October	$ 8.40	$ 8.35 @ 8.40	$ 8.37½
November	8.42½	8.37½@ 8.45	8.40
December	8.50	8.42½@ 8.50	8.45
January	9.25	9.25 @ 9.30	9.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 5.97½	$ 5.97½@ 6.00	$ 5.97½
November	6.00	6.00 @ 6.05	6.00
Year	5.92½	5.95 @ 5.97½	5.95
January	6.05	6.05 @ 6.10	6.05
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 5.42½	$ 5.40 @ 5.50	$ 5.47½
November	5.17½	5.15 @ 5.22½	5.15
December	....	.... @ 4.80	4.80
January	4.82½	.... @ 4.85	4.85
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	85⅝	85¼@ 86	85⅝
November	87¼	86⅝@ 87¾	86⅝
December	89⅛	88⅝@ 89⅜	88⅝
May	96⅝	96⅛@ 96⅞	96
CORN.			
No. 2	40⅝	41 @ 41⅜	41⅛
November	39	39 @ 39⅜	39⅛
Year	37	37 @ 37⅛	37
May	37⅝	37⅝@ 38	37⅝
OATS.			
No. 2	25¼	25¼@ 25⅝	25¼
November	25⅜	25⅜@ 25⅝	25⅜
May	28⅝	28⅝@ 29	28⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ 78⅝	$ 80½	$ 82
No. 2 corn	58½	51	....
No. 2 oats	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
Pork	16.50	....	....
Lard	7.25	7.25	7.20
Short ribs	9.77½	....	....

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 3.25 @ 3.50
Long clears, loose	5.25 @ 5.30
Short clears, loose	5.50 @ 5.55
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	7.00 @ 7.15
Sweet-pickled hams (15@18 lbs)	8.00 @ 8.50
Bacon, short ribs	6.25 @ 6.35
Bacon, short clears	6.60 @ 6.75
Bacon, hams	9.75 @10.00
Beef hams	14.75 @15.00
Mess beef	8.75 @ 9.00
Choice and fancy winter flours	4.65 @ 5.00
Choice and fancy Michigan	4.35 @ 4.60
Choice and fancy Wisconsin	4.50 @ 4.75
Seconds	4.10 @ 4.35
Patents—Good to fancy	4.80 @ 5.40
Minnesota bakers', good to choice	3.50 @ 5.25
Soft wheat springs, good to choice	3.40 @ 4.00
Low grades	2.35 @ 3.00
Patents—Good to fancy	4.75 @ 5.25
Rye flour in brls	3.25 @ 3.50
Rye flour in sacks	3.00 @ 3.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	18,608	9,463	16,114	15,674
Wheat, bu	59,716	90,320	20,410	75,946
Corn, bu	234,345	177,440	259,300	329,412
Oats, bu	184,984	205,972	141,594	147,229
Rye, bu	9,714	22,229	3,375	3,089
Barley, bu	62,152	61,406	44,889	36,998
Grass seed, lbs	462,495	503,900	391,660	267,996
Flaxseed, lbs	98,744	52,206	95,794	76,428
Broom-corn, lbs	187,200	39,060	132,808	76,080
Cured meats, lbs	428,500	230,380	3,188,439	1,702,397
Canned meats, cases			10,036	1,309
Dressed beef, lbs	40,000	60,000	1,303,292	166,166
Beef, tcs			15	73
Beef, brls			891	378
Pork, brls		322	3,081	996
Lard, lbs	210,000	20,000	1,316,876	570,557
Cheese, lbs	87,200	202,040	132,190	127,450
Butter, lbs	379,485	312,695	314,540	324,291
Dressed hogs, No			5	
Live hogs, No	15,205	14,655	10,448	6,139
Cattle, No	8,046	9,813	3,065	6,854
Sheep, No	4,384	3,187	688	453
Hides, lbs	261,819	100,151	375,200	652,700
Wool, lbs	106,529	98,392	109,789	198,679
Coal, tons	21,807	12,175	2,525	3,368
Lumber, m feet	11,897	11,594	3,664	3,665
Shingles, m No	4,131	7,250	152	942
Salt, brls	3,431	3,984	3,789	2,784

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	4	4	10
Spring wheat	27	40	33	100
Corn	165	54	23	242
Oats	26	123	9	158
Rye	6	7	1	14
Barley	6	55	33	94
Totals	232	283	103	618

Also by canal, 6,300 bu corn and 6,000 bu oats. Total about 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 73,555 bu wheat, 93,518 bu corn, 18,455 bu oats, and 865 bu rye. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 163 cars wheat, 365 cars corn, and 145 cars oats.

Lake freights were stronger, with a good inquiry from corn shippers for vessel room. The rates to Buffalo were 1⅞c for corn and 2c for wheat, and through to New York by lake and canal 5⅞c for corn and 6⅛c for wheat. Charters were made to Buffalo for corn at 1⅞c and for flaxseed on private terms, to Erie for corn on private terms, and to Sarnia for corn at 1¾c. Total, 184,000 bu corn and 38,000 bu flax. Rail freights to New York were quiet and rates steady at 20c for flour, grain, and feed, and 25c for provisions. Foreign freights were quiet and quotably 22@23c for flour and grain and 24@25c for provisions to Liverpool.

The following was the movement of provisions, etc., through this city during last month:

	RECEIVED. Sept., 1885.	RECEIVED. Sept., 1884.	SHIPPED. Sept., 1885.	SHIPPED. Sept., 1884.
Pork, brls	2,468	752	58,816	21,924
Lard, g. wt., lbs	7,607,129	1,776,397	36,604,413	24,913,048
Meats, g. wt., lbs	10,916,614	8,859,745	58,733,657	49,950,945
Live hogs, No	374,967	254,023	180,978	101,989
Dres'd hogs, No			1,171	

Average weight of hogs received September, 236; September, 1884, 238; September, 1883, 258.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 2.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 1.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 30.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 2.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 1.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 30.
Chicago	50,500	71,500	86,600	20,500	19,500	113,500
Milwaukee	24,000	28,500	31,500	8,000	3,000	1,000
Minneapolis	250,000	165,000	200,500	17,500	17,500	11,000
St. Louis	31,000	18,500	28,000		21,500	8,500
Duluth	92,000	64,600	58,000	135,000	26,000	136,000
Toledo	43,000	35,000	89,500	54,500	41,000	17,000
Detroit	64,000	72,300	58,500	53,500	41,400	53,500
Kansas City	9,000	14,500	19,000	6,000	6,300	3,000
Philadelphia		6,000	6,800		2,000	1,000
Baltimore		16,500	22,000		24,600	
New York	138,500	202,500	51,000			30,000
Total	702,000	689,500	626,000	294,600	201,500	374,500

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to Sept. 30—	1885.	1884.
Chicago	2,060,000	1,525,400
Kansas City	660,056	531,000
Milwaukee	175,000	120,000
Indianapolis	150,000	125,000
St. Louis	152,000	235,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia	151,885	167,561
Cleveland, O	117,258	93,235
Cincinnati	90,000	97,000
St. Joseph, Mo	19,968	30,287
Above and all other points	3,920,000	3,375,000

The following are reported stocks in New York:

	Oct. 1, 1885.	Sept. 1, 1885.	Oct. 1, 1884.
Flour, brls	165,400	200,000	172,100
Pork, brls	21,139	17,339	6,451
Lard, tcs	34,319	33,768	14,046

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Firm and active at $1.35@1.40 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and navies, sacks included. Common and dirty beans were quotably 90c@$1.00.

BROOM-CORN—Firm and active. Stocks of old corn are light and holders are indifferent about selling. The new crop is coming forward slowly. We quote:

Self-working, green, as to growth	5½@6½
Self-working, slightly tipped	4 @5½
Self-working, common	3 @4
Hurl, green	4½@5½
Hurl, slightly tipped	3½@4½
Hurl, common	3½@4
Inside and covers, green	4½@5¾
Inside and covers, slightly tipped	3½@4
Inside and covers, common	3 @3½
Crooked, as to length and color	2 @3½

BUILDING MATERIALS—The markets are active owing to a general desire to get buildings in course of construction as near completion as possible before winter sets in. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

Lime (in bulk) per brl	$ .65@ .75
Lime (in brls)	.75@ 1.00
Louisville cement	1.00@ 1.25
Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement	1.00@ 1.25
Portland cement, English	3.00@ 3.25
Stucco, Michigan	1.70@ 1.85
Stucco, New York	1.75
Land plaster	1.00@ 1.25
White sand	1.00@ 1.25
Fire brick, per m	27.00@35.00
Hair, in paper sacks, per bu	.20@ .25
Fire clay, per brl	2.50@ 3.00
Lemont stone, per foot	.18@ .45
Brick, common, per m	6.00@ 7.00
Brick, Indiana pressed	14.00@22.50

BUTTER—There was a good demand for the finest high-flavored brands from the butterine men and the retail trade. Beyond this the market was quiet and weak, with no orders coming in from the country. Medium grades were almost in a state of stagnation. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 19@20c; do, fair to good, 15@16c; common, 10@14c; dairy, fancy, 15@16c; do, choice, 10@13c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 7@7½c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—Beyond small orders for local consumption, the demand was mainly confined to the Southern trade, which is gradually improving, 75 per cent of the cheese taken being full creams. Exporters continued to pick up a few low grades. September makes are coming in, and prices rule steady. We quote: Young America, full cream, 9¾@10c; full cream cheddar, 7½@7¾c; flats, two in a box, 9@10c; skimmed, choice, 5@5½c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c.

CRANBERRIES—Were dull and weak, with an abundant supply. We quote: Common, $5.00@6.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $6.50; bell and bugle, $7.00; fancy Cape Cod, $8.00@9.00. Boxes of 12 quarts, 75c; and bu boxes $1.50@3.00.

COAL—The trade for the last week has been quite encouraging, the orders increasing and showing a large tonnage. Stocks, especially of some grades, are reported light. Values have stiffened up somewhat, but the market is far from steady. Indiana block is in good demand, and the inquiry for cannel coal is in excess of the receipts. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$5.35	$5.75
Do, range	5.75	6.00
Do, nut	5.60	6.00
Erie	4.25	6.00
Youghiogheny, pure	3.30	5.00
Pittsburg	3.20	....
Blossburg	3.50	5.50
Piedmont	3.25	....
Hocking Valley	3.00	5.00
Indiana block	2.50	4.50
Indiana lump	2.10	....
Wilmington	2.10	3.75
Minonk	2.20	3.75
Fountain block	2.25	4.00
Mount Olive	2.10	3.75
Lehigh lump, "Old Co."	6.75	7.50
Lehigh prepared	6.25	7.00

DRIED FRUITS—The demand was good for California fruits and moderate for all other varieties. New Valencia raisins have begun to come in. Prices ranged about as follows: London layers, $3.30; loose muscatel, $2.60; new Valencias, 10@12½c; Turkish prunes, 3¾@4c; Zante currants, 4¼@4½c; citron, 30c; Arabian dates, frails, 4@4½c; apples, quarters, 3@3½c; apples, sliced, 3@3½c; do, evaporated, boxes, 7½@8c; California peaches, 10½@11c; blackberries, 8¼@8½c; raspberries, 21@22c; pitted cherries, 11@12c; new half peaches, 5@5½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—A marked improvement was noted in this market, there being a good demand on both local and shipping account. Prices were steady, as follows:

Acid, Citric........ 56@ 58	Cinchonidia, 5 ozs...... 17
Acid, Tartaric...... 50@ 52	Cochineal, Hond...... 40@ 50
Acid, Carbolic...... 35@ 40	Ergot.......... 30@ 35
Ammonia, Carb....... 15@ 17	Glycerine.......... 17@ 20
Ammonia, Brom....... 58@ 60	Gum Arab., Sorts...... 32@ 60
Balsam, Peru........ 2.00@ 2.10	Gum Arab., pic'd...... 55@ 60
Balsam, Tolu........ 55@ 60	Gum Shellac.......... 25@ 30
Bay rum............. 2.00@ 3.00	Honey.......... 12@ 20
Beans, Tonka........ 1.90@ 2.00	Hops.......... 25@ 30
Beans, Vanilla...... 7.50@10.00	Iodine, Resub.......... 4.00
Berries, Cubebs..... 90@ 95	Lead, Sugar.......... 15@ 16
Bismuth, S Nit...... 2.25@ 2.30	Lunar Caustic.......... 85
Borax............... 10@ 12	Lycopodii.......... 65
Calomel............. 75@ 80	Mercury.......... 44@ 48
Camphor............. 25@ 30	Morphine, Sulph...... 2.80@ 3.05
Cantharides, Pd..... 1.90@ 2.00	Opium.......... 3.75@ 3.90
Cassia Buds......... 12@ 15	Quinine, oz.......... 77
Chloroform.......... 73@ 78	Quinine, 5 oz.......... 72
Cinchonidia, oz..... 22	

EGGS—Dull, with heavy receipts. Strictly fresh-laid candled stocks sold at 17c for job lots, and 17½c in a small way. Ice-house eggs were quotably 16½@17c per doz.

FISH—An increased demand was reported, with the prospects of a good fall trade. Mackerel advanced 50c@$1.50. We quote: Whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $5.00; do family, $2.00; trout, No. 1, $3.75 (very scarce); codfish, extra George's, $5.00; do Grand Bank, new, $4.00; new summer cured, $4.50; do boneless, 5@8c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $17.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.50@13.00; do No. 1 medium, $7.00@7.50; do large family, $4.00; do family, $3.00; Holland herring, new, 90c; new Labrador herring, split, $7.00; do Halifax, split, $7.00; new George's Bay split herring, $6.00; scaled herring, 25c; Norway herring, $13.00 per brl; split stock fish, 11c.

GAME—All kinds were in good demand, but many of the receipts, which were fair, were in bad condition and almost worthless owing to the warm weather. Prairie chickens were scarce and $1.00 higher. We quote: Prairie chickens, $2.25 per doz for old and $4.00@4.50 for good to choice birds; partridges, $2.75@3.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; red-heads, $2.50@2.75; butter-balls, $2.00; and teal, $1.50@1.75; jack-snipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; woodcock, $4.00@4.50; reedbirds, 60c. Pigeons, $1.25. Venison saddles, 9@11c per lb; bear saddles, 8@10c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet for both local and shipping account. The outside demand was checked by the muggy weather. The receipts of peaches and grapes were light, and an effort was made to get higher prices for the former, but sales were slow. We quote: Choice Messina lemons at $4.00@4.50 for medium and $5.00@7.00 for large varieties per case; bananas, 25@75c; Michigan peaches, 30@50c; Illinois plums, 50@75c per peck; apples, 75c@$1.50 per brl; melons, 35@40c per case from store; watermelons, $10.00@12.00 per 100; pears, 75c per box and $2.50@3.50 per brl; Concord grapes, 25@30c per 10-lb basket; Delaware grapes, 60c; Malaga grapes, $6.00@8.00 per brl. California fruits—Tokay grapes, $3.00@3.50; quinces, 40@50c per basket.

GROCERIES—Sugars were firm, except that granulated and standard A were ⅛c lower. The demand still exceeds the spot supply, with a prospect of holding firm in the near future. The inquiry for coffees shows some improvement the consumption increasing as the cold weather approaches. Rice was firm and active. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18¼@24c; Maracaibo, 13½@15½c; Mexican, fair to good, 10¼@12¼c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10¾@12¼c; Rio, good to prime, 9⅞@10½c; do, common to fair, 8¼@9½c steady. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7¾@7⅞c; standard granulated, 7¼c; standard A, 6⅞@6½c; extra C, 6⅜@6⅝c; yellow, 5⅛@6⅛c. Rice—Carolina, 5@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—Steady and quiet owing to light offerings which were all taken readily. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50 on track, $12.25@12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $9.50@10.00; mixed, $8.50@9.00; Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@9.50; Illinois upland, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.50. Receipts, 658 tons; shipments, 77 tons.

HIDES—Light green hides advanced ¼c by reason of the increased demand. Other grades were comparatively quiet and the market firm at the following quotations: Light green salted, 9@9¼c; heavy cows, 8¼@8¾c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9½c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7¼c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin-plates were in light request and stocks in the local market only moderate. Sales were made at 35@50c under the $6.00 rate. The movement in pig tin was chiefly at retail. Prices were easy, and there was no difficulty in obtaining concessions on heavy purchases. Copper sheets were in moderate demand and prices firm. We quote: Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, per box, $6.00; tin-plates, 10x14 IX, $8.00; tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing, $5.50; tin-plates, 20x28, IC roofing, $11.50; pig-tin, per lb, 21@22c; bar-tin, 24@26c; solder, 12½@18c; bar-lead, 5c; lead-pipe, 4¾@5c; copper bottoms, per lb, 16@17½c; sheathing, copper-tinned, 14, 16, and 18 oz, 15½@16½c; planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz, 36c.

NAILS—In fair request for present use, with scarcely any inquiry for future delivery by reason of the unsettled condition of the market, the Western mills trouble being seemingly as difficult of solution as ever. The Eastern mills have advanced their prices to $2.32 job. Out of store here iron nails are quoted at $2.50 and steel nails at $2.65. Wire nails are active and held at 55 per cent off.

OILS—Unchanged and firm, with a fair inquiry. We quote as follows: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10½c; prime white, 9¼c; 175° test, headlight, 12¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 10½c; Michigan test, prime white, 10½c; Michigan test, water white, 12¼c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 43c; linseed, boiled, 46c; white, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 37½c; naphtha, 65°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 9¼c; do, 87°, 14½c.

PIG-IRON—No improvement is reported either in the demand or values. Sales are fair but at low prices. A firmer feeling prevails and this has, to some extent, checked cutting, but no advance is looked for. We quote: Lake Superior, charcoal, No. 3, $20.00@21.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $21.00@22.00; imported Scotch, $24.00@24.50; American Scotch, $19.00@20.00; Southern car-wheel, $27.00@31.50; and Southern cake, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $15.00@17.50.

POTATOES—Firmer, consequent on light receipts and a fair inquiry for car-lots. The demand from store was light. Early rose, snowflake, Burbank, and early Ohios ranged at 30@35c per bu, and peerless, Beauty of Hebron, and white elephant at 36@40c in job lots and at 40@45c from store.

POULTRY—A good demand all round caused hens and chickens to advance ½@1c, the latter being taken readily by the dressers at 9½c. We quote: Hens, 8½@9c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; turkeys, 11@12c; spring ducks, 7½@8c, outside for fancy, and $2.50@3.00 per doz; geese, $7.00@8.00 per doz.

TALLOW—City stock was strong, but Nos. 1 and 2 country declined ¼c. The inquiry continued fair. Grease was slow and weak. We quote: City, 5¼@5½c; No. 1 country, 5@5¼c; No. 2 do, 4¼@4½c; "A" white grease, 4¾@5c; "B" do, 4¼@4½c; yellow, 4c; and brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—The local trade was very quiet, and the shipping inquiry light, owing to the warm weather. There was no material change in prices. We quote: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; onions, $1.00@1.55 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, 35@40c per bu; cabbage, $3.00@5.00 per 100; egg plants, 40@60c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 75c@1.00 per crate; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.75 per brl; celery, 15@35c and mammoth, 50@60c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; spinach, $1.00 per bu; cauliflowers, $1.50@2.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Very firm and fairly active. The supply is comparatively light. We quote:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.	
Coarse, tub.......22@24	Burry, unwashed.......14@16
Medium, tub.......27@30	Fine, washed.......28@31
Fine, unwashed.......17@22	Medium, washed.......30@32
Medium, unwashed.......22@24	Coarse, washed.......27@28
Coarse, unwashed.......19@20	
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.	
Fine, unwashed.......16@21	Coarse, unwashed.......18@20
Medium, unwashed.......18@21	

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 20c; extra firsts, 19c; extra dairy, 15c; extra firsts, 14c; packing stock, 7c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 7¾c; full cream, flats, 9¼c; Young Americas, 9½c; part skim, flats, 3c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 17c; October 17c, buyer 17½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 28	8,751	127	17,597	4,377
Tuesday, Sept. 29	5,171	361	14,967	6,377
Wednesday, Sept. 30	9,684	371	15,974	6,294
Thursday, Oct. 1	8,045	387	15,295	4,344
Friday, Oct. 2	6,800	400	16,000	3,000
Total	38,462	2,346	79,933	22,982
Same time last week	35,098	2,920	85,980	14,692
Increase	3,364	674		8,290
Decrease			6,027	
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 28	2,057	297	7,982	171
Tuesday, Sept. 29	1,080	355	7,918	743
Wednesday, Sept. 30	1,179	246	10,318	406
Thursday, Oct. 1	3,085	234	10,430	559
Friday, Oct. 2	3,000	300	10,000	800
Total	10,391	1,036	46,658	2,896
Same time last week	13,238	2,631	39,749	1,122
Increase			6,917	1,774
Decrease	2,847	1,025		

Arrivals of hogs this week exhibit considerable decrease, while shipments are decidedly increased. Cattle receipts show an increase and the shipments a decrease. The arrivals of sheep increased heavily over the same period of last week.

The general live-stock market was unchanged Friday. Cattle sold barely steady and hogs a shade stronger, with sheep firm and unchanged. Some extra fine Illinois cattle sold to a New York butcher at $6.15.

Today's prices compared with last week's closing prices exhibit the following changes: Poor to medium native cattle, 20@25c lower, good grades about 15c lower, and extra choice cattle only a shade lower. Hogs have advanced 10@15c and common to fair native sheep declined about 25c. Undesirable and medium Western cattle went off 15@20c and grass Texans average about steady. Stockers, feeders, and dairy calves generally lower.

Chicago packers and Eastern shippers purchased about 15,000 hogs yesterday: Armour & Co. bought 1,500; Fowler Brothers, 1,900; Moran & Healy, 592; W. Silberhorn, 424; Tobey & Booth, 364; Underwood & Co., 628; New York shippers took 4,100; Boston dealers, 2,900; Philadelphia and Baltimore buyers 1,000; other Eastern parties about 2,000.

CATTLE—There was a fairly active local and outside demand in this market, and prices remained steady at Thursday's latest quotations. A few extra fine Illinois cattle numbered among the arrivals and sold remarkably high. Sales ranged at $6.15 to $6.25, with $5.70 the next highest quotation. Very few sold above $5.10, and good shipping cattle went at $4.60@5.00, down to $3.50 for inferior grades. Corn-fed Colorados sold at $3.50@4.55, being 25@30c lower than one week ago. Northern range cattle and through Texans met with a good demand, but values averaged a shade lower for common grades, with good canning cattle steadily held. Some choice Colorado rangers sold at $4.30, with Texan bulls as low as $1.75. Stockers and feeders sold actively at improved prices, and native butchers' stock remained unchanged. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
69 Illinois	1,677	$6.15	161 Texans	889	[illegible]
37 Missouri	1,500	5.90	127 Texans	860	[illegible]
26	1,468	5.70	386 Mont.-Tex	1,056	[illegible]
34 Kansas	1,468	5.40	35 Montana	1,159	[illegible]
21	1,436	5.25	27 feeders	1,169	[illegible]
30	1,419	5.20	21 feeders	1,170	[illegible]
48	1,413	5.15	25 feeders	901	[illegible]
18	1,364	5.15	19 feeders	934	[illegible]
59	1,353	5.15	25 yearlings	898	[illegible]
20	1,150	5.15	36 stockers	701	[illegible]
29	1,347	5.10	11 stockers	632	[illegible]
22	1,228	5.05	24 stockers	659	[illegible]
37	1,148	5.00	11 bulls	942	[illegible]
17	1,127	4.90	14 cows	1,093	[illegible]
36	1,254	4.80	10 cows	983	[illegible]
18	1,209	4.75	15 cows	1,032	[illegible]
34	1,339	4.65	18 cows	889	[illegible]
34	1,304	4.60	24 cows	1,005	[illegible]
122 Colorado	1,304	4.55	13 cows	1,084	[illegible]
45 Colorado	1,198	4.35	17 cows	878	[illegible]
18 Colorado	1,118	3.50	14 cows	898	[illegible]
22 Colorado	1,154	3.50	10 cows	822	[illegible]
32 Colorado	1,149	3.75	278 Colorado	1,250	[illegible]
22 Colorado	1,054	3.80	27 Colo. cows	1,150	[illegible]
57	1,122	3.85	179 Montana	1,163	[illegible]
17	1,127	4.00	49 Mon. cows	1,143	[illegible]
19 Colorado	1,288	4.00	103 Montana	1,214	[illegible]
16	1,128	4.00	107 Montana	1,164	[illegible]
17	1,130	4.00	102 Mon. cows	1,129	[illegible]
31	1,140	4.12½	84 Montana	1,237	[illegible]
17	1,208	4.35	54 Montana	1,126	[illegible]
17	1,130	4.40	161 Montana	1,111	[illegible]
94 Colorado	1,303	4.50	20 Mon. cows	1,071	[illegible]
24 Colorado	1,306	4.50	155 Montana	1,238	[illegible]
20	1,226	4.50	165 Montana	1,256	[illegible]
34	1,148	4.55	23 Montana	1,363	[illegible]
33 cows	797	2.40	41 Montana	1,348	[illegible]
16 Tex. bulls	1,174	1.75	24 Montana	1,143	[illegible]
89 Tex. cows	758	2.60	69 Texans	1,007	[illegible]
23 Tex. cows	748	2.75	60 Montana	1,189	[illegible]
69 Texans	758	2.85	218 Mon.-Tex	997	[illegible]
265 Texans	753	2.85	106 Wyoming	1,188	[illegible]
74 Tex. cows	624	2.90	108 Wyoming	1,160	[illegible]
45 Texans	785	3.00	170 Ind.-Tex	1,074	[illegible]
119 Texans	784	3.10	54 Wyoming	1,093	[illegible]

HOGS—Eastern shippers and Chicago packers purchased freely, and the market averaged about steady, with yesterday's prices. The quality was good and choice mixed weights and good heavy hogs more plenty. Best heavy weights sold as high as $4.25@4.30, down to $3.50 for inferior, and the bulk of fair to good heavy packing and shipping at $3.90@4.10. Selected Yorkers averaging 180@200 lbs sold at $4.25@4.35, and poor to good varieties at $3.80@4.20. The skip market was firm at $3.25@3.80 for poor to good selections. The market closed firm with everything desirable sold. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	278	$4.25	163	273	$3.95	103	128	[illegible]
53	301	4.22½	68	297	3.95	50	172	[illegible]
56	295	4.20	81	311	3.95	73	182	[illegible]
47	249	4.20	57	264	3.90	63	173	[illegible]
67	248	4.17½	124	301	3.90	146	169	[illegible]
56	248	4.15	54	269	3.90	73	180	[illegible]
64	324	4.15	122	290	3.90	80	182	[illegible]
244	245	4.12½	67	269	3.85	81	181	[illegible]
76	268	4.10	108	272	3.80	123	155	[illegible]
72	302	4.10	125	342	3.80	67	155	[illegible]
59	258	4.05	67	291	3.75	156	150	[illegible]
53	282	4.00	58	245	3.75	63	189	[illegible]
55	307	4.00	58	264	3.70	83	180	[illegible]
124	266	4.00	41	261	3.65	68	173	[illegible]
57	247	3.97½	57	289	3.50	48	182	[illegible]

SHEEP—Market steady and unchanged. Offerings fair and demand quite brisk. Eastern shippers purchased almost 1,000 head. Armour & Co. took about 700 and Swift & Co. about 800. Montana sheep sold at $3.40 and inferior to choice natives at $1.70@3.00. Lambs sold at $4.05@4.75 per 100 lbs. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	82	$1.70	64	103	$3.00
41	95	2.25	88	98	3.00
19	108	2.40	41	109	3.00
47	86	2.55	681 Montana	108	3.00
112	84	2.75	60	119	3.40
23	104	2.75	66	119	[illegible]
112	95	2.80	15 lambs	77	4.05
59	87	2.85	15 lambs	63	4.15
89	82	2.85	16 lambs	64	4.30
77	88	2.95	56 lambs	60	4.30
161	94	3.00	52 lambs	61	4.62½
106	83	3.00	18 lambs	85	4.75
72	101	3.00	48 lambs	70	4.75

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—BEEVES—Receipts, 229 cars; last week, 282. While the supply has been much less than last week, of fair average quality, the demand has been slow, with more offerings than required, consequently the market ruled dull and quotably ¼c lower; sales of natives at 4½@6c; no Texans; light Colorados sold at $4.40. Shipped to New York, 2,616; Brighton, 1,598.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 37 cars; last week, 121; demand fair, but business slow and dragging; market favoring buyer; offerings far above the usual average in quality; prices well sustained; sales of sheep at 2½@4½c; lambs, 4½@5¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 500; good local demand and prices firm; common to choice native steers, $4.25@5.75; Colorados, $4.00@5.00; native butchering stock, $2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; Texans, $2.50@3.60; Indian steers, $2.60@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,700; stronger and a shade better; packing, $3.50@4.05; Yorkers, $4.00@4.15; butchers, $4.15@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,200; scarce and firm; good to choice muttons, $2.75@3.50; common to fair, $1.75@2.50; Texans, $1.75@3.00; lambs, $2.50@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,765; shipments, 2,691; firm and active; exporters, $5.25@5.40; good to choice shipping, $4.90@5.20; common to medium, $4.50@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25; cows, $2.00@3.25; grass Texas steers, $2.40@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,642; shipments, 2,475; firmer and 5c higher, closing weaker; good to choice, $3.85@3.95; common to medium, $3.50@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 126; shipments, none; steady; fair to good muttons, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 108 car-loads, including 25 car-loads for exportation; prices show improvement for sellers; common to best native steers sold at $3.75@5.85 per 100 lbs live weight, and 9 car-loads of fair Texas steers went at $4.00@4.12½; about 250 export steers were bought at $4.50@5.60 per 100 lbs live weight.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,800; dull and drooping; sheep ranged from $2.80@4.20 per 100 lbs; lambs, $4.75@5.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; quoted steady for live hogs at $4.50@5.00 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Nothing doing: all through consignments; receipts, 793 head; shipments, 437 head.

HOGS—Firm: Philadelphias and Yorkers, $4.35@4.45; grassers, $3.75@4.25; receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 3,500 head.

SHEEP—Dull; nothing doing; feeling weak; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 600 head.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Dull; common to choice shipping grades, $3.50@5.65.

HOGS—Common to best grades, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Dull; common to good grades, $2.00@3.40; lambs, $3.00@3.85.

LUMBER.

A gradual increase in the sales at the yards is noted for both local and outside consumption, and the trade is reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The prices established by the lumbermen of Chicago Sept. 26, 1885, are as follows:

First and second clear, 2 in	$ 48.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ in	46.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, 2 in	44.00
A select, 1¼ and 1½ in	42.00
A select, 2 in	[illegible]
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 in	[illegible]
B select, 2x4	[illegible]
A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	[illegible]
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	[illegible]
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	[illegible]
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	[illegible]
A box, 13 in. and upward	[illegible]
B box, 13 in. and upward	[illegible]
C box, 13 in. and upward	[illegible]
A flooring, 6 in	[illegible]
B flooring, 6 in	[illegible]
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft	[illegible]
A siding	[illegible]
B siding	[illegible]
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 1¼ and 1½ in	[illegible]
Fencing, first, 12 to 20 ft	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2 12 to 20 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	11.00@12.00
Timber, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	10.00@11.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	11.00@12.00
Cull plank, 2-in	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough	8.00@11.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, choice A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard A	[illegible]
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	[illegible]
Lath, dry	[illegible]

The cargo market was moderately active, with fair arrivals. Sales were made readily at the following range, which continued very firm:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ [illegible]
Piece-stuff, long green	9.00@12.00
No. 2, boards and strips, green	9.00@10.00
No. 2, boards and strips, dry	10.00@11.00
Medium boards and strips, green	14.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	11.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@ 2.10
Shingles, standard	1.90@ 1.95
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.35

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, in fair demand, and offerings moderate; winter, 6s 10d@7s 1d; spring, 6s 10d@7s; California, 6s 9d@7s; club, 7s 2d@7s 5d. Corn firm; fair demand at 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 32s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s. Beef, 72s.

TALLOW—28s.

CHEESE—42s.

RECEIPTS—Of wheat last three days, 326,000 centals, 177,000 being American; corn, 64,400 centals.

Weather close and cloudy.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—5:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork easy; prime mess, Eastern, 51s 6d; do Western, 42s 6d. Lard dull; spot, October, November, and December, 32s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; new No. 2 winter, 7s 2d; do spring, 7s 1d. Flour firm at 8s 4d. Corn—Spot steady at 4s 7d; October firm at 4s 6d; November and December firm at 4s 5½d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—COTTON—Firm, with a fair demand; middling uplands, 5⅛d; do Orleans, 5¼d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,700 bales American. Weekly cotton report: Sales of the week, 65,000 bales; American, 45,000; speculators took 3,000; exporters took 3,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 3,000; actual exports, 5,400; total imports, 9,000; American, 5,000; total stock, 436,000; American, 270,000; total afloat, 67,000; American, 47,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, with a fair demand.

holders offer moderately; the receipts for the last three days were 326,000 centals, including 177,000 American. Corn firm, with a fair demand; the receipts of American corn for the last three days were 84,400 centals.

TURPENTINE—25s 6d per cwt.

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 10d per cental.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS—Beef, 3,400 tcs; pork, 3,100 brls; bacon, 20,800 boxes; hams, 4,500 boxes; shoulders, 2,200 boxes; lard, 3,500 tons; cheese, 153,500 boxes; butter, 7,100 pkgs.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—BEEF—American refrigerated beef is quoted at 3s 10d for hind quarters and 2s for fore quarters per 8 lbs by the carcass.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—BEEF—American refrigerated beef is quoted at 6¼d for hind quarters and 4d for fore quarters per pound.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—A leading weekly grain circular says: Trade is firm; prices are gradually tending toward a higher level. For spot deliveries there are few sellers. A limited number of cargoes were offered and quickly bought at reasonable prices. At today's market there was a better attendance. Wheat was strong at 1d advance, a good business being done. There was a fair trade in flour; low qualities were dearer. The sales of corn were of average amount at previous rates.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—At the wool sales today 5,800 bales, chiefly Sydney and New Zealand, were disposed of. Prices were irregular. Yesterday's transactions were at unchanged rates.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—WHALE OIL—£19@22 per ton.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady; spot, 25s 6d; October to December, 26s 6d; January to April, 26s 6d.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 2.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: There is but little improvement in the offers of buyers of cloth; producers are firm in adhering to full quotations. Business has been limited. Yarns are strong, and an advance is obtained for prompt delivery; makers cannot be induced to purchase ahead because of the extreme difficulty experienced in securing full quotations. The supply of goods is light, and there is no pressure to sell.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Fair inquiry. Corn steady. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard steady; 32s 6d. Long clear sides dull at 30s 6d; short clear sides, 31s. Beef—Extra India mess, 79s. Tallow, 28s. Cheese 42s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet, but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, firmly held. Corn quiet. Country markets—English and French steady. Fair average wheat off coast—California, 35s 6d@36s. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 37s 6d; nearly due, 36s. PARIS—Flour and wheat firm.

LATER—Liverpool—Wheat easier. Corn easier; 4s 6½d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Of most general interest was the sharp revival of activity in spring wheat for early delivery, chiefly on export account, at somewhat stronger though irregular prices, one prominent receiver meeting the bulk of the requirements of buyers, which for the day ran mostly, in the local market, on No. 2 Chicago spring. Winter, for early delivery, attracted a very moderate share of attention, and receded in price about ½c a bu. And in the future lines No. 2 red only moderately active, interest centering in the deliveries for November and December, to the partial neglect of most other futures, with prices fluctuating frequently, and in instances sharply, starting off a trifle higher, but soon reacting, and giving way about 1c a bu, and leaving off barely steady on a loss for the day of ⅜@½c a bu on Western accounts of unsettled markets. Sales No. 2 red, in elevator, 96¼c, closing at 96⅜c bid, and delivered, afloat, 96@96⅜c, for export, 96c; No. 2 Northern spring, afloat, also for export, at 93⅜c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at 92½c; No. 2 Chicago spring, in elevator, free on board, and afloat, at 90@91c; do, at 90c; do, in elevator, 90c, or free on board from elevator at 90½c, and do, afloat, 90c. No. 2 red futures: October 96⅝@97⅛c, closing 96⅞; November 97⅞@98⅜c, closing 98c; December 99¼c@$1.00⅛, closing 99⅞c; January $1.01@1.02, closing $1.01⅜; May closing $1.07⅜.

CORN—A moderate degree of animation noted in early deliveries, which were advanced at the outset about ¼@⅜c a bu, though yielding again slightly toward the close; export call quite tame for early delivery, though some export inquiry was noted for January and February futures to cover freight contracts for forward shipment to the Continent. And in the future line No. 2 wound up about as last evening, though barely steady. Sales: No. 2 the bulk afloat of canal receipts (and to export buyers), at 49¼@49⅜c, mostly at 49¼@49½c, closing for prompt delivery at 49½c, and in elevator 48¼@48⅜c, closing at 48¼c bid; do, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 48⅛c@48⅜c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 49½c. No. 2 futures: October 48½@48⅝c, closing at 48½c; November 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48⅝c; December 47⅞@48⅛c, closing at 48c; January 46⅝@46⅞c, closing at 46⅝c; February 46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c; May 46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c.

OATS—Hardened for the day slightly on a moderate movement for prompt and forward delivery. No. 1 white in elevator wholly nominal; No. 2 white in elevator, 33@33¼c, closing at 33c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 32½c; No. 2 in elevator, 29¾@30c, closing at 30c; and delivered, afloat, 31c. No. 2 futures: October 29¾@30c, closing at 30c; November 30⅜@30⅝c, closing 30⅝c; December 31⅛@31⅞c, closing at 31⅞c.

RYE—As last quoted and lifeless.

BARLEY—In some request within previous range.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active, but otherwise without important alterations. Pork dull within previous range. Cut meats in light request on the basis of about former prices; pickled bellies, 14 to 12 lbs, sold at 6⅜c; do 12-lb at 6⅝c. Bacon in neglect, and nominal as to price. Western steam lard has been much less freely dealt in for early delivery, with contract quoted at $6.22½ and choice at $6.27½. Futures: October $6.21, closing at $6.20; November $6.25@6.26, closing at $6.26; December $6.32, closing at $6.32; January $6.37@6.38, closing at $6.37; February closing at $6.45; March, $6.53.

BUTTER—Selling quite moderately within our previous range, with fine to fancy creamery quoted at 17@22c; Elgin at 18@21c; imitation at 14@16c, Eastern dairy, half-firkin tubs, at 15@19c; Welsh tubs at 14@18c; Western dairy, full lines, at 11@14c; factory, low to fine finish, at 6@13c, and other grades as before. Stock here comprised: Of States creamery, 6,495 tubs and pails and 2,007 firkins; State dairy, 4,170 tubs and pails and 1,110 firkins; Western creamery, 55,877 tubs and pails and 380 firkins; Western dairy, 9,904 tubs and pails; and factory and ladle, 14,149 tubs and pails and 2,218 firkins, making a total of 91,045 tubs and pails and 5,715 firkins.

CHEESE—In more urgent request on the basis of 8¾@9¼c for strictly choice to fancy Eastern factory; 7½@8¾c for good to choice do; and 7@9c for good to strictly fancy Ohio flats; stocks, 58,714 boxes of cheddar and 4,101 of flat shapes, or a total of 62,815 boxes, against 66,193 boxes a year ago.

TALLOW—In good demand at 5⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw unchanged and dull; refining muscovado sold at 5⅜@5 7-16c. Refined about as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active movement noted on berth and charter at, as a rule, essentially unaltered quotations, the advantage continuing with the carriers. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth the most important were for Liverpool, hence, spring wheat at 4d. Glasgow—Spring wheat at 4½d, lard at 20@25s. Newcastle, corn at 4½d, cheese at 25s, and bacon, via Hull, at 28s 6d, and for Leith, cheese on private terms, and for Antwerp, lard at 22s 6d, with room for grain for Antwerp in some demand, and quoted at 4½@4¾d, and for Hamburg, for forward loading, at 67½ pfennigs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; new offered 5-16c under quotations; uplands, 10 1-16c; Orleans, 10 3-16c. Sales, 490 bales. Futures opened quiet and easy; October, 9.61c; November, 9.61c; December, 9.69c; January, 9.78c; February, 9.89c; March, 10.01c; April, 10.12c; May, 10.23c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,060 brls; exports, 5,812 brls; steady; sales, 1,400 brls; common to good extra Western and State, $3.30@3.80.

HAY—Steady; demand fair.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; 8⅝c; options barely steady and less active; sales, 14,250 bags; October, 6.55@6.90c; November, 6.85c; December, 6.90c; January, 6.95c; February, 7.00c; March, 7.05c. Rice steady and in fair demand; domestic 4½@5¾c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United closed at $1.00⅞.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 33¾@34c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; receipts, 1,719 pkgs; Western, 19@19½c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

BUTTER—Quiet and about steady.

CHEESE—dull and easier.

COPPER—Quiet.

LEAD—Firm.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,060 brls; wheat, 138,829 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 85,450 bu; barley, 5,575 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 11,931 brls; wheat, none; corn, 27,252 bu; oats, 745 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote extra Northern creamery at 23@24c and good to choice at 20@22c; Northern dairy, 17@22c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western creamery, 20@23c for choice to extra, 17@19c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 18@19c for choice; Western ladle-packed, 11@13c for choice; dairy, 15@16c for choice and 10@12c for fair to good.

CHEESE—Northern extra, 8@8½c per lb, choice at 7@7½c, and common to good 4@6c; Vermont choice to extra, 7½@8¼c; common, 4@5c; Western extra, 7½@8c; choice, 6½@7½c; common to good, 4@4½c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Opening prices were ⅛c above latest sales of yesterday at 94½c, advanced a fraction to 94⅛@94⅜c, which was the outside price of the morning. A steady decline carried December to 93⅛c. October sales were at 91⅜@91⅛c. No dealing in May reported. Northern wheat was lightly dealt in for October, selling 87¾@87⅝c. Closing was easy; December at 93⅛c; October about 91c, with light demand; No. 1 Northern, nominally 87⅞c cash and October; 89⅛c December. Afternoon market was rather firmer, December selling at 93⅜c, then 93⅛c, sold back to 93⅜c, closing at that figure; October sold at 91c; No. 1 Northern October, nominally 87c; December, 89⅛c. Sales, 805,000 bu; receipts, 92,364 bu; shipments, 135,232 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard Duluth sold at $1.00; 4,000 bu new at 98c; $1.00 asked and 99¼c bid for old; winter wheat, 92@92½c. Corn dull at 46c for mixed, 47c yellow.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 128,110 bu.

CLEARED—86,050 bu wheat; no corn.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—FLOUR—Easier, but not lower.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, unsettled, and generally lower; sold ¼@⅜c better early, but soon fell off, and finally closed ⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 93¾@94c; October, 93⅛c; November 95⅝@96⅛c, closing at 95⅛c; December 97⅜@98⅛c, closing at 97⅞c; May $1.07⅜@1.08⅛, closing at $1.07⅞. Corn a shade firmer, but very slow; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40⅜@41⅛c; October, 38¾c; year, 33⅞c. Oats—No options sold; cash firm and active at 24⅞@25c. Rye unsettled at 58@59c. Barley very slow; sales of Wisconsin to arrive at 80c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.10@4.12½.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1.16.

HAY—Quiet; timothy, $10.00@13.50.

BRAN—Lower; 65c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $1.80.

WOOL—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower; $1.03.

PROVISIONS—Firm and more doing. Pork, $9.00. Lard, $6.00 bid. Bulk meats—Long clear, $5.40; short clear, $5.60; short ribs, $5.80. Bacon—Long clear, $5.90@6.00; short ribs, $6.10@6.15; short clear, $6.50@6.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm and ⅛c higher. Corn—No sales. Oats firm; October, 24@24⅛c; year, 24c; May, 29⅛c.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer, closing dull; No. 2 winter red spot, 91¼@91½c; October, 91½@91⅜c; November, 94@94½c; December, 96⅜@96⅝c; January, 98⅜@99⅛c. Corn—Western easier and quiet; mixed spot, 48c bid; year, 45⅛@45⅜c; January, 45¼@45⅜c. Oats easy and quiet; Western white, 32@35c; mixed, 30@31c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and fairly active; mess pork, $10.00@10.50. Lard—Refined, 7⅛c.

EGGS—Steady at 17@17½c.

COFFEE—Easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7⅜@8⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,928 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,888 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—FLOUR—Firm, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady and closed weak; No. 1 Pennsylvania red, in grain depot, 99c; No. 2 red, October, 93@93¼c; November, 94¼@94½c; December, 96⅞@96⅝c; January, 97⅞@98⅛c. Corn strong under light supplies and good export demand; steamer low mixed, 48c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 48½c; fancy steamer No. 2 yellow, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, 48½@48⅝c; No. 3 high mixed, 49c; No. 2 mixed, October, 48½@49c; November, 48½@49c; December, 46@46½c; January, 45@46c. Oats—Spot in fair demand; sales rejected white, 28½@29½c; No. 3 white, choice, 33½c, quoted regular at 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c; choice ungraded white, 33½c; futures ¼@½c higher under light offerings; No. 2 white, October, 33@33¼c; November, 33¼@33½c; December, 33½@34c; January, 34@35c.

BUTTER—Firm; fair demand.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active; Ohio flats, choice, 9c; do fair to prime, 7@8½c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 3,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,700 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 10,600 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 2.—COTTON—In good demand; steady; 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, in fair demand; No. 2 red, 95@95½c; receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 4,400 bu. Corn active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 44@44½c. Oats weaker but active; No. 2 mixed, 26¾@27c. Rye steady; No. 2, 63c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall, 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $9.00. Lard dull and easier; $5.90. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $3.00@3.25; short rib, $5.40. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Easy and unchanged.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady; common and light, $3.25@4.25; packing and butchers', $3.70@4.20; receipts, 1,456; shipments, 1,048.

EGGS—Steady at 14½c.

CHEESE—Steady; unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and depressed.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 85⅛c; November, 87c; December, 88⅝c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25⅜c. Rye steady; No. 1, 59c. Barley weak; No. 2, 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, cash or October, $8.37; November, $8.42. Prime steam lard, cash or October, $6.00; November, $6.02½.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 13@15c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 7¾@9c.

EGGS—Firm; 17@17½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,870 brls; wheat, 24,035 bu; barley, 45,425 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,490 brls; wheat, 8,243 bu; barley, 18,400 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 2.—AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed a shade better; light business; No. 2 red, 90⅛c; soft, cash or October, 94⅛c; November, 95⅛c; December, 96⅝c; January, 98⅛c; May, $1.04⅜. Corn dull; firm; cash or October, 44⅛c; November, 41½c; year, 37⅛c; May, 38⅛c. Oats quiet; cash or October, 27c; November, 28c; May, 31⅛c.

CLOVER—Firm; active; cash or October, $5.25; November $5.32½; December, $5.40; January, $5.47½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2.—COTTON—Higher and steady; middling, 9⅜c.

GRAIN—Quiet; wheat—No. 2 long berry, 95c; No. 2 red, 93c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 45½c; No. 2 white, 46c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 27c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon—Clear rib sides, $5.90; clear sides, $6.40; shoulders, $4.00. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, $5.60; clear sides, $5.90; shoulders, $3.50. Mess pork, $9.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, $9.75@10.50. Lard—Choice leaf, $8.75.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 2—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 hard, October, 90c; November, 91c; December, 93c; No. 1, Northern, October, 85c; November, 85½c; December, 87c.

FLOUR—Quite firmly held; patents, $5.20@5.40; bakers', $4.20@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 249,760 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,360 bu; flour, 32,780 brls.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 43@43½c; No. 2 mixed, 42½@43c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 60@61c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 12,800 bu; oats, 56,725 bu; rye, 4,130 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 13,650 bu; oats, 123,330 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 1 white, 91⅜c asked cash, 91⅜c October, 92⅝c bid November, 94c December; No. 2 red, 93⅛c cash, 93⅛c October, 94⅛c November, 95⅝c December; No. 3 red, 89⅛c; receipts, 64,100 bu. Corn—44½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30c asked; No. 2, 27c asked cash, 26½c bid October.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; cash, 77@77½c; November, 79@79½c; December, 81@81½c. Corn weaker; lower; cash, 30⅛c bid, 32½c asked; November, 26c bid, 28c asked; year, 25⅛ bid, 26½c asked. Oats nominal; 25c bid, 24c asked.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 96c bid. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 41c bid. Oats steady; mixed, 25½c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2.—**Cotton**—Future deliveries are very quiet, nevertheless prices have been put up .05c to .03c. At the third call 200 bales October brought 9.66c; 100 bales December at 9.73c. Futures closed steady.

For the week ending Friday, Oct. 2, 1885:

Net receipts at all United States ports during week	159,121
Net receipts at all United States ports same week last year	167,212
Total receipts to this date	434,606
Total receipts to same date last year	392,909
Exports for the week	45,065
Exports for same week last year	63,673
Total exports to this date	116,895
Total exports to same date last year	144,355
Stock at all United States ports	323,621
Stock at all United States ports same time last year	302,312
Stock at all interior towns	31,921
Stock at all interior towns same time last year	20,274
Stock at Liverpool	430,000
Stock same time last year	580,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	47,000
Stock same time last year	62,000

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 2.—**Cotton**—Quiet and steady; middling, 9⅛c; receipts, 1,733 bales; shipments, 1,652; stock, 14,177; sales, 1,300.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—**Cotton**—Steady; middling, 1⅜c; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 2,361; shipments, 1,480; stock, 4,092.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.—**Cotton**—Easy; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8 15-16c; gross receipts, 4,636 bales; sales, 857; stock, 33,872. Weekly: Net and gross receipts, 27,482; exports to Great Britain, 3,422; to the Continent, 4,599; coastwise, 11,168; sales, 5,041.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 2.—**Cotton**—Steady; middling, 9 5-16c; low middling, 9 1-16c; good ordinary, 8 13-16c; net receipts, 6,278 bales; gross, 7,017; exports to Great Britain, 19; sales, 2,000; stock, 47,663; weekly net receipts, 29,185; gross, 31,597; exports to Great Britain, 2,441; coastwise, 7,887; sales, 13,900.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 2.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.00⅞; highest, $1.01¼; lowest, $1.00⅛; closed at $1.00⅞; sales, 2,711,000 brls; clearances, 1,782,000; charters, 60,516; shipments, 59,922.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 2.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.00⅞; highest, $1.01¼; lowest, $1.00⅛; closed at $1.00⅞; shipments, 59,922 brls; charters, 60,516.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 2.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.00⅞; closed at $1.00⅞; highest, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00⅛. Runs, 97,205 brls; total shipments, 59,922; charters, 60,516; clearances, 132,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 2.—**Petroleum**—Active and strong; National Transit certificates opened at $1.01 and closed at $1.00⅞; highest price, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00⅞.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 2—**Petroleum**—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, 7⅛c.

New York, Oct. 2.—**Petroleum**—The market was active, excited, and feverish. It opened strong at $1.00⅞, rose on heavy transaction to $1.01¼, declined to $1.00⅛, and finally closed active at $1.00⅞, with $1.00¾ bid. Sales, 8,241,000 brls.

New York, Oct. 2.—**Dry Goods**—The business in progress at second and first hands is above the average of preceding seasons, and, though less than last week, is of good proportions.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—**Wool**—Firm and unchanged.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—**Wool**—Firm and demand good; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 32@36c; Michigan, 30@31c; Ohio delaine and combing, 34@38c; unwashed wools, 25@27c for Western.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 2.—**Whisky**—Firm; $1.04 basis for finished goods.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2.—**Turpentine**—Spirits firm at 31c.

SHE MARRIED HER COACHMAN.

A YOUNG LADY OF ROCHESTER WITH $70,000 CHOOSES A LOWLY HUSBAND.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At Caledonia a week ago yesterday occurred the marriage of Miss Anna McFarland, who enjoys a fortune of $70,000, and John Barks, her coachman. Miss McFarland is the daughter of the late Alexander McFarland. He was a tanner, and his wife was of a wealthy family, being a daughter of Alexander Simpson. Mr. McFarland was a man of push and brains, and he accumulated money, and, going West, went into the lumber trade at Flint, Mich. There he was burned out several times, but he raised his business each time from the ashes, and left a fortune to his children.

Miss Anna's residence in Caledonia, which is one of the suburbs of this city, is beautiful and furnished with every luxury. Miss McFarland has lived alone, keeping a large retinue of servants and entertaining her friends lavishly. The McFarlands were well known, and their daughter on her return moved in the best society. Miss McFarland engaged Coachman Barks two years ago. He is undersized and a decidedly plain person, hailing from North Bloomfield. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Woollett, a hotelkeeper in Caledonia. He was not much over 18 years old when he first went there. An attachment sprang up between the lady and her coachman. During the last few months it was noticed that Miss McFarland did not go so much in society as usual, but no one dreamed of the cause. Gradually she appeared to shun her city friends, and most of her time during the long summer days has been taken up in long drives in the beautiful Genesee Valley, her only companion being the freckle-faced coachman, who during this period evidently pressed his suit with ardor.

About two weeks ago several of Miss McFarland's Michigan relatives were told anonymously that she and John were on very friendly terms. Her brother and sister started for Caledonia, but when they arrived could find nothing out of the way in the conduct of either. They advised her to discharge the coachman because of these reports. This it would seem the young lady was not averse to doing. She did so, and Tuesday of last week drove to this city. Barks met her by appointment, and, going to the house of a friend, they were married by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Barks returned home, and the young wife astonished her relatives with the announcement of her marriage. There was a scene, but Mrs. Barks conquered, and her relatives departed.

Mrs. Barks is 31 years old and very attractive in face and form. She is highly accomplished and thoroughly educated. She declares she will remain with her husband, though every one deserts her.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the customs receipts yesterday:

Sidney Shepard & Co., 200 boxes tin-plate; Kenly & Jenkins, 35 drums caustic soda; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 2 cases razors; Garden City Billiard-Table Company, 2 cases dry-goods; J. D. McNab & Co., 1 bale nets; E. Jennings & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Schwab & Wollenborn, 4 casks wine; A. S. Gage & Co., 2 bales linens; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 2 cases woolens; S. Anderson, 1 case earthenware; R. Mauer, 1 case musical instruments; F. Goodhart, 18 packages iron; F. H. Revell, 4 cases books; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 381 boxes tin-plate, 10 bales tobacco, 4 cases dress goods. Collections, $7,979.

OUT FOR DAVENPORT.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" DEPICTS ITS POSITION.

Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3: The election of Mr. Hill would be a rebuke to the President to which no friend of reform could wish to be accessory. It would be a Democratic victory, indeed, and the President is a Democrat. But those who know the politics of New York know that it would be the triumph of the influence in the party which is most hostile to reform. As we have said elsewhere, upon a review of the result at the Republican convention, the election of Mr. Davenport, an open friend of reform, would be the approval of the President's course by the people of his own State. The duty of civil-service reformers in New York, therefore, is clear. It is to sustain the President by defeating the candidate of his party, and to comprehend that Davenport's election would not be chiefly a Republican victory, as Cleveland's election was not a Democratic victory. It would be a victory of reform. The situation in New York is unmistakable and most significant. It forecasts a readjustment of party relations upon the issue of administrative reform.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Canal st, 220 ft s of Eighteenth, w f, 246 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1 (John M. Clark et al. to L. C. Huck Malting Co.)	$20,000
The premises No. 55 Gurley st, dated Sept. 1 (E. G. and E. F. Christian to P. Giroux)	2,000
West Madison st, 424 ft e of Rockwell, n f, 25x123 ft, dated Sept. 1 (August Garhard to Frederick Stantz)	4,000
Indiana av, 300 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Sept. 30 (William A. Ball to Jacob B. Breese)	9,000
Forest av, 225 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Joseph Kipley to Henry Kipley)	2,500
Winchester st, 187 ft n of Jackson, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 5 (C. Dennick to G. V. Lord)	2,050
Wabash av, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, e f, 22 1-10x170 ft, dated Oct. 1 (E. E. and W. F. Durant to Joseph M. Gillespie)	13,000
Bushnell st, 375 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1 (H. E. and H. E. Buell to John Jaman)	1,125
Lincoln st, 192 ft s of Fifteenth, w f, 72x127 ft, dated Sept. 21 (F. Hand to J. P. Neal)	1,200
North Park av, 168 ft s of Centre st, e f, 36x115 ft, dated Oct. 1 (G. W. Zeiger to Charles Woelffer)	5,000
North Oakley st, near Homer, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (L. C. Pitner to F. Dreier)	450
Foster st, 125 ft n of Harrison, w f, 35x98 ft, improved, dated July 16 (W. and F. Grabske to Patrick Henegan)	2,675
The premises No. 147 Hubbard st, dated Sept. 30 (O. and M. Paulson to M. S. Anderson)	1,300
Blue Island av, 258 ft s w of Twenty-second st, s f, 48 ft to Twenty-second, dated Sept. 10 (Henry H. Walker to Peter Becker)	2,800
Loomis st, n e cor of Vernon Park av, w f, 50x109 ft, dated Oct. 2 (William Murdock to Michael Hanley)	4,000
West Erie st, 132 ft w of Carpenter, s f, 23x116 ft, dated Sept. 26 (J. K. Boyesen to T. Thompsen)	2,362
Hastings st, 175 ft w of Hoyne, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 15 (T. H. Campbell to G. Cregier)	550
West Twentieth st, 72 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 1 (John Radlof to C. Wilke)	1,050
Seminary av, s of Garfield, e f, 37⅜x120 ft, dated Sept. 26 (James Morgan to W. J. Lee)	1,350
Bauwens st, 280 ft n w of Ashland av, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 16 (D. Morrison to M. Stencel)	1,650
Emerald av, 192 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 29 (G. Woodland to F. A. Korn)	600
Hubbard st, 76 ft e of Sangamon, s f, 20x116 ft, dated July 28 (J. F. Griffin to Ole Knudson)	1,500
Thirty-eighth court, n e cor of Gage st, s f, 75x147 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Estate of John Redden to M. Sheridan)	1,650
Ontario st, 66 ft e of St. Clair, s f, 25⅞x120 ft, with building No. 383, dated Aug. 1 (Joseph Medill to Margaret Lawrence)	15,000
Myrtle st, 168 ft s of Taylor, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 28 (G. L. Warner to J. Doyle)	550
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lot 37, Block 1 of Block 49, Sec. 19, 40, 14, dated June 25 (W. L. Schrader to M. Behm)	$425
Seminary av, 124 ft s of Noble, w f, 37⅛x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Henry Dirks to Paul Galke)	3,100
Walcott st, 142 ft s of Sunnyside av, e f, 50x152 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. A. and E. S. Jaycox to A. Cravens)	4,000
Ashland av, 48 ft n of Montana st, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28 (George Meyer to Michael Brand & Co.)	2,000
School st, n e cor of Racine av, s f, 61⅛x100 ft, dated Aug. 24 (A. F. Baxter to J. Berger)	950
Sheffield av, 200 ft s of Noble, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 1 (D. Gieras to Carl Achlig)	700
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Dearborn st, 75 ft n of Gordon, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (M. and J. Guerin to F. Schmidt)	$650
Butterfield st, s of Forty-seventh, e f, 24x94 ft, dated Oct. 1 (S. A. Kent to Johnson & Brown)	1,500
Wentworth av, 72 ft s of Cairo st, e f, 61⅛x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (J. J. Tinkham to J. C. Tibbetts)	750
Wabash av, 191 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 50x160 ft, improved, dated Sept. 14 (Raspin R. Cherry to Edmund A. Cummings)	13,000
Ashland av, 30 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (A. C. Foster to E. J. Stack)	1,500
Kimbark av, 150 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x187 ft, dated Sept. 19 (estate of Henry Young to Annie Taylor)	3,750
Drexel boulevard, 217⅞ ft to alley, dated Sept. 28 (Franklin Savings Bank to Van H. Higgins)	9,250
Same property as above, dated Sept. 24 (Van H. Higgins to Charles E. Gifford)	9,000
Forty-sixth st, 137 ft e of Wentworth av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 19 (D. J. Hubbard to W. H. Brundage)	850
Forty-seventh st, 25 ft e of Burnside, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 2 (S. A. Kent to E. La Pointe)	1,600
Woodlawn av, 170 ft s of Chestnut st, w f, 40x175 ft, dated July 1 (G. H. Leonard to J. A. Connelly)	920
Michigan av, n e corner of Fifty-first st, w f, 120x160 ft, dated Aug. 24 (Alexander Geddes to John M. Haslett)	6,018
St. Lawrence av, 134 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 24x179 ft, dated Aug. 18 (E. F. Henderson to T. Collins)	650
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Evergreen av, 139 ft e of Hoffman, s f, 63 ft to railroad, dated Sept. 29 (M. G. and A. Crosby to R. Rasmussen et al.)	$700

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 687 Elston avenue, Frank Wiltshire, basement, 20x39 feet, $600.
No. 810 North Ashland avenue, Charles Wagner, one-story cottage, 21x45 feet, $800.
Nos. 3137 and 3139 Forest avenue, G. H. Cole, two-story dwelling, 29x70 feet, $800.
No. 3202 Fifth avenue, H. Waterman, one-story cottage, 20x50 feet, $1,000.
No. 1710 Lake street, F. Groth, one-story cottage, 22x46 feet, $1,500.
No. 479 Armitage avenue, H. Schwuchow, one-story cottage, 24x54 feet, $1,200.
Nos. 627 and 629 West Madison street, Jacob Gross, two two-story stores and dwellings, 40x60 feet, $10,000.
No. 538 West Van Buren street, C. H. Martins, barn, 25x50 feet, $600.
No. 989 Springer street, J. Gralett, one-story cottage, 18x20 feet, $600.
No. 439 Ogden avenue, W. P. Fitzpatrick, three-story store and dwelling, 24x60 feet, $6,500.
Nos. 134 and 136 Park avenue, William Harley, two-story barn, 30x60 feet, $2,000.
No. 563 Twenty-seventh street, G. Whelan, two-story dwelling, 21x33 feet, $2,000.
Nos. 114 and 116 Sangamon street, John Spry, two three-story dwellings, 36x54 feet, $6,000.
Northeast corner Ada and Kinzie streets, Hauke Bros., three-story factory, 56x120 feet, $9,000.
No. 1010 Wilcox street, Martin Whelan, basement, 16x25 feet, $600.

IN A VERY BAD SANITARY CONDITION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—The State Board of Charities, on a tour of inspection, visited the Allegheny County Home at Woodville and found a wretched condition of affairs at that institution. They report the buildings as totally unfit for the use to which they are put. The rooms are overcrowded, there is no drainage, the ventilation is bad, and a terrible odor pervades the entire house, while the cracked walls and ceilings foster vermin. Typhoid-fever and other infectious diseases abound, the inmates dying off at the rate of one a day. The matter will be reported to the department at Harrisburg.

HE DID IT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2.—This morning Dr. A. N. Bellinger shot and killed Stephen Riley, a well-known colored Democrat. Bellinger claimed that the act was done in self-defense.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS
DR. HUMPHREYS' Book of all Diseases RICHLY BOUND IN CLOTH and GOLD, MAILED FREE. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 FULTON ST., N. Y.
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$100 REWARD!
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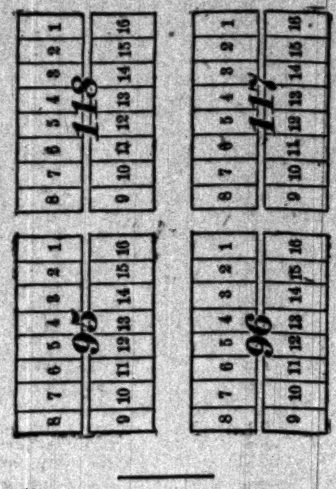
NEW CHICAGO,
Marion Co., Florida.



NEW CHICAGO, FLORIDA, of which above represents four specimen blocks, is located in Marion County, on the south side of Orange Lake, at junction of the main line and Citra branch of Florida Southern Railway, in one of the richest counties in the State, famed for its fine and profitable orange groves, among which, in the immediate vicinity of NEW CHICAGO, are those of Harris, Bishop, Stewart, Hickson, Crescent, and others.

THE TOWN and surrounding country has many advantages to commend it to settlers and to Winter sojourners who are in search of a delightful climate and a healthy location; especially beneficial for CONSUMPTIVES.

THE LAND is high, dry, rolling pine land; the soil is a sandy loam underlaid with clay, covered all the year with green grass.

SOFT WATER is obtained in wells at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet.

ORANGE LAKE is a nice, navigable body of water. The large bodies of water in the lakes on the north of New Chicago act as a protection from frost and chilly breezes.

GARDENS yield all the year, and in this immediate vicinity are raised and shipped thousands of crates of strawberries and early vegetables grown out of doors while the entire North is yet ice-bound, hence there is no competition in the market, and they always command a high price.

THE CLIMATE here is very favorable for the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits, the thermometer not having reached lower than 35 degrees in the last five years. THE HEAT of summer is not intense, the thermometer ranging from 75 to 90 degrees, with the nights cool and pleasant, there always being a good breeze stirring.

THE WEATHER in the fall, winter, and spring is dry and pleasant, with occasional rain. Summer has sunshine and short showers.

THE ORANGE BELT OF FLORIDA is and always will be the great pleasure resort of the people of the United States. New Chicago is in the centre of this orange belt, a railway centre of competing lines, with lake transportation and competition in freights, within easy reach by direct routes from any of the great trade centres. It is in the midst of an old settled and wealthy community, with thousands of acres of grand orange groves surrounding it.

Hotels, Stores, Boarding-Houses,
Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Capitalists
ARE NEEDED HERE.

In New Chicago rough lumber is manufactured at $6 to $10 per 1,000 feet; dressed, $10 to $15 per 1,000 feet. Property here is steadily increasing in value, and cannot fail to be a safe and good investment.

We invite careful investigation of everything connected with this enterprise.

Price, $10 for Inside and $15 for Corner Lots
TILL NOV. 1st.

Each block contains 16 lots, and every lot has an avenue frontage of 40 feet and depth of 104 feet to an alley. Any parties buying a whole block can close the alley if they so desire.

In remitting send post-office order, draft, or registered letter, and

Warrantee Deed and Abstract of Title

Will be furnished purchasers by return mail.

For references we would refer you to
WM. COULTER, 150 Dearborn-st.
W. MORRELL, 94 Dearborn-st.
J. S. MECKLING, 101 Washington-st.
GEO. H. EDBROCK, Architect, 110 Dearborn-st.

Or as to New Chicago and surrounding country, Dr. W. L. SEIGLER, Gainesville, Fla.; JOHN O. DENT, Grove Park, Fla.; R. L. ROBB, Gainesville, Fla.; and A. E. WILDS, Orange Lake, Fla.

Or if you wish to buy or sell any Florida lands or orange groves, call on or address

CHICAGO FLORIDA LAND COMPANY,
88 La Salle-st., Room 18,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CHEAP FURNITURE!

Housekeepers of experience know only too well that it is poor economy to buy what is termed "CHEAP FURNITURE." Judicious buyers will always purchase good, reliable Furniture as cheaply as possible. That is what we are offering the purchasing public—

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SKETCHES.

A Deadwood Mining-Camp Incident and Its Happy Denouement.

Pranks of Boarding-School Girls—Miss Ella's Adventures on the Farm—About Sealskins.

The "Fir-Pollow" Craze—Odd Marriages—The Coming Woman—"Tidying Up"—Current Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Deadwood Incident.

In Deadwood in the heart of winter, when the snow buries the miners in the cabins, or the wind and ice slay them on the road, all that is best and all that is worst in these isolated men come to the surface. Bill Ragsdale, desperado, gambler, crack shot, the most unscrupulous claim-jumper in the diggings, found himself, much to his own surprise, converted by force of circumstances into a sick-nurse. He had shot several men and been fired at at odd times himself, and through all maintained a feeling of comparative indifference. Therefore to watch, and work, and hope for the life of a man to whom he had not spoken more than a dozen times was enough to surprise Bill Ragsdale or anybody who knew him. The event had come about in this way:

One night, when the darkness had nearly worn itself threadbare and the gray of the morning was peeping through, Bill and a dozen companions were seized with a desire to wind up their noisy carousal with a dance. In the corner, sleeping, with her head on a bench, was a woman whose occupation it was to assist the barkeeper in ministering to the bibulous desires of the miners and to play the hurdy-gurdy when these ferocious bacchanals wished to limber their joints with their clumsy dance. One of the men went up to the woman and kicked her roughly with his boot.

"See here, Col. Molly, give us a tune out of that old music-box of yours," he cried.

Liquor and fatigue made the wretched creature insensible even to this rudeness. Seeing she did not move the man gave her an impatient shake, then twisted his hand in her hair and by it lifted her to her feet. The men laughed uproariously as she screamed and struck out wildly at her persecutor, but Bill, in whom some latent spark of chivalry seemed suddenly awakened, sprang to her assistance with an oath and a menace. Every man in the crowd naturally considered this interference an infringement upon his established liberties, and the indomitable Bill was surrounded by his late companions, who had suddenly converted themselves into executioners, each determined to defend his code of lawlessness. A dozen revolvers in the hands of as many blear-eyed, brutish men were aimed more or less unsteadily at Ragsdale, who caught his breath, made a movement towards his belt, found his revolver missing, and threw up his hands with an instinctive gesture—a protest of helplessness—when the door burst suddenly open and a man bounded in. As he did so a bullet carried off his high felt hat, two others buried themselves in the woodwork of the door, and the rest whistled past him into the outer air. A second later the man who had struck the woman dropped dead on the floor. Then the smoke rose and showed Bill in possession of the dead man's revolver. "I've got the drop on ye," said Bill, covering the nearest two with his weapon. "Put up yer guns an' take Big Jim out o' here." Then he grasped the stranger's hand, which still held the smoking revolver. "Say, stranger, put it thar," he said. "I don't know who you be, but there's nuthin' ye can't have if ye want it. Let's go, Moll, an' get up," he said roughly to the woman, who still crouched on the sawdust floor clutching his leg. Several of the men had carried Big Jim into a back room which the barkeeper grumblingly prepared for them. The newcomer picked up his perforated hat.

"I don't know who was in the right," he said. "I only saw an unarmed man defending a woman against a dozen men. I was directly in the line of their fire, and I don't know that I helped you any more than I helped myself."

The young stranger settled down to the diggings, and from that day out he and Bill were friends. They saw but little of each other, for "Boston," as Bill had christened the newcomer, seldom entered Ragsdale's haunts, but now and then the burly gambler took occasion to give his protégé a warning word when he saw the young man was likely to be bitten by prospectors more experienced than he. Gradually there sprang up between them a sort of rough comradery, which existed without much demonstration, and which, perhaps, they both would have been a little ashamed to confess to. The rigors of the winter proved more than Boston's nurture could stand. Bill Ragsdale, on his way through the gulch, had heard, as he passed the little cabin which Boston had built near his claim, a man crying out and groaning, and, entering, found the young stranger delirious, no fire to keep out the freezing cold, and no food on the shelf. This exigency resolved itself into prime amusement for Bill. He kept house, cooked for the sick man (for, like all pioneers, he had some skill in border cuisine), and, though rather skeptical as to the efficacy of medicine, got one of the several doctors that flourished in the town. The sixth day of his illness Boston recovered his right mind and recognized Bill, who was filled with precipitate rejoicings. "I guess you ain't feelin' very smart." Boston smiled feebly and shook his head. "You've been sick a long spell," volunteered the nurse cheerfully. "You about like to died." The sick man nodded feebly, then asked:

"Am I going to get well?"

"Well, I calc'late thar's a chance if ye don't git no setback—an' ye ain't agoin' to, ye know," continued Bill brightly. Boston said nothing, but lay watching the other with that glassy stare the sick have.

"I s'pose you ain't got no folks around yar, hev ye?" Bill asked in a solicitous tone.

Boston shook his head impatiently. He thought for a long time with his eyes fixed on the ceiling; then he aroused himself suddenly and motioned Bill to his side. When his companion had seated himself on the bed Boston laid one thin hand on his and said, while the tears of gratitude and feebleness gathered in his eyes:

"I know I would have died here alone if it hadn't been for you."

"Get out!" cried Bill indignantly. "Ain't we even? I guess I'd be out thar with my boots on if it hadn't been for you."

"I don't know that I care particularly about getting well, but if I do we're partners in all good luck."

Bill flushed and said: "I guess you'd better dry up now."

Boston lay perfectly still after this, and Bill thought he was sleeping; but after a time he saw his lips move, and bent down to hear what he was trying to say.

"Bill," he whispered, "if the worst comes, I'd like my father to know. His name is Edward Payson of No. 1223 Beacon street. My name is George. I haven't made the most of my life, and the poor old man is put out with me now. Then there were others——"

But Boston's voice sank and he fell again into a lethargic slumber.

Bill lit a pipe and amused himself by frequent stirrings and pokings at the fire, which the wind tried to suck up and out. The sick man's fleeting reminiscence of his broken past had suggested to Bill's wavering mind his own bitter retrospections. Presently he became conscious that the silence had in some way deepened—that some hitherto unnoticed noise had ceased (so the ear will become conscious of the presence of a clock by the cessation of its ticking). Bill went to the bed. It was Boston's breathing that had stopped! A sudden terror took possession of the watcher. He felt he could not remain alone with that dead man and listen to the hideous wind. He threw his coat about him, pulled his hat over his ears, and fled from the place.

The drifts were terrible, and the sleet that beat upon his face was like the touch of death. The light of the railroad station shone through the storm, and toward this he struggled. The sleepy operator in the telegraph room started up in astonishment at the huge, snow-covered figure that staggered into the room.

"My pardner is dead. I wanter send a telegraf to Boston. What'll it take?"

"How many words?"

"I don't know," said Bill. "I'm not up to this lay-out of yourn. What's the limit?"

"Just write out ——"

"Write out?" said Bill, grimly. "O, no, I'm no purfessor in a college. Just *you* write exactly what I tell you."

"All right."

"Just say," began Bill, "'Edward Payson, No. 1223 Beacon street, Boston.' Got that down?"

"Beacon street, Boston, yes," said the operator.

Bill continued: "I take my pen in hand——"

"No," said the other. "Cut all that."

"Ye see," said Bill, apologetically, "I wanter break the news to the old gent. However, you know best. Just say that his son George died here tonight of newmony. Kin ye send that word by telegraph?"

The operator read:

DEADWOOD, Feb. 2, 1878—*To Edward Payson, 1223 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.:* Your son George died here tonight of pneumonia. Will bury him here and await your orders. BILL RAGSDALE.

"That's right. I'll have him buried here till the old man comes. Now, young feller, I'm dead broke, but I tell you what I'll do. Here's my gun. I'll leave it in hock with you till I make a raise. Is it a bargain?" The operator was glad to oblige Mr. Ragsdale, and told him that the arrangement was entirely satisfactory. Bill stood by the stove a moment.

"Poor Boston," he muttered, "poor Boston. A man can't tell when his turn's comin'." Then he passed out into the storm and the wind clanged the door after him.

. . . .

By 6 o'clock in the morning the storm had ceased, and a party of miners, passing along the railroad-track, found not 100 yards from the station the dead body of Bill Ragsdale. It was frozen stiff, but two rough holes in his forehead showed that he had not died from exposure. A few hours later Dr. Morgan rode a stalwart broncho as far up the gulch as he could go, then dismounted, and, after great difficulty, reached the door of Boston's cabin. He entered and found Boston the only occupant. There were only a few embers on the hearth. He uttered an exclamation and turned to the bed. Boston made a slight motion with his head and asked feebly:

"Where's Bill?"

"I don't know," said the doctor. "How do you feel today?"

"Better, but I was very bad last night." The doctor blew up the embers, put on more wood, tucked the blankets about Boston, and began looking for something to cook. "How's the chest and back?" he asked.

"Very little pain," said Boston. "I wonder where Bill is." The doctor was busy in the manufacture of broth and did not hear him. He administered some medicine and gave the patient two applications. "The turning point is passed," he said to his patient, "you're bound to get well now!" Then he returned to town, but came back in the afternoon with Col. Molly and a supply of provisions. "Don't tell him about Bill," he cautioned. The next day he called again. Col. Molly was sleeping in a corner and Boston was sitting up in bed. In two days more Molly came back to town and Boston, pale and very weak, was walking about the cabin. He had heard of Bill's death, and turned down another sombre leaf in his book of memories. The terrible storm had swept down the telegraph-wires, and among the delayed messages received by the operator about a week after Bill's death was the following:

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1878.—*Bill Ragsdale, Deadwood:* George Payson's father is dead. All bills will be paid. Will come in the spring. HENRY SCRANTON.

All the operator could do was to return word to Mr. Scranton that Bill Ragsdale was dead. In the meantime George Payson recovered from his convalescence and began a more earnest and systematic life. He left the town and secured a position in a stamp-mill a short distance away, and the spring found him there, graver, with a few premature gray threads in his beard. Some secret hope seemed to buoy him up, and some recollection, which could not have been all a pain, lived with him and kept a fire in his eye and a vivacity in his speech.

One raw April day, when the snow lay in irregular patches over the ground and the mist rolled slowly up the sides of the mountains, the stage, lumbering along the muddy street, had in it two travelers of an unwonted type. The loafers smoking on the veranda of the hotel held their breaths with amazement as they saw a stately old gentleman descend and hand out, with all the unctuous grace of the old school, a lady so beautiful, so pensive and young, that she seemed like one of the pale flowers pushing its head up through the snow in the barren woods. But the rabid inquiries as to their identity left the natives no wiser, and they were obliged to sleep on the mystery. The next morning, however, the keeper of the hotel came on the veranda with a piece of gossip. The old gentleman had sent for him and made special inquiries after one George Payson, who had died in February.

No one knew of such a man, and this information, or rather lack of it, was conveyed to the old stranger, who gave his name as Henry Scranton. He seemed greatly astonished and disappointed, and later in the day hired a team of mountain ponies and the only wagon there was in the place and drove out towards the mining camps. On the way he renewed his inquiries without success. At last, however, he happened to mention that Payson came from Boston.

"Thar's a chap at Stevens' Mill they call 'Boston,'" said the man he addressed. "I reckon he'll know about the man you're atter."

The wagon was driven to Stevens' stamp-mill, and just as the old gentleman was assisting the young lady to alight his eye caught sight of a familiar figure directing some workmen a hundred feet away. He started a little, took a long look at the man who had attracted his attention, and then turned to the young lady with an assumed expression of nonchalance.

"My dear," he said, "I'm afraid we haven't been rightly informed about this man."

"Why?" she asked, dejectedly. "What makes you think so?"

"Well, the fact is," he replied, "it has just occurred to me that there might be some mistake about those telegrams we received last winter."

"Do you mean about the date?" she asked, "or the place?"

The old man was trembling and he moved so that his tall form shielded her from the group of workingmen.

"Not the date nor the place," he returned, laying one hand impressively on her shoulder, "but the *man*."

She let her cheek fall on the hand upon her shoulder with the quiet patience of a dumb animal.

"I'm sorry, father, if you have had all this trip for nothing, but as for the rest I don't know that it matters much. We might as well go back to the hotel."

"Well, no," said the old gentleman, "I don't think that would be the best thing to do." He drew her mantle about her and held it closed in a caressing manner. "Now, if you will just try to remember, Eunice, how everything works together for good, and how apt sorrow is to turn into joy——" She burst the mantle apart and laid her hands upon his arms.

"Father!" she cried, "what joy could come to me now?"

He stepped aside and pointed to the central figure of the group of men. Whatever the emotion she experienced, it swept over her like a flood and carried away on its tide the dejection and the misery that had made her face remarkable. She made no sound, but stood like one entranced, while her mind and her heart adjusted themselves to fresh circumstances. Then she walked quietly up to the group of men and laid her hand against the arm of the tall, fair one who was directing the others.

"You see, I've found you, George," she said, softly.

Then, as he turned toward her and showed his recognition in a quick flush of joyous incredulity, the cry that could be restrained no longer broke from her lips, and, throwing herself upon a heap of dried branches on the ground, she sobbed as if she had found her life's sorrow instead of its joy. E. W. P.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Boarding-School Girls.

"To begin with," said the boarding-school girl—a New York "sweet sixteen" in pink—seating herself comfortably on her left foot, "I am what is called a Friday night boarder; that is, I come home every Friday afternoon after study hours, returning Monday morning. This position has its advantages, as it places me on a privileged footing with both factions of the school, for you must know that a veritable 'town and gown' feeling exists between the boarding and day pupils."

"No," said the reporter, sufficiently impressed. "You astonish me!"

"O, yes; it is quite true. Each set seems to consider the other legitimate subjects for amusement. Sometimes a couple of us—I mean the boarders—slip into the wardrobe room of the day scholars and create utter and complete chaos among the garments there. Hats and cloaks are mismated, wraps turned inside out, or, if left apparently untouched, the wrists are pinned stoutly together. It is a wise girl who knows her own things even when she sees them, and when the confusion is at its hight the perpetrators suddenly appear among the victims proffering assistance, which they continue to render as awkwardly as possible, all the time fanning the indignation expressed on every side by frequent denouncings of the trick."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the reporter. "How very outrageous! But retaliation comes, I suppose?"

"Not always," replied his fair informer. "The 'dailies'—we call the outside girls 'dailies'—can't alwas trace the scheme to its source. They sometimes attempt to cough down one or two suspects at random, but they seldom strike the right ones."

"'Cough down' and 'suspects,' what mystifying language," interrupted the reporter.

"O, if a girl is suspected of being concerned in some such prank she is subjected to a very embarrassing experience. In some class where she is particularly proficient and consequently likes to recite, one generally conducted by a non-resident teacher, the moment she stands to recite a neighbor will be siezed with a violent fit of coughing, which is kept up at intervals throughout her time. It takes a clever girl to do the coughing, for it has to be judiciously graded, you know, to encourage the scholar to frequent attempts at recital, only to have her voice drowned every time by an apparently uncontrollable paroxysm."

"Why, this is the Inquisition outdone," put in the shocked reporter. "And does the victim know she is being tortured?"

"Perfectly well, and tries to outwit the 'cougher' by speaking very loud and watching her chance to talk very fast when a pause comes."

"Greek meeting Greek," murmured the reporter. "But why does she not appeal to the teacher for protection?"

"What!" exclaimed "Sweet Sixteen," her eyes flashing; "'flunk?' You don't know us," she finished witheringly, and the reporter looked for a trap-door to open and take him in.

Not finding it, it was a great relief to hear the young lady resume after a moment quite pleasantly:

"Some more good fun is to guy these same visiting professors, who are usually specialists, and spend the day going from one school to another, a recitation or two at each. They don't know the names of the girls half the time, and the life we lead them is too dreadful."

The reporter looked as though he could easily believe this.

"Prof. L., our Professor of Chemistry," continued the fair informer, "is a delicious subject. He is a funny little fat bald man, with a fringe of black hair just above his collar. He is an enthusiast in his profession, but he knows as little about girls as we do about chemicals, and I suppose his hours with us are a sort of day nightmare. It sometimes happens that the class assembles not very well prepared in its lesson; the two or three who know it all will take the head places, and the opening questions will be glibly answered. About the fourth girl discovers in her question a statement which she does not understand; a girl from the other side also announces complete mystification in regard to the same subject; the head girl intended herself to ask the professor about it; in fact, the entire class, bristling with ignorance and interest appeal to the teacher to elucidate the matter. The professor is delighted. Putting aside his text-book, he descants at length upon the rules and principles involved. If the girls see that the matter is becoming exhausted, a further question or two leads him on and the bell taps the close of the hour with the day's lesson unrecited. The professor is surprised, somewhat discomforted perhaps, but assigns the same lesson again and one of the girls will remove any conscience pricks he may have by stopping an instant on her way out to say demurely:

"'I'm so glad, professor, to understand about this—you have made it all so clear.'"

"What Machiavelian plots!" gasped the reporter.

"But," he went on, after he had regained his composure somewhat, "what do you do for candy during the laborious toil of the day?"

"O, candy, of course, is forbidden in school, and the boarders are rarely granted permission to buy it, but it is had just the same. You see we all have 'satellites,' that is, some pet among the little girls in the Intermediate who is only too delighted to execute our candy commissions outside. The risk is slight, and if the young one is caught the upper-class girl comes to her rescue; we have to have candy," she finished determinedly, and the reporter cordially assented to the justice of the proposition.

"One more question, if I may be so bold," continued the reporter, after a slight hesitation. "There is an idea that the protection against masculine influence, even to so much as a glance, in young ladies' schools, is very complete?"

"It is, indeed," laughed the coming belle. "Why, in the windows of our school-room, which occupies the second floor, there are wire screens covering the lower sashes. To see over them at all a girl must stand. Yet, because a school for boys and young men chances to be on the opposit side a little further down, there is a penalty of twenty-five lines of French for looking over the screen—that is, if you are caught," she added demurely.

"Which rarely happens, I suppose?"

"What, the act or the discovery?"

"The act, of course," modestly replied the reporter.

"Well, as to that," and she shrugged her shoulders, "some of the older girls get on surprisingly in French history during the year."

Miss Ella on the Farm.

I'd often read in the papers 'bout these young women that taught school in the winter an' farmed in the summer, but I never had any experiences of 'em before. Well, Miss Ella farmed. First day nothin'd do but she must drive the hoss rake. Well, every man an' woman that comes from town wants to drive the hoss rake, an' they call that gittin' in the hay. My little Janey, 11 year old next May, usually drives the rake for us, but she ain't ben feelin' overly peart this summer, an' I kinder kept her out of the sun. So Miss Ella gits herself boosted up on the hoss rake—my boy Joe, he boosted her—an' then she screamed an' fell off. Then she got on agin, hit the hoss a crack, an' away she went on the dead jump out o' the field into the road, hoss a goin', dust a flyin', an' Miss Ella screechin'. Some of the men headed her off an' stopped the hoss. Then she tried it agin. This time she struck right straight through the standin' grass where it was tallest an' thickest an' tangledest; hoss a balkin' an' tuggin' away by turns, grass holdin' on or comin' up by the roots, rake teeth a snappin'. We got her out of that, and lost a whole day on the rake, gettin' it mended.

Then she tried drivin' a load into the big barn. Had to send to the house for a ladder, an' then all the men had to go clear out of the field while she climbed up on the load. Drivin' in she got the wagon caught in a hedge-gap as wide as the Missouri River, run over two stand of bees, upset the load, and buried herself under 300 pounds of hay. It was the safest place for her under the excitin' circumstances, so we jest left her ther' until the bees got cammed down an' we got some work done. Next load she went in on and then turned all the men out of the barn while she climbed up into the mow, an' then she wandered around until she stepped into a chute and shot down about twenty-eight feet into the cow-barn an' lit right on the back of a Jersey calf that was worth $250 of any man's money an hour before. Miss Ella wasn't killed, but she was that jammed up that she lay in bed two days, an' but for that Providence we'd hev ben workin' at that hay yet. An' anybody that wants a broken-back calf can have one at his own figgers.

Well, come wheat harvest, she must drive the self-binder. That was a leetle too risky, but she had her own way. But she couldn't be trusted up above the knives, so somebody had to set up there an' hold her on. My boy Joe, he held her on—I told Joe she was makin' a fool of him—an' if she didn't make him drive around every poppy an' every blossomin' weed she see in that field to save it. Never mind the wheat, but save the blamed weeds. There was only one stump on that 320 acres of prairie land, just one stump—an' I hope I may go to seed before Thanksgivin' if that girl didn't run into it an' break the reaper. Lost all the rest of that day a mendin' of it.

Next day she was that proud an' confident she could drive alone. Well, we tied her into the seat so's't she couldn't fall off, an' she started. Two rod from the start a big black snake stuck up his head—an' you know how slick them knives amputate a snake? Miss Ella she gives a faint little squeak an' faints dead away. My boy Joe—he's always hangin' around—he jumped for the horses, took Miss Ella down and carried her to the house. Money, nor healthy tan, nor rugged appetite, nor nothin' couldn't coax Miss Witchazel into the field agin', an' we got through harvestin' all right. Land, how the men laffed. And yet we all liked the girl. But the idee of her farmin'. Why, do you know, sir, one day in hayin' she went to town, took one of my best work horses, an' was gone all day, an' came home with 'bout twenty yards of blue and white ribbons, and tied 'em on the men's hats and the rake-handles, and wanted us all to wear biled shirts, with the sleeves looped up with blue ribbon, go marchin' out to the hay-field, me at the head, with the most and longest ribbons, a singin'. "We merry haymakers, tra, la, la, la, la!" She saw it done that way once in a concert or theayter, an' thought that was the way hayin' was always done. An' she was so vexed that she cried when we wouldn't wear 'em. Law, when I put on that hat, ma laid back and laffed till the tears ran down her dear old cheeks. "Job Thistlepod," she said, "if you go out and work in that rig you'll scare away the grasshoppers." My boy Joe, he did wear his hat out, but he hid it under the hedge when he got out of sight of the house. I told Joe he was the biggest fool I ever see.

Well, Miss Ella got along fairly well after wheat harvest. Gathered some graceful sprays, she called 'em, of poison ivy, one day, and couldn't see out of one eye for a week. One day she took a tin pail to go out after berries, and when she went through the cow pasture the cows thought there was salt in the pail and chased her till she was nigh ready to drop. And she went to the barn once an' tried to harness a young Tuckahoe colt that had never had a halter on him, an' how she got out of that stable alive 's more'n I can tell. But what I wanted to say is, that that's about the way the young women who farm so graceful in the newspapers usually farm on the farm. But we liked her. An' we hated to see her go. An' she will make a splendid wife for some man, if she can't run a farm, but I don't know about your young men comin' out to look after her, for when she said good-by to me to go back to town, she throwed her arms around my neck an' gimme a kiss that I says to my boy Joe, standin' by the wagon to take her to town, he was always somewhere around, "Joe," I says, "you'd give your share in the farm for that," an' Joe he didn't seem to care for anything of the kind, an' Miss Ella, she up an' give me another squeeze an' a kiss, an' I saw her looking over my shoulder at my boy Joe and—haw! haw! haw!

How Sealskins Are Obtained.

When a drive of Alaska bachelor seals is ordered men are sent to a rookery and get between the bachelors (who are generally off by themselves) and the sea, spring forward with yells, whistles, and beating of tin-pans in such a way that Mr. Bachelor becomes panic stricken and lights out inland in a gait something like a child pulling itself over the floor with its hands before it has learned to walk. After the first rush they get very tired and if crowded will turn and snap at you like a tormented dog. If the temperature is higher than 50° above the trip of three miles from the rookery to the killing ground near the village can't be made short of five hours. They are driven in squads of from 500 to 1,000 and on the killing grounds as many as 5,000 will be brought together.

Nearly every drive will have a few sea-lions in it, that have been caught on a visit to their neighbors. Their rookery is off to itself on the southeast side of the island. We are allowed to kill them by shooting. They are magnificent looking fellows, weighing from 500 to 600 pounds. On reaching the killing grounds fifty or sixty seals are separated from the drove, and driven as near the skinners as possible, when they are huddled together like a flock of sheep frightened by a dog, but without the motive power or sense to get away, when three or four men with heavy hickory clubs loaded with lead commence the work of knocking them in the head. If there were none but the size wanted in the squad the job of dispatching them would be light, but there is nearly always a bull or two from 7 to 10 years old that at times make it lively for the killers. The hardest part of the work sometimes is getting rid of those under size from their dead companions, over which they pile snarling and biting at the men and their clubs till finally, after urgent persuasion, one starts and the rest follows, though now and then one more tenacious than others can only be got rid of by being tapped over and dragged out to come to life at his leisure. Cows will now and then be found among them, which to tell when bunched together from a bachelor takes an expert, and to avoid hitting one of them, or one of those under size, and at the same time protect our legs from one that has dodged the blow of the club and dodges for a leg, is very hard work. In the first few weeks' killing the number under size is not large, but after that they are very numerous; from 50 to 75 per cent are under size, young bachelors, cows, and young bulls. The old bulls are very seldom driven.

As fast as they are skinned by the natives, which is done very rapidly, the women are on hand following the skinners, to take what they need for food, and the blubber, which is saved by salting for fuel. After the skinning is over the skins are hauled to the salt-house and counted in by the Government officer in charge, where they are laid in bins, the flesh-side up, and salted. In the course of a week or ten days they are taken from the bins, examined, and, where the curing process has not been perfect, more salt is applied. In another week they are tied up, two in a bundle, with salt in the folds of the skin, and shipped to San Francisco, where they are packed in casks and forwarded by rail to New York, and thence to London, where they are sold at trade sales to those understanding the business of perfecting them for the fashions of the day, the first part of which is to shave them down on the flesh side until they are as thin as letter-paper and tan the pelt. One of the most particular parts of the process is removing the coarse crop of long hair that grows up through and above the fur from a half-inch to an inch, which is done by a machine, aided by a high temperature of heat that loosens the roots of the hair so it can be removed without disturbing the fur. The color of the "over hair" is a light and reddish gray, while the fur is always of the cinnamon color. Next comes dying the fur, the most artistic part of the work, to catch the public taste, all of which labor adds fully 300 per cent to the cost of the skin to the London purchaser. The work of taking the quota of 100,000 seal skins is so perfect that fifty days from June 1 will find them ready for shipment. The number of natives employed in this work on both islands averages 100. The company pays them 40 cents a skin, or $40,000 for taking the skins and getting them ready for shipment. Besides, they earn from the company for other work during the year fully $5,000, so, taking into consideration the fact that they have no rent to pay, no meat, fish, or fuel to purchase, and no doctor bills to settle, their condition in life is better than the majority of laboring-men in the States. The lease provides that the company shall furnish free to the natives of both islands each year sixty tons of coal, eighty barrels of salt salmon, all the salt needed, and to maintain a school eight months of the year. Besides this, the company, at its own option, takes care of the widows and orphans and furnishes a physician and a good comfortable frame house free of rent to all it employés on the seal islands and at all its trading stations on the coast of Alaska.

Decorated Women.

"Do many women have these marks and designs put upon themselves?" asked the reporter.

"More than you would suppose," replied the India-ink operator. "I have marked over 1,000 women in this way since I have been in the business, and there are hundreds of women in this city who, if they had the money, would come here and give me all the work I could do. The work is by no means confined to sailors, as most people suppose. In fact I have more landsmen than sailors among my customers nowadays; it seems to be a mania of the human race to be marked in this way."

"Are there many tattooed women in the country?"

"I know of only six, two of whom I marked. They are Nora Hildebrand, aged 28; Ida Woodruff, aged 22; Annie Grace, aged 23; Ida May, aged 21; Mary Baum, aged 24; and a California woman. The homes of Hildebrand, Woodruff, and Baum are in this city; Annie Grace belongs to Philadelphia, and Ida May in St. Louis. The cost to be marked as they are is $200. But they can always command $25 and more a week at a show. You will be surprised when I tell you that Annie Grace, whom I tattooed, has over 200 different figures worked in colors on her body. I got them from a regular book of designs and she took every design in the book. It took me six weeks to complete the work. She was preparing for Jack Robinson's circus and was to get $45 a week. She stood it well, allowing me to mark her for as long as seven hours a day often, and we did not stop for Sundays either. They do not feel it much, for their top skin is only touched. It never gets sore if the work is properly done. We have now got up an acid which takes all the feeling out. Ida May, whom I also tatooed, has an equally large number of designs on her body. Among them are a crucifix, beehive, American coat-of-arms, young America on a shield with flag. On her back she has a picture called the Sailor's Return. It represents, besides the more prominent figures of the pictures, a large fleet of ships and an island. Another picture that she has is of Hope, representing a woman, an anchor, an American flag, and a ship. She has also a number of Masonic and other secret society emblems. All want the crucifix. This represents Christ on the cross, with the Virgin Mary kneeling at the foot, the City of Jerusalem in the distance, with two angels hovering over the scene. It forms a design eight inches long by four wide, and I usually put it on the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder, on a woman, and on the chest or back for a man."

"What design did you put on Annie Grace's back?"

"Only one picture, but that covered her entire back. It was a sort of American National design, representing a large eagle clutching the American flag. Under one wing of the eagle were the words 'Faith, hope, and charity,' and under the other 'Friendship.' In the centre were two clasped hands. On her shoulders I marked epaulets. On Nora Hilderbrand's neck a necklace is marked, representing clusters of flowers and stars, with a large star on each shoulder. But they all keep their neck and hands perfectly free, so that to see them on the street they do not look any different from other women."

"Do you put many religious designs on people?"

"Yes, a great many on both men and women. A man in here from Newburg the other day had four religious pieces put on him. He was a very religious man. Many of the women whom I mark first send me a postal-card and I go to their homes and mark them. But I have frequently had fine ladies in front of my place here in their coaches to have private marks, initials or names put on their arms or neck. While in Chicago recently, tattooing a person, the girls there got the idea in their heads that a little India ink spot on the side of the chin was the fashion and I began to think it was going to be a mania with them. Why I marked over fifty girls in this way while I was there. They called it a 'beauty spot.' It was a dot of blue, in the centre of which was the least speck of red. Only these two colors are used in the work. They are Chinese vermilion and blue India ink. They are never poisonous, and you could actually eat them without injury."

The "Fir-Pillow" Craze.

The reign of the crazy silk quilt was over. The log cabin had died a natural death long since. The Afghan, like the Dutch Republic, had had its rise and fall. Scrim aprons had passed the meridian of healthy life. Kensington of all sorts had been buried with the change of fashion. All enthusiasm for the minor articles of fancy work had been laid away in ice for winter use. There had come a lull in the life of woman. The non-accomplished felt a void in her life that no duties to lover, husband, or children could fill.

A foreigner from the region of New York or New Haven came to the shores of Maine. A few magic words are whispered, and all are on the alert. The idea assumes a substantial form and is a grand success. Linen, canvas, pongee, satin, and plushes are in great demand. Embroidery flosses of every conceivable shape are brought out. Our woods are devastated. Our firs and even pines and spruces, by mistake, are shorn of their beauty. The twigs of the fir are greedily torn from their mother tree by tender fingers unused to scratches and pitch. Men and women who formerly knew not a pine from a birch search for the tender, green spill. Languid youth glory in the title of Knights of the Fir, won by their arduous labor in the cause of the fair. Never a day passes that one sees not some lady or middle-aged gentleman toiling up the hill, like Sindbad, the sailor, with the Old Man of the Sea, bent under the weight of a load of fir. No regard for appearances prevents women, young and old, from walking through the streets with whole fir forests strapped to their backs.

Dried in the sunlight the branches of the fir fill the air with the sweetest of perfumes. The spills falling from their stems form a brown, fragrant carpet. Now the embroidered case appears. An inner case of unbleached cotton is filled with the fir, the pillow-case is slipped on, sewed, a neat ribbon bow tacked on one corner, and voila! we have the fir-pillow. Various are the devices on the pillow-case. Perhaps there is a branch, a symbol of the fir-tree, or a forest on a small scale. More often it is a quotation, as: "Give me of your balm, O fir-tree!" "The murmuring pines and the hemlocks," "Dreams of the forest," "The breath of the fir we have always with us." Besides their intrinsic worth, which is from $3 to $5, they are valuable for gifts, and are far superior to the ordinary sofa-pillow.

If the sweet, soporific influence lulls us right within the shade of the pines to pleasant sleep, it must, indeed, be a bonanza to those within the city's gates. Oft has the uninitiated, a scoffer of the virtues of the fir-pillow, thrown himself upon a sofa and buried his head in an inoffensive-looking pillow. Slowly but surely the sweet influence steals over his senses; he yields to the magic of its charm, and sees the Main coast, perchance old Castine which first gave birth to the pillow of fir. There he sees a colony of young and old, each "pulling" fir. The mother to send to her boy in the city; the young girl to place beneath the aching head of her troubled father; the old man for a sweet restorer for the tired nerves of his invalid wife.

The dreams of a hasheesh smoker must be vague and undefined compared to those enticed from dreamland by the soothing balm of the fir. In strong contrast with the heat, the dust, the cares of business, and the moving crowd are the ripple and sparkle of the waves, the fragrance-laden zephyrs, the quiet aisles of the woods, the lightness of a brain free from care. Beautiful memories are brought from the home of the fir.

From Maine to California are these redolent pillows sent. A welcome gift are they among the luxuries of a Paris home. They dispel the fog from the London air. They are borne to the land of ice by the Arctic explorer. They are a pillow for the heads of Maine's sailor sons upon the swelling ocean, and in the heat of the tropics they waft homeward the thoughts of her exiled children.

Who First Wore the Petticoat.

It is a remarkable fact that the petticoat was first worn by men, and that even in this age and generation men are loath to discard its flowing drapery. "I like to record this fact," writes a lady. "Naturally, women take a sort of savage satisfaction in discussing a weakness in the other sex, especially in the matter of dress. Please don't stare me out of countenance at the supposed presumption of my assertion that men have, or appear to have, a sort of envious feeling towards us for having stolen from them this prerogative, and that they clutch at every means in their power to wrest it from, or, at least, share it with us—for I'll prove it before I get through." And we do not wonder that it is so. There is dignity in drapery, as well as grace and elegance. When Henry VIII. went to meet Anne of Cleves he was habited, we read, "in a coat of velvet somewhat made like a frocke, embroidered all over with flatted gold of demaske, with small lace mixed between, of the same gold, and other laces of the same going traverswise, that the ground little appeared"; and in a description of a similar garment belonging to his father, Henry VII., we read of its being decorated with bows of ribbon, quite as a belle of the present day would adorn a ball-room dress. It is well known that the garment was at first not alone a skirt, but, as the name denotes, a little coat. How it came to lose its upper half, or body, we do not know, unless the petticoat was made with long skirts for the sake of warmth, and in each case it was as much a petticoat, as we understand it, as anything. We have only to look at Shakspearean characters—nay, let us be thorough and go back to the time of the patriarchs—to discover the skirts of men. And easily enough we trace them down through the ages. In the inventory of Henry V. appears a "petticoat of red demask with open sleeves," and although it was a question whether this had been fashioned for a man or woman, it would, if a woman's, be the only instance known before Elizabeth's time of a woman using such a garment. Thus we hear nothing of a woman's petticoat before the Tudor period. "Good Queen Bess," with all her learning, which was essentially masculine in her age and time, had the true instinct of womanliness as regards general adornment, and even though we find her deficient in taste, and heartily wish she had not made such a guy of herself in her old age, yet, as a woman, we have to thank her for stockings and petticoats and many other luxuries which have become necessities, and which we now appropriate with as true a belief in our inalienable right to their sole possession as though the legacy had fallen to us from Mother Eve, instead of Maiden Elizabeth.

Learning Dressmaking.

There is no doubt, writes a contributor to London *Queen*, that dressmaking ought to be regarded as a necessary part of every girl's education. It would be much more useful than half the things they spend so much time in acquiring, especially in these days when so many go to remote parts of our colonies, and in many cases would save much hopeless misery. If the daughters of professional men, for instance, were to study dressmaking, how different would be their position if left, as they often are, without provision. I write from both a sympathetic and practical point of view, as I lost my father before I was educated enough to teach; and, turning my attention to dressmaking, I was able after a time to establish a business for myself, which gradually developed, so that I was enabled to keep others of my family as well as myself in more than comfort, and to save enough to retire on before I lost the power of enjoying myself. It seems to me an employment especially suited to ladies. A well-composed, well-made, and well-fitting gown is as much a work of art as a painting on china, and will always command a good price. It is therefore remunerative, and can be done at home. Undoubtedly one great obstacle is the difficulty of getting practical instruction without serving an apprenticeship in a house of business; for a gown or mantle, however well cut, is very easily spoiled in the making. This obstacle might, however, be got over if a few ladies of influence would take the matter up, and I should be happy to offer suggestions, based on my own experience, to any who have the employment of educated women at heart.

Here She Is.

The "coming woman" has arrived in a horse-blanket, tucked, looped, caught up in queer places by dog's-head clasps or buckles, lashed across the thoracic cavity with knotted cords, and built up so wonderfully as to crinolet that the common eye quails before a mystery so manifestly unsolvable. She is barely able to wobble about under the enormous weight of that new "nigger-head" suit, but wears on her face a smile of beatitude born of the consciousness that she is out in the first costume emanating from the hard-pressed brain of the inventor, which is very nearly used up, and is, much to the envy of other people, the exact copy of the most hideous plate ever seen in a feuilleton of fashion. Fashion does not especially provide for stout ladies, but stout ladies don't mind a little thing like that, and provide for themselves, going in for the newest kinds with a zest equaled only by their avoirdupois. The spectacle of a 200-pound hot-house blonde in a rag-carpet overdress, a clothes-line chatelaine, and a huge "Deer-Stalker" hat, top-heavy with deceased penguins, sea-gulls, and unnamable things, is one which now startles the vision of the wandering Jerseyman who has come to town to find out for his womenfolks what the female New-Yorker is wearing. He loads a truck up with new suitings, gets out a bill of lading, and goes home with his pocket full of beef, wine, and iron as a tonic for his family. They will need it.

She "Fixed Up."

The Rev. E. G. Gange, speaking at Bristol, R. I., the other night, said he believed in careful preparation at home of sermons for the Sunday, instead of "gadding about from house to house visiting." In his early career he was earnestly requested by a deacon to visit a member of the congregation who was very ill, and it was suggested that he should call at 11 o'clock in the morning. He did so, and found the poor woman very much better, but greatly put out at his visit, as she had her hair in curl-paper, her sleeves tucked up to her elbows, and was doing a bit of household sweeping and dusting. He begged her not to mind him, as he was "used to that sort of thing." He would have a short prayer—he would not be long; they knew he never was long about anything. He selected a chair and knelt down; she selected another; and he began the prayer. He heard the door opened once; he heard it opened a second time. He concluded an earnest prayer on the poor woman's behalf, and on looking round—lo! a perfect transformation. While he was praying she had slipped up to her bedroom, washed her hands and face, curled her hair, changed her attire—and there she was in her very best silk, fittingly prepared to receive company, while he had been praying among the empty chairs.

Current Poetry.

THE GIRL I SAT BY IN CHURCH.

Not an angel surely;
Roguish little minx—
Eyes as bright as buttons;
Cheeks as sweet as pinks;
Tipsy little dimples
Hunting round the lips,
Red as any rosebud
Honey-bee sips;
Nose, just a little
Turning to the sky;
Hair, inclined to ripple,
Doesn't know why!
Gazing at the preacher
With those funny eyes;
Trying to look solemn,
Trying to look wise;
Proud of her decorum;
Just a little grand;
Holding up a prayer-book
In a twitching hand;
Very prim and proper—
Wouldn't even glance
At that dandy yonder,
Eying her askance!
I am just a woman,
Full of homely cares
That will not forsake her,
Even in her prayers.
But the olden romance
Gushes forth anew,
As I weave a day-dream
Out of gold for you.
Never name I'll give you;
Never time nor place;
But you charm me vastly,
Little Funny Face;
And you'll read the praises
I have wandered through,
All the time unconscious
They were meant for you.

—*S. F. A.*

A GIRL'S RETROSPECT.

The summer is over. The season
Was cold at the seaside, you know;
This weather, perhaps, was the reason
That none of us captured a beau.

For the men found it cool in the city,
And the brokers were blue, it was thought,
So we lost every chance (what a pity!)
And no dashing fellow was caught.

So Maud, and Madola, and Lillie,
Viola, Narcissa, and I
Were left in the shade (am I silly?)
To wait till next year—and to sigh.

For nothing is done in the winter
In town, with gay talk and fine clothes;
No beau says: "My dear Araminta,"
And none is betrayed to propose.

But when you walk out by the water,
And moonlight falls soft on the shore,
The primmest mamma's plainest daughter
Some masculine heart will adore.

I hope if we go there next season,
We girls, by half-dozens and twelves,
Will not again need, in all reason,
To just simply waltze with ourselves.

Of girls who were blushing and twenty,
With some who were near twenty-five,
There always were more than a plenty,
And yet not a man would arrive.

How wearily all the long summer
We wandered by seashore and tide
And found no available comer—
A bridegroom, perhaps, with his bride!

We would stroll to the depot and steamer
To see what was rarer than pearls,
Each one a deliberate schemer,
And lo, a new bevy of girls!

The coats and the hats were all wanting,
No garment bifurcate was seen,
And some gray-headed old maids were taunting
Us of it (I thought it was mean).

Another such year would be awful,
For what are fine feathers and clothes,
If fate is to make it unlawful
For girls to be furnished with beaus?

The summer has vanished and faded;
The forests are withered and sere;
No lover our hearts has invaded—
'Tis horrid to wait a whole year!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A RIVER DREAM.

The blue, blue sky above,
The blue, blue water under,
Two eyes more blue and a heart that's true,
And a boat to bear me with my love
To lands of light and wonder.

The sunny fields around,
The river rippling by us,
A smile more bright than noonday light,
Our brows with meadow garlands crowned,
And never a care to try us.

A drifting with the tide,
A wind that whispers greeting,
An isle of rest in the faded west,
With only the waves on the shore beside
—And two hearts fondly beating.

MY COTTAGE.

My cottage stands upon a gentle hill,
Where daisy-studded slopes a velvet lawn,
And, at its foot, dances a laughing rill,
Singing its welcome to the summer dawn;
Singing its vesper hymn, as in the west,
Over my lordly neighbor's wooded park,
The royal sun sinks slowly to the west,
And the stars throb and dazzle through the dark.

Over my cottage, in a tangle rich,
Roses, and jessamine, and clematis
Climb, filling jealous every little niche,
Flinging sweet blossoms to the breezes' kiss;
And all the day the wild birds, winter-fed,
Warble, and trill, and gurgle 'mid the trees,
While the brave skylark, lost in blue o'erhead,
Pours waves of music o'er the sunny leas.

Inside my cottage, memory holds her sway
In pictures, speaking of the loved and lost;
In books, the faithful friends of every day;
In trifles, love apprised at countless cost;
And, flinging Time a gay defiance, Song
Murmurs, "The spirit flags, the fire grows [illegible]
Yet, since both heart and hand have served [illegible]
long,
Your cottage claims my glamour, as of old."

—*All the Year Round.*

YOU AND I.

Though winter winds may whistle
Or summer roses blow,
The rose may be a thistle
For aught that we may know.
Time alone is noticed,
For the hours too swiftly fly,
And that is all we care for
When together—you and I.

The trees may droop their branches
Beneath a steady rain,
Or throw their shadows o'er us
When the sun comes out again;
They may be bare and shivering
'Neath an icy winter sky,
But our hearts heed not the seasons
When together—you and I.

Ah, yes! I see the violets—
They tell me of your love;
Perhaps we'd rather linger
In the shelter of the grove.
Young Love has glances far too sweet
For colder hearts to spy.
So we'll keep our stolen kisses
And our secrets—you and I.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

A little flower of radiant hue
Hard by the gate of Eden grew,
And one small seed, wind-wafted, fell
Outside its tiny shell
A germ of blessing to the wild;
For the lone desert bloomed and smiled.

Fair Friendship claimed the flower her own
By Eden's kindly zephyrs sown,
And called its name Forget-Me-Not,
In memory of the cherished spot
Where it had birth. 'Twas rightly given
This floweret, fair with dyes of Heaven;
For we, with Friendship's smile to bless,
Find earth not all a wilderness;
Nor can we e'er forget, though shorn
Of birthright, we are Eden-born.

SONG.

It was with doubt and trembling
I whispered in her ear—
O! take her answer, bonnie bird,
That all the world will hear.

Sing it, sing it, silver throat,
Upon the wayward tree,
How fair she is, how true she is,
And how she loveth me!

Sing it, sing it, silver throat,
And all the summer long
The other birds shall envy you
For knowing such a song!

—*Lord Houghton.*

A WHISPER.

Love me, love, but breathe it low,
Soft as summer weather.
If you love me, tell me so,
As we sit together.
Sweet and still as roses blow—
Love me, love, but breathe it low.

Words for others, storm and snow,
Wind and changeful weather—
Let the shallow waters flow
Foaming on together;
But love is still and deep, and O!
Love me, love, but breathe it low.

THE AFTERMATH.

It was late summer, and the grass again
Had grown knee-deep—we stood, my love and I,
Awhile in silence where the stream runs by;
Idly we listened to a plaintive strain—
A young maid singing to her youthful swain—
Ah me, dead days remembered make us sigh,
And tears will sometimes flow, we know not why;
"If spring be past," I said, "shall love remain?"

She moved aside, yet soon she answered me,
Turning her gaze responsive to mine own—
"Spring days are gone, and yet the grass, we see,
Unto a goodly hight again hath grown;
Dear love, just so love's aftermath may be
A richer growth than e'er spring days have known."

HER REPLY.

We were standing alone in the moonlight
Looking out on the silvery sea,
And I eloquent grew as I urged her
To give up her sweet self to me.

Then she rested her hand on my shoulder—
Every pulse of mine thrilled at her touch!
But it made my hot blood run much colder
When she promptly responded "Not much!"

THE COLD FACT.

O, infant, in thine hour of ease
Thy dimpled face is sure to please;
But when the colic wrings thee how
Like forty cyclones howlest thou!

Humor of the Day.

Fitz has a good-looking daughter who he says will never marry a dude. Dudes usually dislike Miss Fitz.

The pin seems to be the lode-star of woman's existence. It's hair-pin, rolling-pin, or pin-money that she's reaching out for continually.

A fashion paper announces that low-necked dresses are to be dropped at the opera next winter. The intelligence is somewhat alarming.

"Mme. Adam is the best dressed woman in Paris." History repeats itself. Mme. Adam was also the best dressed woman in the Garden of Eden.

A prominent mathematician's wife has presented him with a pair of twins. He has now attained the full sum of human happiness, with two to carry.

A somewhat aged bachelor, on getting married, was presented by a friend with a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and by another with Dante's "Inferno."

She—I don't like my bonnet now that I've got it. It doesn't match my hair at all. He—You ought to have thought of that before you bought it. She—My bonnet? He—No, your hair.

Custom compels an Icelander in his native island to kiss every woman he meets. It must make an Icelander mad to discover his wife bearing down on him from the opposit side of the way.

Said a magistrate to an actress: "Your profession, mademoiselle?" "Artiste." "Your age?" "Twenty-two." "Usher, you can now swear the lady to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

"Yes," said the widow Smith, as she hovered o'er the dying embers upon the cold, cold hearth, "I have one comfort left. I know where poor John is these bitter cold nights, and I know, too, that he is where it is nice and warm."

Lady, in registry office—I am afraid that little girl won't do for a nurse; she is too small. I should hesitate to trust her with the baby. Clerk—Her size, madam, we look upon as her greatest recommendation. You should remember that when she drops a baby it doesn't have very far to fall.

Jones—Well, Smith, back from your wedding trip, I see.

Smith—Yes, got home last night.

Jones—Did you return by the same route?

Smith—No, we took the first route because there are so many tunnels on it, and came back by another route because there aren't any tunnels on it at all.

Mrs. Smithson (who flatters herself upon her youthful appearance)—"That young lady over there is my daughter, Mr. Jones; would you believe it?"

Jones (looking in the wrong direction)—"Your daughter! Is it possible? I should have guessed she was your sister."

Mrs. Smithson—"Not the lady you are looking at, Mr. Jones; she is my mother."

Jones—"O!"

How the intense agonies of this artistic age creep upon us ere we know it. The newest and sweetest idea is for the young lady who has just returned from the seaside to paint a neat little yacht-race on the lining of a shell she herself picked up on the sounding sands and send it to her best young man. This signifies, when translated into the vernacular: "I will be the Genesta to your Puritan." This is very encouraging to the young man.

A young lady graduate of Vassar College married not long ago, and the young couple moved to the country. She said she wanted a cow so that they could have good, reliable milk. Her husband bought the cow and hired a man to milk it.

"Are you satisfied now, my dear, now that you have plenty of good, fresh milk?" he asked her one morning at the breakfast table.

"No, Charles, I want another cow, but not one like this one."

"What sort of a cow do you want?"

"One that will supply us with nice, fresh butter."

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